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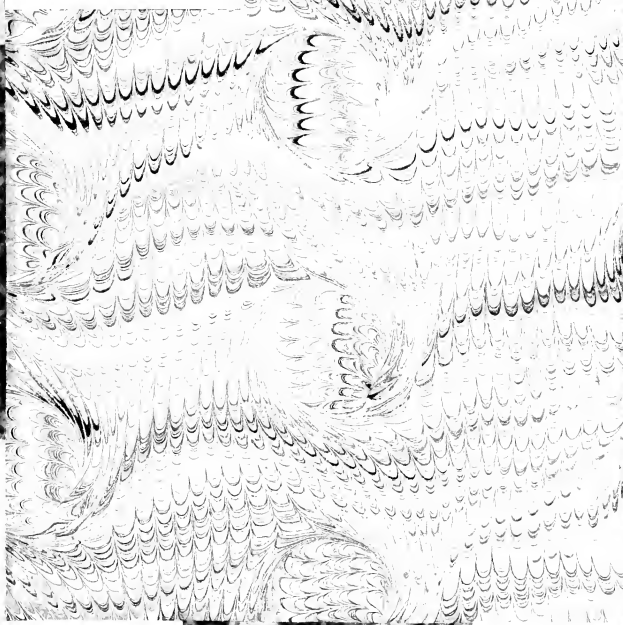
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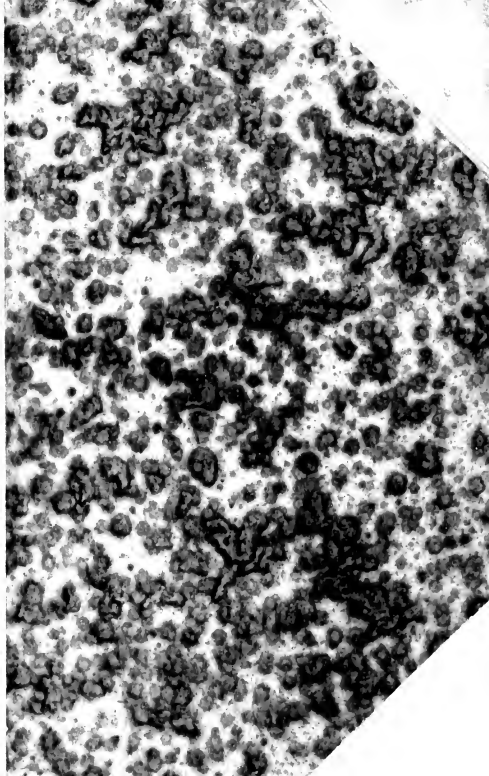
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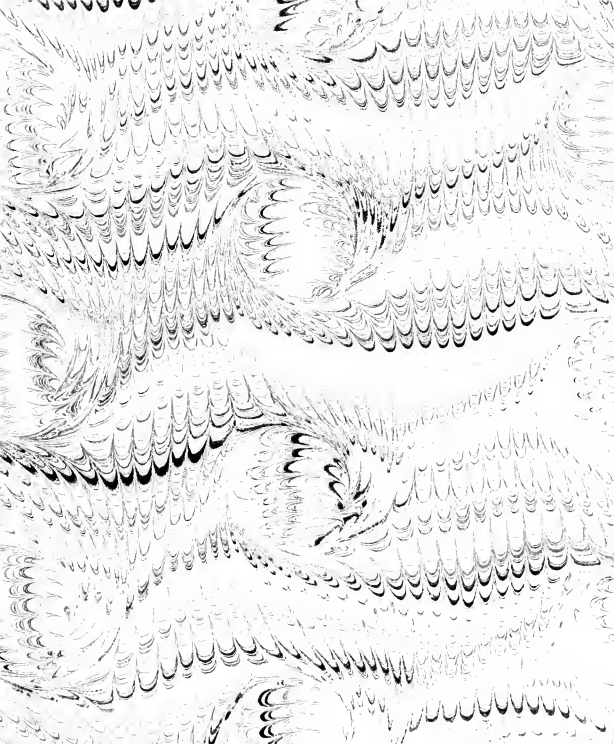
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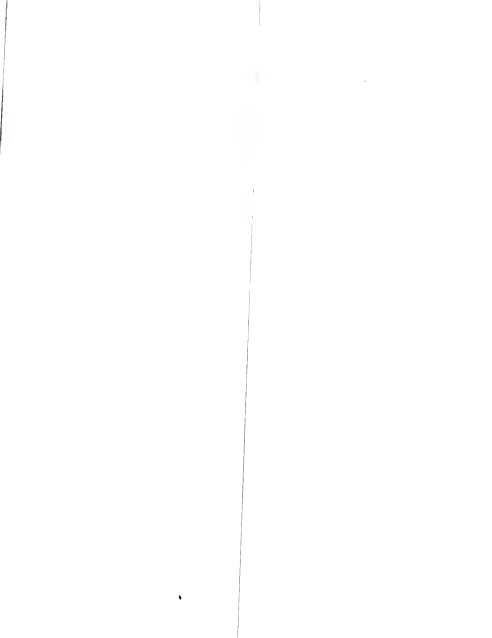






Munsell's  
Historical Series.  
No. I.







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A

Of the Causes which led to

of 1675 and 1676,

By

<sup>1675</sup>  
of Rhode Island.

With other Documents concerning this  
Event in the Office of the Secretary of  
State of New York.

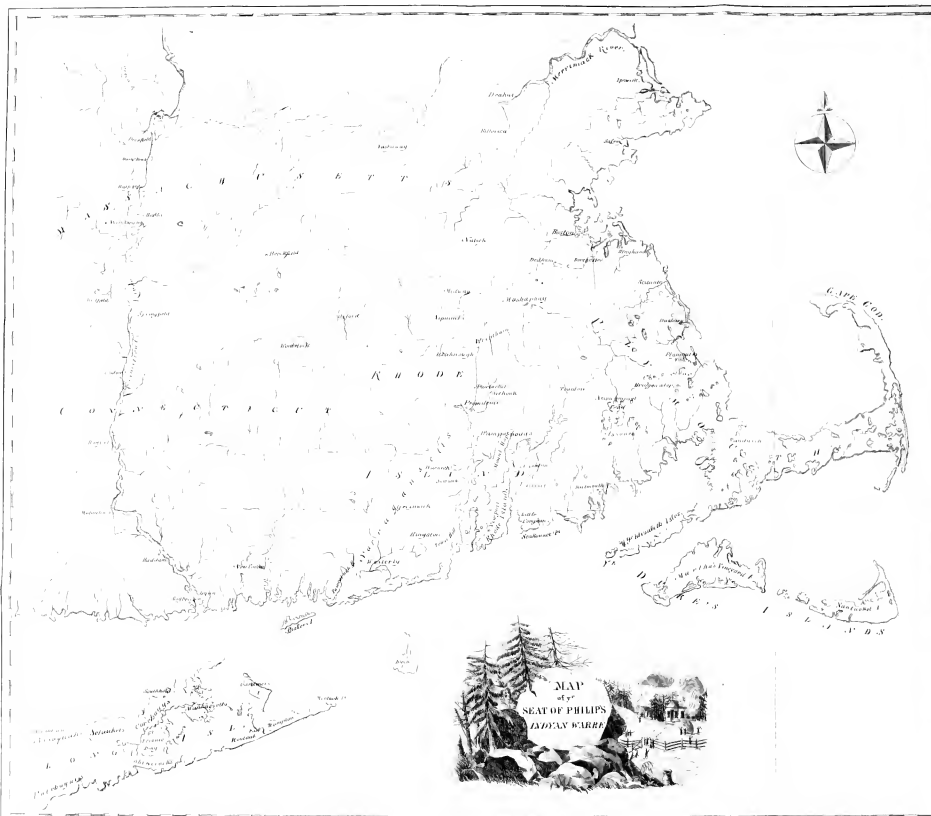
*Prepared from the Originals, with an  
Introduction and Notes.*

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ALBANY, N. Y.

J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.

M D CCC LVIII.



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#### ERRATUM.

The Statement inadvertently made in Note 2, Page 9, concerning the Absence of the Governor, is erroneous. He did not sail for England until November, 1677.



**T**HE Years 1675 and 1676, will ever fill a gloomy Page in New England History, and be equally memorable for the desperate but ineffectual Efforts of its primitive People, to rid their Country of its European Inhabitants, and the efficient Measures adopted by the latter, against the Chances of future Hostilities.

The Details of these Events, have come down to us in the Narratives of several prominent Actors in them, and from them, we have been made familiar with the Scenes of Atrocity which distinguished the several Combatants in this War of mutual Extermination; but in none of these Accounts do we find Evidence of that earnest Desire to render a strictly impartial Statement of Events, which alone constitutes the highest Aim of History, and claims our strongest Regard. The Writers of these Nar-

ratives, in their active Sympathies for the one Party, have scarcely been willing to concede either Justice or Honor to the other. The Indian Leader who acted so prominent a Part in this War, is represented as a Monster in Iniquity, incapable alike of Generosity or Sympathy, waging an unprovoked and aggressive War upon inoffensive Settlers, violating the most solemn Engagement of Treaties, and wantonly butchering those who had extended to him the kindest Offices of Friendship.

The Account of the Origin of this War, given in the following Pages, is believed to be the only one that has been printed, in which a cotemporary Writer has appeared anxious to represent in a favorable Light, the Injuries that provoked the Natives to Acts of Hostility, or to concede to them Motives of Honor and Equity in previous Attempts to adjust the Grounds of Dispute without a final Resort to Arms.

The Government of Rhode Island, of which Mr. Easton was a Member, had been excluded from the Union of the New England Colonies, on account of her heretical Toleration of religious Freedom, and her open Advocacy of that Liberty of Conscience

which has since become a distinguishing Feature of our Government. Her Territory was invaded by armed Forces without previous Notification or Consent, and her Magistrates seized and carried to Prisons beyond her Borders, for presuming to question the Right of these informal Inroads upon her Soil.

The Boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island, was at this Time a Subject of Dispute, and upon it depended the Question of separate Existence, to the greater Part of the latter. This Controversy had excited a Feeling of Alienation between the two Colonies, as had a similar Question between the former and New York, and in some Degree prevented a cordial Coöperation, in Measures tending to the common Welfare of the English Colonies. This may perhaps have influenced the Writer of the following Narrative, in his Desire to prove that the Complaints of the Indians might have been peaceably settled, and that the immediate Cause of the War arose from the Indiscretion of their Neighbors. Whatever Weight this Motive may have had, there is found nothing either in the Narrative itself, or the Evidence of other Writers, to lead us to question

the Accuracy of the Facts therein stated, or to doubt that the Grievances complained of, were fully as real as by them represented.

Slighter Grounds of Difference between civilized Nations have often sooner led to open War, and we may perhaps find in this Case, no other Reason for patient Forbearance under continued Wrongs, than the Fact that the Indians were dependent upon the Whites for the Means of commencing and prosecuting Hostilities, and were without those Facilities for Consultation and Coöperation which Education alone confers.

Prompted by that inherent Sense of Equality which has often led them to share equally with their Prisoners, the last Mortel of Food, the Indians had cheerfully given to the first Colonists a liberal Share of their Lands, and had not only supplied them with Provisions when they would otherwise have starved, but had taught them the Method of cultivating Corn, and the Time and Mode of catching Fish, which preserved them from Extremities to which there would have been no other Relief.<sup>1</sup> Thus favored and assisted, the Colonists at Peace

<sup>1</sup> See Bradford's History of Plymouth Plantations, p. 100.

with the native Tribes rapidly multiplied, and their Fields everywhere extended along the Valleys and over the Plains that had been the Haunts and the Homes of the primitive Owners. During more than fifty Years, they had been gaining steadily upon the Wilderness, and the Indians had proportionably wasted away, deriving few and doubtful Benefits from Civilization, but becoming daily more degraded by its Vices, and more dependent upon its Arts for the Means of Existence.

Massaïoit, the chief Sachem of the Wampanoags, had been the early and constant Friend of the Whites, and towards the Close of his Life had taken his two Sons, upon whom his Authority was to descend, to a principal Settler to make them pledge their continued Friendship to the English. Alexander, the elder of these Brothers, was a few Years after summoned to appear and answer to Charges made against him upon Suspicion that he was plotting the Destruction of the Settlers; but not obeying promptly, he was surpris'd at an unguarded Moment, and taken towards Plymouth. Exasperated at this Treatment, he fell sick, was released

under the Pledge of Hoftages, but died on his Way Home.

The chief Authority devolved upon Metacom,<sup>1</sup> better known as Philip, on the Death of his Brother, and whatever may have been his early Feeling towards the Englifh, there can be no Doubt that from this Period he harbored a fecret Refolution of Vengeance, although Policy led him for a Seafon to conceal his Purpofe under a Cloak of Friendfhip, and even to confent to repeated Renewals of the Treaties of Amity, which his Father had made.

With this Design he vifited many Indian Tribes, portrayed in eloquent Language the fteady Encroachments of the Settlers, reminded them of their ancient Power now rapidly wafing away, and invoked them by the Love of Country and Kindred, the Memory of their Forefathers, and their Duty to Pofterity, to unite in driving from the Land thefe dangerous Rivals, whofe paff Encroachments forefhadowed the rapid and complete Deftruction of their Race.

The Magnitude of this Enterprife, and the evi-

<sup>1</sup> Sometimes written *Metacomet*, and faid to be a Contraction from *Pomietacom*.



dent Success with which he privately advanced in its Arrangement, bespeaks a Mind capable of the most comprehensive Generalization, while his future Course proved him the Owner of Talents equal to the most pressing Emergencies that might arise in the Execution of its Details.

His Taçt in enlisting the Narragansetts, the hereditary Enemies of his Tribe, in the general Scheme which he had formed, indicates the Possession of a fair Degree of diplomatic Skill, and a thorough Knowledge of the human Character.

The Circumstances attending the Conference related in the following Narrative, are particularly interesting, as showing the Wrongs which had for Years been practiced upon the unsuspecting Natives, and the lively Sense of Injustice which these Injuries had awakened. The simple confiding Ignorance of these untutored Sons of Nature, had led them on from one Concession to another, until they were brought to a forcible Realization of the Value of Land, by a pressing Sense of its Want, and found themselves in almost as feeble and dependent a Condition, as were the English upon their first Arrival.

There is something peculiarly refined and elevated in the Sentiment expressed by Philip, in answer to their Remark, that the Whites were now too strong for the Indians, when he replied, *that then the English should do to them, as they did, when they were too strong for the English.* In this was expressed the Spirit of that most sacred Injunction of Scripture, that “all Things whatsoever ye would that Men should do to you, do ye even so to them,” with all the additional Obligation that a previous Performance of this Duty could impose.

His Plans, it is said, had been laid with Reference to their Development in the Spring of 1676, but were prematurely hastened by the Death of Sassamon, and the Executions which followed.

Perhaps fearing that he might be selected as the next Victim, Philip kept himself surrounded by his armed Followers, and finally yielding to their Impatience for Plunder, allowed them to commit Depredations. These by provoking an Attack from the Whites, relieved him from the Superstitious dread which he is said to have entertained of beginning the War, and active Hostilities quickly followed.

The first Attack was made at Swansea upon People returning from public Worship. A Body of Troops arriving soon after, were fired upon, and one of the Party killed. The Indians fled, marking their Course by burning Houses, and fixing on Poles the Heads of those they had slain; but being pressed by the Troops, Philip left Mount Hope and retired to a Swamp at Pocasset, where he succeeded in repelling the English and killing sixteen of their Number.

Learning that his Enemy was preparing to guard every Exit from the Swamp and thus reduce him to Starvation, he escaped towards the Nipmucks in Worcester County, pursued by People of Rehoboth and Providence. The Indians continued to hang upon the Outskirts of the Settlements in small Parties, committing frequent Murders, and generally evading Pursuit. Being intimately acquainted with every Locality, they could easily fall upon an unguarded Hamlet, murder its Inmates, and escape before an Alarm could be raised, or a Force collected. Mendon, Brookfield, Deerfield, Hadley, Northfield, Hatfield, Northampton and Springfield, became in Turn the Scene of desperate Encounters, in which

Fortune favored sometimes one and at other Times the other Party. Philip, who was generally present in these Engagements to direct his Men, evinced a Boldness mingled with Caution, that defied the utmost Efforts of the English to gain any signal Advantage.

It being no longer doubted that the Narragansetts were in secret Alliance with Philip, War was declared against them by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in November, and in December an Army of from fifteen hundred to two thousand Men, including Volunteers, Indians and a Troop of Horse, the whole under the Command of General Winflow, assembled in the Neighborhood of the Enemy. The Indians, under Philip, were located on an Island in a Swamp in South Kingston, Rhode Island, and had surrounded their Camp with Palisades and an almost impenetrable Hedge of fallen Trees, with their Tops pointing outwards. Within this Inclosure, the Indians had gathered with their Families to the Number of three thousand, comfortably supplied with Provisions and armed with Bows and Arrows, Muskets and Tomahawks.

Here, on the 18th of December, was fought the

most bloody Battle recorded in the early Annals of New England, in which seven hundred Indian Warriors were slain and three hundred wounded; three hundred more and as many Women and Children taken Prisoners. The Number of Women and Children that perished in the Flames was never known. The English lost six Captains and eighty Men in killed and one hundred and fifty in wounded.

The Weather was intensely cold, and the English suffered extremely from Cold and Fatigue while traveling in deep Snows. Philip fled, and is supposed to have passed the Winter upon the western Borders of Massachusetts. The Winter was remarkably mild, and upon the Hudson River opening unexpectedly in February, the Governor of New York sent up several Sloops laden with Soldiers and military Stores, to resist any Attack which Philip might make in that Quarter. Sudbury, Lancaster and Medfield were attacked in February.

The Spring opened with renewed Hostilities, and Parts of Groton, Marlborough, Warwick, Rehoboth and Providence were burned. A memorable Engagement occurred in Rehoboth, on the

26th of March, known as the "Pierce Fight," in which Capt. Michael Pierce, of Scituate, at the Head of a Band of 63 English and a few friendly Indians, was led into an Ambuscade, in which 55 English and 10 of their Indian Allies were slain on the Spot, but not without destroying several Times this Number of their Enemies.

The Indians scattering in small Parties, were enabled to distract the Attention of the English Forces by simultaneous Attacks in different Quarters. In March, a Body of Volunteers from Connecticut, succeeded in capturing Conanchet, Sachem of the Narraganetts, who was scarcely less formidable than Philip, and Expeditions upon the Strongholds of the Indians were constantly reducing their Numbers and rendering their Prospects more gloomy.

On the 18th of May, Capt. Turner, with 180 Men, surpris'd a large Party of Indians at the great Falls in the Connecticut River, above Deerfield. They found the Camp entirely unguarded, and slew great Numbers, while others rushed into the River, only to meet a watery Grave. The English lost but one, while the Indians afterwards admitted the Loss of 300 Men in killed and drowned, some of

them being principal Sachems. In returning, the English in their turn experienced heavy Reverses at the Hands of another Lodge of Indians, in which Capt. Turner was killed, and before reaching Hatfield, their Numbers were reduced to thirty-eight Men.

The Slaughter at the Falls proved a death Blow to the Hopes of Philip, and from this Time Misfortunes closed thickly upon him. There still, however, remained sufficient Force to seriously annoy the Settlements. On the 30th of May, six or seven hundred Indians invaded Hatfield, burned several Houses without the Fortification, and killed five Men, but were repulsed with the Loss of five Times this Number.

On the Morning of the 12th of June, about seven hundred Indians made a furious Assault upon Hadley, and the Inhabitants were thrown into great Confusion and Alarm. The Indians succeeded in forcing the Palisades and gaining Possession of one House, but were beaten back with Loss. Suddenly, a Man of noble Mien, peculiar in Dress, venerable in Appearance and manifestly familiar with military

Affairs, assumed the Command, ordered the English to rally in the Manner best adapted to meet the pressing Emergency, and by his Voice and Example inspired them to new Activity and Courage. Under his Direction the Indians were at length repulsed with Loss, and driven into the Woods. The mysterious Stranger as suddenly disappeared, and it was long reported and believed that an Angel from Heaven had led them to Victory. It was afterwards found, that this Person was Col. Goffe, the Regicide, who had for fifteen Years, with Whalley his Father-in-law, been concealed in the Colony, and who was then living in strict Seclusion in the Family of Mr. Russell the Minister.

The Indians began to lose their Courage with these Failures, and their Attacks were thenceforth made with less Bravery. They also found new Enemies in the Mohawks of New York, who willingly listened to Propositions from the English to engage in a War against the eastern Indians. They did this the more readily, from having discovered an Act of Treachery on the Part of Philip.

A Party of 200 Indians, on their Way westward from the Connecticut, was surpris'd in the present



Town of Stockbridge, of whom about sixty were killed and taken, with the Loss of but one Man.

Thus repulsed from the Connecticut, Philip returned to the Plymouth Colony, still following out his Purpose of Extermination, but daily losing his Counselors and Friends, his Captains and Warriors. He continued to struggle against Fate, and to gather new Energies from the Desperation into which his Affairs were plunged. His Wife and Children were seized or killed, and many of his Followers gave up in Despair and threw themselves upon the Mercy of the English. Retiring to Mount Hope, his former Residence, he took Refuge in a Swamp with about two hundred of his Men. Some Time before he had slain one of his Followers, who presumed to propose Submission to the English, and the Brother of this Indian, in Revenge betrayed the Secret of his Retreat. Captain Benjamin Church, who had been distinguished throughout the War for his Courage and Success, surrounded the Swamp on the 12th of August, 1676, and but sixty of the Indians escaped. Philip was shot by an Indian and fell with his Face in the Mud. His Head was cut off and exhibited as a Trophy.

Annawan, his principal Captain, was taken August 28th, in Rehoboth, which ended the War in this Section of New England, although Hostilities continued one or two Years later, in the northeastern Part of the Colonies.

The Indians, everywhere broken and scattered, either submitted to such Terms as the English might dictate or removed North and joined the French in Canada; and the exhausted Colonies were left to a realization of the Ravages which this vindictive War had occasioned. Famine would have followed close upon the Miseries of the Torch and Tomahawk, but for timely Charities from Dublin and London, obtained through the Letters of Dr. Increase Mather. One eleventh of the able bodied Men of New England are said to have been slain during these two Years, and according to another Writer, almost every Person in the two Colonies, had lost a Relation or near Friend, so that every Family was in deep Mourning.

We have already alluded to the Jealousies then existing between New York and Connecticut, on account of disputed Boundaries. The first News of Indian Hostilities, naturally filled the Country

with an Alarm which was frequently renewed during the Progress of the War, as Rumors of projected Massacres, magnified by the Fears of the Timid or the Exposed, were circulated among the Settlers or reported to the Governor. Although the Province of New York escaped the Calamities which fell upon the New England Colonies, the occasional Intercourse of its Indians with those to the Eastward, especially the tributary Dependence in which the Tribes upon the east End of Long Island were held by the Narragansetts, gave just Reason to suspect that these Indians might be in secret Alliance with their powerful Masters, and justified the Measures that were adopted for their Security.

A prominent Source of Irritation between New England and New York, arose from the Charges publicly made by the former, that the hostile Indians were supplied with Powder and Arms by the latter. The Documents which follow, exhibit the Grounds upon which this Allegation was made, and the Spirit with which it was repelled. They also prove that the Indians were in some Degree at least assisted by the French in Canada, with whom the English were then nominally at Peace.

The Government of New York pursued an un-deviating Line of Policy with regard to the Indians within her Borders, and claimed at all Times the exclusive Management of their Affairs; asserting sometimes rudely, at other Times respectfully, but always firmly, her sole Right of negotiating with them. Every Attempt of the neighboring Colonies to treat with the New York Indians, for Aid against the eastern and northern Tribes, was met with a prompt Refusal, unless conducted in the Presence of the Governor or his authorized Agents.

This Policy, and the Grounds upon which it was based, were not understood by those who had Occasion to deal with these Indians, and the unpleasant Feeling which followed the Failure of informal Attempts at Negotiation, has in some Degree influenced the public Mind, and imparted to the historic Page a Tinge of Prejudice against the Conduct of New York, which is by no means deserved. A careful Study of these Documents will convince the Reader, that whenever proper Courtesy was shown to New York in these Transactions, the Subject of Request received proper Attention.

The warlike Mohawks needed but slight Entreaty

to engage in a Pursuit so congenial to their Tastes, and had Hostilities continued, would doubtless have aided in an effectual Manner, in the War against Philip. Indeed upon several Occasions after the Peace, they made Inroads upon the Christian Indians of Natick and other Villages, mistaking them for the late Enemies to the English; and it became necessary to explain to them that their Services were not further needed, and to dissuade them from Hunting in that Quarter, lest they might injure the friendly Natives.

The rude and unadorned Style and Language of these Documents afford an interesting View of the Period and the Events to which they relate, and we are enabled to catch a Glimpse of the Manners of the Age, the Relations existing between the Whites and the Indians, the Hopes and Fears of the Colonists, and the Light in which these Events were regarded by the Government of New York, more satisfactorily perhaps than could have been done by any other Means. Should they in any Degree answer this Purpose, the Object of their Publication will be accomplished.



A RELATION  
of the  
INDYAN WARR,  
By M<sup>r</sup> EASTON<sup>1</sup> of Rhoad Island,  
1675.

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*TRUE Relation of what I kno &  
of Reports & my Understanding  
concerning the Begining & Pro-  
gress of the War now between the  
English and the Indians.*

In the Winter in the Year 1674, an Indian was found dead, and by a Coroner's Inquest of Plimouth

<sup>1</sup> JOHN EASTON, the Author of this Account, was the Son of Nicholas Easton, who emigrated to New England with his Sons Peter and John, in the Spring of 1634, and settled at Ipswich. He subsequently removed to Newburgh, and then to Hampton, where he built the first English House. In 1638 he removed to Rhode Island, on account of the religious Intolerance he experienced, as a Quaker, and the second Year after

Colony iudged murdered.<sup>1</sup> He was found dead in a Hole thro Ice broken in a Pond<sup>2</sup> with his Gun and sum Foulls by him. Sum English suposed him thrown in, sum Indians y<sup>t</sup> I iudged intelegabell and impartiall in y<sup>c</sup> Cafe did think he fell in and was so drowned, and that the Ies did hurt his Throat, as the English said it was cut;<sup>3</sup> but ac-

settled at Newport, where he also built the first House. In 1641 this was burned by the Indians setting Fire on his Lands. In 1640 and 1653 he was chosen an Assistant, and from 1650 to 1652, and in 1654, he was President under the first colonial Charter. From 1672 to 1674 he held the Office of Governor, and died at Newport in 1675.

His Son John Eatton, held the Office of Attorney General of Rhode Island fifteen Years between 1652 and 1675, was Deputy Governor in 1674-1675; was several Times an Assistant, and from 1690 to 1695 he was elected Governor. He died at Newport, Dec. 12, 1705, aged 88 Years, and was buried in the Coddington burial Place. *Callender's Discourse*, p. 125, 148; *Peterfon's Hist. R. I.*—Ed.

<sup>1</sup> He was first buried by his Friends, without an Investigation, but David, a Tetticut Indian, having noticed some Bruises about the Head, reported to some English and the Governor of Plymouth ordered an Inquest. This proved that sufficient Injuries had been received to cause Death without drowning. An Indian also acknowledged, that while standing on a Hill near the Pond, he saw the Murder committed, but being fearful for his own Life, at first was unwilling to disclose it. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 27.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Assawomsett Pond, in Middleborough, in the Present County of Plymouth, Mass.—Ed.

<sup>3</sup> Other Accounts state that his Neck was broken. *C. Mather.*—Ed.



nowledge y<sup>t</sup> fumetimes naty Indians wold kill others but not as euer they herd to obfcuer as if the dead Indian was not murdered. The dead Indian was caled Sanfimun<sup>1</sup> and a Christian y<sup>t</sup> could read and write. Report was he was a bad Man, y<sup>t</sup> King Philip got him to write his Will, and he made the Writing for a great Part of the Land to be his, but read as

<sup>1</sup> This Indian was JOHN SASSAMON, alias *Wassamon*, of the Mafachufetts Tribe, who had been converted to Christianity and received a partial Courfe of Inſtruction at Harvard College. Being well acquainted with the Englifh Language, and able to read and write, he was employed as a Teacher at Natick. Renouncing his Faith, he went to refide with Alexander, Philip's Brother, and afterwards with Philip, where his Learning made him ufeful as a Secretary. He thus had the Means of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the Sachem and his Plans.

Incurring the Difpleafure of his Employer, or yielding to the Sollicitations of his Friend and Inſtructor the venerable Eliot, he returned to Natick, where, upon Profefions of

Repentance, he was again baptized, received into the Church, and employed as an Inſtructor. Being frequently with his Countrymen, he gained a full Knowledge of the hostile Feeling that was rapidly ſpreading among them, and going to Plymouth he imparted this Information to the Governor.

This Advice was at firſt difregarded, but Circumſtances ſoon occurred to ſtrengthen his Statement, and Philip with feveral of his Indians were examined, but without gaining any new Proof of the Allegation. They were accordingly difmiſſed, under ſtrong Suſpicions, and Saffamon diſappeared ſoon after. His Death occurred early in the Spring of 1674-5. *Bayley's Plymouth* ii, 27; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 194 et ſeq.—ED.

if it had bin as Philip wrote ; But it came to be known, and then he run away from him.

Now one Indian informed that three Indians had murdered him, and sheued a Coat y<sup>t</sup> he said they gave him to confessall them. The Indians report y<sup>t</sup> the Informer had playd away his Coate, and these Men sent him y<sup>c</sup> Coate, and after demanded Pay, and he not to pay, so acused them, and knowing that it wold pleas the English so to think him a beter Christian, and the Reporte came y<sup>t</sup> the three Indians had confesed and acused Philip so to imploy them, and y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>c</sup> English wold hang Philip ; so the Indians wear afraid, and reported y<sup>t</sup> the English had flatred them (or by threats) to bely Philip y<sup>t</sup> thay might kill him to have his Land, and y<sup>t</sup> if Philip had dun it, it was ther Law so to execute home ther Kings iudged deserved it, y<sup>t</sup> he had no Cafe to hide it.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> TOBIAS, alias *Poggapanoffo*, one of Philip's Counsellors, his Son, and *Mattasbinnamy*, were apprehended and tried by a Jury consistng of four Indians and twelve Whites. On the 8th of June, 1675, two of them were hung, and a few Days after the third was shot, at Plymouth,

one of them, before his Execution, confessing the Murder, but the others denying it to the last. One of the absurd Grounds of Evidence that influenced the Jury is thus related by Dr. Increase Mather: "When Tobias (the suspected Murderer) came near the dead Body, it fell a

So Philip kept his Men in Armes. Plimoth Gouverner required him to disband his Men, and informed him his Jealousy was false. Philip answered he would do no Harm, and thanked the Governer for his Information.<sup>1</sup>

The three Indians wer hunge, to the last denied the Fact; but one broke the Halter as it is reported, then desired to be sayed, and so was a littell while, then confessed they three had dun the Fact; and then he was hanged.<sup>2</sup> And it was reported Saufimun before his death had informed of the Indian Plot, and y<sup>t</sup> if the Indians knew it they wold kill him, and that the Hethen might destroy the English for their Wickedness, as God had permitted the Heathen to destroy the Israellites of olde. So the English wear afraid and Philip was afraid,

bleeding on fresh, as if it had been newly slain; albeit, it was buried a considerable Time before that." *Mather's Relation*, 75; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 195.—ED.

<sup>1</sup> Other Accounts state that Philip paid no attention to the Court, and made no Effort to free himself from the Suspicions that were aroused

against him, marching from Place to Place with his Men in Arms, and receiving all strange Indians who came to him. *Bailey's Plymouth*, ii, 28.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> This Circumstance is not mentioned by other Contemporaries.—ED.

and both increfed in Aremf. But for four Yeares Time, Reports and Iealofys of War had bin veri frequent, y<sup>t</sup> we did not think y<sup>t</sup> now a War was breaking forth;<sup>1</sup> but about a Week before it did,<sup>2</sup> we had Cafe to think it wold. Then to indever to prevent it, we ſent a Man to Philip, y<sup>t</sup> if he wold cum to the Fery we wold cum over to ſpeke with him. About four Miles we had to cum; thither our Meſſenger cum to them; they not

<sup>1</sup> Strong Suſpicions of Indian Hoſtilities had ariſen in the Spring of 1671, occaſioned by warlike Preparations on the Part of Philip and Men on Account of ſome Injury alleged to have been done to his planting Ground. The Maſſachuſetts Government, anxious to preſerve Peace, ſent Agents to mediate between the Parties, and on the 12th of April a Conference was obtained at the Meeting Houſe in Taunton. Philip repreſented that his Preparations were deſigned to proteſt himſelf from the Narraganſetts, but on its being ſhown that his Relations with that Tribe were never more friendly, he acknowledged the Charges and ſigned a Covenant in which

he agreed to remain friendly to the Colonifts, and to deliver up to the Government of New Plymouth all his Engliſh Arms, to be kept by them for their Security ſo long as they might ſee Reaſon. *Hubbard, Matber, Hutchinson, Bayley, &c.* Another Conference was held in September of the ſame Year. A Letter from the Governor of New York, on the Subject of theſe Rumors of Hoſtility, will be found in a ſubſequent Page of this Volume.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> This Indian War began June 24th, 1675, at Swanſea, and ended with the Death of Philip, Aug. 12, 1676, at Pokanoket.—ED.

aware of it behaved themselves as furious, but suddenly appeased when they understood who he was and what he came for, he called his Counsell and agreed to cum to us; came himself unarmed, and about 40 of his Men armed. Then 5 of us went over, 3 wear Magistrates. We fate veri friendly together.<sup>1</sup> We told him our bisnes was to indever that they might not reseue or do Rong. They said that was well; they had dun no Rong, the

<sup>1</sup>No other Historian of this War has given an Account of this Negotiation. The Relations existing between the Indians and the Government of Rhode Island, had been friendly from the Beginning, and all the Engagements on the Part of the English had been fulfilled with scrupulous Exactness. Mr. Roger Williams relates that he had obtained by Love and Favor the Title of Rhode Island, which could not have been purchased by Price or Money, and that the Indians, always shy and jealous of selling their Lands, chose rather to make a Grant of them to such as they esteemed. The Gratuities however expected in return, often made these Gifts a very dear Bargain. *Callender's Discourse*, 85.

It is said that shortly before the War of 1675 began, the Governor of Massachusetts sent to inquire of Philip why he would war upon the English, and to request him to enter into a Treaty. The Sachem replied: "Your Governor is but a Subject of King Charles of England; I shall not treat with a Subject, I shall treat of Peace only with the King my Brother. When he comes I am ready." *Old Indian Chronicle*, 68. The Respect and Confidence which the People of Rhode Island had acquired with the Indians, secured a Hearing for their pacific Overtures on the above Occasion, at a Time when probably no other English could have safely solicited an Interview.—ED.

English roned them. We said we knew the English said the Indians roned them, and the Indians said the English roned them, but our Desier was the Quarrell might rightly be desided, in the best Way, and not as Dogs desided their Quarrells. The Indians owned y<sup>t</sup> fighting was the worst Way; then they propounded how Right might take Place. We said, by Arbitration. They said that all English agreed against them, and so by Arbitration they had had much Rong; mani Miles square of Land so taken from them, for English wold have English Arbitrators; and once they were persuaded to give in their Armes, y<sup>t</sup> thereby Jealousy might be removed,<sup>1</sup> and the English having

<sup>1</sup>The Conference at Taunton, April 12, 1671, is here referred to. All the Arms which Philip's Men had with them on that Occasion were given up, and they agreed to bring in the Remainder at Plymouth by a certain Time. But this for some Reason was not done. The Government at Boston being looked to as an Umpire, a Complaint was made to them by the Colony of New Plymouth. Philip appeared in Person, and by his plausible Address quieted all Apprehensions, and

proposed that Commissioners from the several United Colonies should meet at Plymouth for a Discussion and Settlement of the existing Differences. This Meeting occurred Sept. 29th, 1671, and "Philip again acknowledged his Offence, and was appointed to give a Sum of Money to defray the Charges which his insolent Clamors had put the Colony unto." *Mather's Relation*, 73. The Sum agreed upon, as stated in the Text, was £100, payable in three Years. He also agreed

their Arms wold not deliver them as they had promised, untill they consented to pay a 100<sup>L</sup>, and now they had not so much Sum or Muny; y<sup>t</sup> thay wear as good be kiled as leave all ther Liuefly-hode.<sup>1</sup>

We said they might chuse a Indian King and the English might chuse the Governor of New Yorke,<sup>2</sup> y<sup>t</sup> nether had Cafe to say either wear Parties

“ to send unto the Governor, or whom he shall appoint, five Wolves’ Heads, if he can get them, or as many as he can procure, until they come to five Wolves’ Heads yearly.” The Disarming of the Indians was continued through the Spring and Summer of 1671. *Drake’s Book of the Indians*, 204.—ED.

<sup>1</sup> The Indians of New England were first taught the Use of Fire-arms by Thomas Morton, an unprincipled and dangerous Adventurer, who came over with Captain Wollaston in 1622, in the Capacity of a Servant, and settled in the present Town of Quincy. In the Absence of Wollaston he succeeded in persuading his Associates to throw off all Obligation to their Master, and they fell into the most riotous

Excesses. The neighboring Settlements becoming alarmed, united in suppressing this Nuisance, and Morton was sent a Prisoner to England in 1628. *Bradford’s Hist. of Plymouth Plantation*, 238. At the Time of Philip’s War, the Use of Fire-arms had become general among the Indians throughout New England, mostly superceding the primitive Weapons of the Natives, and forming an indispensable Means of Success in Hunting.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Edmund Andros, was at this Time Governor of New York, but at the breaking out of the War, he was absent in England, and the Government was administered by Capt. Anthony Brockholls the Lieutenant Governor.—ED.

in the Diferance. They said they had not heard of y<sup>t</sup> Way, and said we onestly spoke, so we wear perswaided if y<sup>t</sup> Way had bine tendered they would have acsepted. We did endeavor not to hear their Complaints, said it was not convenient for us now to consider of, but to indever to prevent War; said to them when in War against English, Blood was spilt, y<sup>t</sup> ingaged all Englishmen, for we wear to be all under one King; we knew what their Complaints wold be, and in our Colony had removed some of them in sending for Indian Rulers in what the Crime concerned Indians Lives, which they veri lovingly acsepted, and agreed with us to their Execution, and said so they were abell to satisfie their Subjects when they knew an Indian sufered duly, but said in what was only between their Indians and not in Towneshipes, y<sup>t</sup> we had purchased, they wold not have us profecute, and y<sup>t</sup> that thay had a great Fear to have ani of ther Indians should be caled or forced to be Christian Indians.<sup>1</sup> They

<sup>1</sup> The Narragansets in particular, The Priests and Sachems imagined made it a Matter of public Policy to oppose the Propagation of the Christian Religion among them. that the Prevalence of the Gospel would put an End to their Authority, and although Mr. Roger Williams



faid y<sup>t</sup> fuch wer in everi thing more mifchievous, only Difemblers, and then the Englifh made them not fubject to ther Kings, and by their lying to rong ther Kings. We knew it to be true, and we promifing them y<sup>t</sup> however in Government to Indians all fhould be alike, and y<sup>t</sup> we knew it was our King's will it fhould be fo, y<sup>t</sup> altho we wear weaker than other Colonies, they having fubmitted to our King to protect them, others dared not otherwife to moleft them; expreffed thay took that to be well, that we had littell Cafe to doute, but that to us under the King thay would have yielded to our Determinations in what ani fhould have complained to us againft them.

But Philip charged it to be difoneftly in us to put of the Hering to iuft Complaints, therefore we

at firft attempted to Inftitute the Natives in religious Matters, upon longer Acquaintance he appears to have changed his Opinion on this Subject. *Callender's Difcourfe*, 136; *Coll. R. I. Hift. Soc.*, iii, 9; *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 16. Better Refults followed the Labors of Eliot, the Mayhews, and others in Maffachu-

setts, Plymouth, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, but even among the praying Towns in which Gookin enumerates about 1150 Indians in 1674, in fix Years after, Eliot claimed but four out of fourteen Towns with fome 300 Souls. Some had joined Philip and the others had been much fattered.—ED.

consented to hear them. They said they had bin the first in doing Good to the English, and the English the first in doing Rong; said when the English first came, their King's Father was as a great Man, and the English as a littell Child;<sup>1</sup> he constrained other Indians from roning the English, and gave them Corn and shewed them how to plant, and was free to do them ani Good, and had let them have a 100 Times more Land than now the King had for his own Peopell. But ther King's Brother, when he was King, came miserably to dy by being forced to Court, as they iudge

<sup>1</sup> Massasoit, the Father of Philip, and Chief of the Wampanogas, at the Time of the Arrival of the English at Plymouth, dwelt at Sowams, in the present Town of Warren, R. I., and his People occupied the Region now constituting Bristol, Barrington, and Warren, in Rhode Island, with Parts of Seckonk and Swanzea in Massachusetts. This Tribe, with others of New England, had a few Years before been greatly reduced by an Epidemic. The Dominion of Massasoit extended over nearly

all the southern Part of Massachusetts, from Cape Cod to Narragansett Bay. Note to *Bradford's Hist. of Plymouth Plantation*, p. 94. So greatly were the Settlers of Plymouth reduced by Sicknes and Famine, in the early Years of their Residence, that they must have fallen an easy Prey to any concealed Plan of Hostilities. The Kindnes and Assistance which they received from the Natives is gratefully acknowledged by several of their early Annalists.—  
ED.

poyfoned.<sup>1</sup> And another Greavance was, if 20 of there onest Indiand testified that a Englishman had dun them Rong, it was as nothing; and if but one of their worst Indians testified against any Indian or ther King, when it pleased the English it was fufitiant. Another Grievance was, when their King fold Land, the English wold fay, it was more than they agreed to, and a Writing must be prove against all them, and sum of their Kings had dun Rong to fell so much. He left his Peopell none, and sum being given to Drunknes the English made them

<sup>1</sup> Alexander, alias Wamfutta the elder Son of Maffafoit, succeeded to his Authority upon the Death of the latter in the Winter of 1661-2. He had married Weetamoo, Squaw-Sachem of Pocasset, and thus extended his Influence with the Natives. From his Conduct in 1662, towards the Narragansets his ancient Enemies, Suspensions were raised that he might be plotting Mischiefe against the English, and the Governor of Plymouth appointed Captain Willet, who lived near the Residence of Alexander, to desire him to attend the next Court at Plymouth, which

he agreed to do. He failed to attend, and Circumstances appearing to confirm the Reports, Major Winflow was ordered to bring him before them by Force. This Party surprized the Sachem and about eighty of his Men, and having secured their Arms made known their Instructions. He at first "fell into a raging Passion at this Surprise, saying that the Governor had no Reason to credit Rumors, or to send for him in such a Way, nor would he go to Plymouth but when he saw Cause." (*J. Matther*). Yielding to the Advice of his Interpreter (a Brother of John

drunk and then cheated them in Bargains, but now ther Kings wear forwarned not for to part with Land, for nothing in Cumparifon to the Value thereof. Now home the Englifh had owned for King or Queen, they wold difinheret, and make another King that wold give or fell them thefe Lands; that now, they had no Hopes left to kepe ani Land. Another Grievance, the Englifh Catell and Horfes ftill increfed; that when thay removed 30 Mill from where Englifh had ani thing to do, thay could not kepe ther Corn from being

Saffamon) he went with them. On his Way being taken fick, he was received and nurfed at the Houfe of Mr. Winflow, but his Malady increafing, his Followers entreated thofe that held him Prifoner that he might have leave to return. He was accordingly difmiffed with the Promife of fending his Son as a Hoftage till he could appear, and died on his Way Home. (*Mather; Hubbard.*) Philip and Weetamoo always believed he was poisoned, and from this Time, without Doubt, a deep and fetled Purpofe of Vengeance was harbored by Philip.

Fear or Policy, had induced him to yield an outward Compliance, and fubfcribe to the written Conditions which they impofed, but the Interval was bufily occupied in maturing his Schemes, and engaging the Alliance of the neighboring Tribes. The Spring of 1676 is faid to have been agreed upon as the Time for commencing Hoftilities, but the Death of Saffamon, and the Trial and Executions which followed, are believed to have led to a Rupture before his Plans were matured.—  
ED.

spoyled, thay never being iused to fence, and thoft when the English boft Land of them thay wold have kept their Catell upon ther owne Land. Another Grievance, the English were fo eager to fell the Indians Lickers, y<sup>t</sup> most of the Indians spent all in Drynknes, and then raeued upon the sober Indians, and thay did believe often did hurt the English Catell, and ther King could not prevent it.

We knew before, these were their grand Complaints, but then we only indevered to persuaid y<sup>t</sup> all Cumplaints might be righted without War, but could have no other Answer but that thay had not heard of that Way for the Governor of Yorke and an Indian King to have the Hearing of it. We had Cafe to think in y<sup>t</sup> had bine tendered it wold have bine accepted. We indevered y<sup>t</sup> however thay should lay doune the War, for the English wear to strong for them; thay said, then the English should do to them as they did when thay wear to strong for the English.

So we departed without ani Discurtiounes, and sudingly had Letter from Plimoth Governor thay intended in Arms to conforem Philip, but no Information what y<sup>t</sup> was thay required or w<sup>t</sup> Termes

he refused to have their Quarrell decided; and in a Weke's Time after we had bine with the Indians the War thus begun.<sup>1</sup> Plimouth Soldiers were cum to have their Head Quarters within 10 Miles of Philip; then most of the English thereabout left there Houses, and we had Leter from Plimouth Governor to desier our Help with sum Boats if thay had such Ocation, and for us to looke to our selfs; and from the Generall at the Quarters we had Leter of the Day thay intended to cum upon the Indians, and desier for sum of our Boats to attend. So we took it to be of Nefesity for our Ieslanders one half one Day and Night to atend and the other half the next, so by Turnes for our owne Safety. In this Time sum Indians fell a pilfering sum Houses y<sup>t</sup> the English had left, and a old Man and a Lad going to one of these Houses did see three Indians run out thereof. The old Man bid the young

<sup>1</sup> The Execution of the alleged Murderers of Saffamon, greatly irritated the Indians, infomuch that Philip, sending the Wives and Children of his Tribe for Protection to the Narraganetts, allowed his young Men to commence Aggressions by killing the Cattle and

plundering the Houses of the English, on the 24th of June, 1675. Irritated at this, the Indians were fired upon, and one was wounded. Accounts differ somewhat in relation to the Manner in which Hostilities commenced.—Ed.

Man shoot; so he did, and a Indian fell doune, but got away againe. It is reported y<sup>t</sup> fūm Indians came to the Gareſon, asked why they shot the Indian. They asked whether he was dead. The Indians said yea. A English Lad said it was no Mater. The Men indevered to inform them it was but an idell Lad's Words, but the Indians in haste went away and did not hearken to them. The next Day, the Lad that shot the Indian, and his Father, and six English Men wear killed so the War begun with Philip.<sup>1</sup> But ther was a Queen y<sup>t</sup> I knew

<sup>1</sup> An Account printed soon after this War in London, and republished in Boston in 1836, with others under the Title of the *Old Indian Chronicle*, gives the following Version of this Event. "By this Time the Indians have killed several of our Men, but the first that was killed was June 23, a Man at Swanſey; that he and his Family had left his House amongst the Rest of the Inhabitants, and adventuring with his Wife and Son (about twenty Years old) to go to his House to fetch them Corn, and such like Things (he having just before sent his Wife and

Son away), as he was going out of the House was set on and shot by Indians. His Wife being not far off, heard the Guns go off, went back," and fell into their Hands, Dishonored and afterwards scalped by them, she immediately died, and her Son was at the same Time scalped. "They also the next Day killed six or seven Men at Swanſey, and two more at one of the Garrifons; and as two Men went out of one of the Garrifons to draw a Bucket of Water, they were shot and carried away." *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 209.—ED.

was not a Party with Philip, and Plimoth Governor recommended her y<sup>t</sup> if she wold cum to our Iesland it wold be well shee desired shee might if it wear but with but six of her Men.<sup>1</sup> I can sufficiently prove, but it is to large here to relate, that shee had practised much the Quarell might be decided without War; but sum of our English allso, in Fury against all Indians, wold not consent shee should be relieved to our Iesland although I profered to be at all the Charge to secuer her and those shee desired to cum with her; so at length prevailed we might fend for her; but one Day acidental we

<sup>1</sup> This Indian Queen was undoubtedly *Awakonks*, Squaw Sachem of Sogkonate (Seconet), the Wife of an Indian, called *Tolony*. Her Residence was on a Peninsula on the northeast Side of Narraganset Bay, opposite the Island of Rhode Island, and now chiefly included in the Town of Compton, R. I. A few Days before the War commenced, Philip sent six of his Warriors to invite her to join him in it. Mr. Benjamin Church, who afterwards acted a conspicuous Part in the War, and who had lived with his Family a Year in the midst of

her People, induced her to decline the Invitation and to consent to place herself under the Protection of the English. He advised her to pass over to Rhode Island for Security, and proceeded to Plymouth to make Arrangements according to this Agreement. He arrived June 7, but was prevented from returning by the Outbreak of Hostilities, and the good-hearted Awashonks was constrained, though reluctantly, to join Philip. *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 249; *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 28, 32. *Church*.—ED.



wear prevented, and then our Men had feated ſum Cannos on her Side, ſupoling they wear Philip's, and the next Day a English Houſe was there burned and Miſchief of either Side indevered to the other, and much dun, her Houſe burned; and ſo we wear prevented of ani Menes to atain hir. The English Army cam not downe as informed thay wold, ſo Philip got over, and they could not find him. Three Days after, thay came doune, had a veri stormy Night, y<sup>t</sup> in the Morning the Foote wear difabled to return. Before they had Refreshment, thay wear free to acſept, as we wear willing to relieve them,<sup>1</sup> but . . . . Trupers fayed of their Cap-

<sup>1</sup> The Government of Maſſachuſetts at firſt imagined that Hoſtilities might be averted by Mediation, but were quickly undeceived, and on the 26th of June, they diſpatched a Company of Infantry and of Horſe to Mount Hope, to aid the Plymouth Forces already in the Field. They reached Swanſey in two Days, depreſſed with gloomy Forebodings from a lunar Eclipse, in which the Superſtitious read a melancholy Omen of the divine Diſpleaſure. After ſeveral ſharp Encounters with

the Indians, it was decided to march to Mount Hope where Philip was poſted. The Inclemency of the Weather prevented an immediate Execution of this Purpoſe for ſeveral Days, which Delay was improved by the Indians in effecting their Eſcape by Water, and when the Troops finally proceeded, they met only with revolting Trophies of Maſſacre and Deſolation. The Quarters lately occupied by the Enemy were found deſerted, with Evidences of their precipitate Flight.

taine they despised it, and so left the Foote. After the Foote had refreshed themselves they also returned to their head Quarters, and after hunt[ing] Philip from all sea Shores, y<sup>t</sup> thay could not tell what was becum of him, the Naroganset Kings informed us y<sup>t</sup> the Queen aforefaid must be in a Thicket, a starving or conformed to Philip; but thay knew shee wold be glad to be from them, so from us had Incouragement to get her and as mani as they could from Philip.<sup>1</sup>

Finding no Enemy, General Cuddeback with some of the Plymouth Forces passed over to Rhode Island to obtain better Shelter than could be found at Mount Hope, while Major Savage with the Massachusetts Troops, remained in the open Fields through an inclement Night, and the next Morning returned to Swansey. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 38.  
—ED.

<sup>1</sup> The Assistance which Awashonks rendered to Philip was more from Fear or Policy than from Inclination. She and her People appear to have spent the Winter with the Enemy on the Frontiers of Massachusetts, and in June, 1676,

through the Influence of Mr. Benjamin Church, friendly Relations were restored between her and the English. She offered to join her Forces with those of the Colonists against the Enemies of the latter, on Condition that she and all of her Warriors with their Wives should have their Lives spared, and that none of them should be transported out of the Country. This Treaty was never afterwards broken. About the Year 1700 there were one hundred Men of this Tribe, and about 1760, a mortal Fever swept off many. A Remnant was living in Compton in 1803. *Drake's Book of the Indians*, 252.—ED.

After the English Army, without our Consent or informing us, came into our Colony, brought the Naroganſet Indians to Articles of Agreement to them.<sup>1</sup> Philip being fled, about a 150 Indians came in to a Plimouth Garrison volentarily. Plimouth Authority ſould all for Slaves (but about fix of them) to be carried out of the Country.<sup>2</sup> It is

<sup>1</sup> The Maſſachuſetts Government had given Orders for their Troops to proceed to the Narraganſet Country and prevent any Aid being rendered by them to Philip. Part of the Country occupied by theſe Indians was found abandoned, and ſeveral Days elapſed before they met with any Indians with whom to treat. At length four Men were found, whom the English ſtyled Sachems, and a Treaty in the Name of the whole Tribe, ſecured by Hoſtages, and moſt humiliating in its Conditions, was drawn up, and ſigned on the 15th of July, 1675. This Treaty was held at Pettyquamſett, now Narrow River. By this Agreement, the Narraganſetts were bound to the impoſſible Taſk of ſeizing all and every of Philip's Subjects, and bringing them dead or alive to the English; they were to kill them wherever

found, and to reſtore all ſtolen Goods. A large Reward was promiſed for Philip delivered alive, or for his Head if ſlain. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 48; *Drake's Book of Indians*, 211.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> Soon after the Deſtruction of Dartmouth, a Party of Indians who had not been concerned in the Outrage, were induced to ſurrender through Perſuaſion and Promiſes and were taken to Plymouth where the Government ordered the whole, to the Number of about one hundred and ſixty, to be ſold as Slaves. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 47. "In the beginning of the War, Capt. Mofcley captured eighty who were confined at Plymouth. In September following, one hundred and eighty Captives were put on board a Veſſel commanded by Captain Sprague,

true the Indians generally are very barbarous Peopell but in this War I have not heard of their tormenting ani, but y<sup>t</sup> the English Army cote an old Indian and tormented him. He was well knone to have bine a long Time a veri decrepid and harmlefs Indian of the Queen's.<sup>1</sup> As Philip fled the foresaid Queen got to the Naroganfets, and as manni of her Men as she could get, but one Part of the Naroganfets Agreement to Boston was to kill or deliver as mani as they could of Philip's Peopell, therefore Boston Men demanded the fore said Queene and others y<sup>t</sup> thay had so referved; for which the Indians wear unfree, and made mani Excuses, as that the Queen was none of them, and sum others

who failed with them from Plymouth for Spain." *Drake's Book of Indians*, 224. In Rhode Island, Numbers of Indian Captives were sold into Servitude for a limited Time.—Ed.

<sup>1</sup> While this Reputation of Forbearance from Cruelties on the Part of the Indians is scarcely sustained by the Evidence of cotemporary Records, that of Barbarity to the Indian Prisoners by the English is abundantly proven. The War was upon both Sides one of Extermina-

tion, and in their Eagernes to accomplish this Purpose, friendly Indians and those who had surrendered themselves under Pledges of Protection were in several Cafes massacred. In September, 1675, an Indian Prisoner was executed in Boston, to appease the Fury of the Mob, "in a Manner so revolting, that were the Truth alone related, the Reader's Belief might be confounded." *Drake's Boston*, 410.—Ed.

wear but Sudierners with Philip becafe removed by the English having got their Land, and wear of their Kindred, which we kno is true, not but we think they did shelter mani thay should not, and y<sup>t</sup> they did kno sum of their Men did affist Philip, but according to their barbarous Ruells thay accounted so was no Rong, or they could not help it. But sum enemies Heds thay did fend in, and told us thay wear informed y<sup>t</sup> however when Winter came thay might be fuer the English wold be their Enemies. And so thay stood doubtful for about 5 Months. The English wear icalous that there was a generall Plot of all Indians against English; and the Indians wear in like Manner icalous of the English. I think it was generall, y<sup>t</sup> thay wear unwilling to be ronged, and y<sup>t</sup> the Indians did iudg the English partiall against them, and among all a philthy Crue y<sup>t</sup> did desire and indever for War; and those of any Solidety wear against it, and indevered to prevent the War.<sup>1</sup> For conferring Philip

<sup>1</sup> Although there were well grounded Suspicions that the Narraganetts were in secret Alliance with Philip, War was not openly declared against them until November following. The Commissioners of the United

Colonies appointed Governor Winslow, Commander in Chief of all their Forces, and made Arrangements for an active Winter Campaign. *Moore's Lives of Governors of N. Plymouth.*—Ed.

we have good Intelligence y<sup>t</sup> he advifed fūm Englifh to be gone from ther out Places where they lived or they wear in Danger to be killed; but whether it wear to prevent a War, or by their Prefts informed if thay begun thay ſhould be beaten, and otherwife not, fo we have good Intelligence; for I do think moft of them had a Defire the Englifh would begin; and if the Englifh be not carefull to manifelt the Indians mai expect Equity from them, thay mai have more Enemies than thay wold, and more Cafe of Jelofy.<sup>1</sup>

The Report is, y<sup>t</sup> to y<sup>c</sup> Eftward the War thus begun, by fuppoſing y<sup>t</sup> fūm of thoſe Indians were at a Fight in theſe Parts, and y<sup>t</sup> thear thay ſaw a Man wounded, fo Authority ſent fūm forth to diſcufer, having before diſarmed thoſe Indians and confined them to a Place which the Indians wear

<sup>1</sup> “Tradition ſays: ‘He was forced on by the Fury of his young Men fore againſt his own Judgment and Inclination; and that though he foreſaw and foretold the Englifh would in Time by their Induſtry root out all the Indians, yet he was againſt making War with them, as what he thought would only hurry

on and increaſe the Deſtruction of his People,’ and the Event proved he judged right.” The Powaws had given out an ambiguous Oracle, in which they promiſed the Indians would be ſucceſſful, if the Englifh fired the firſt Gun, and that no Englifhman ſhould ever kill Philip. *Callender’s Diſcourſe*, 126.—Ed.

not ofended at; but these Men coming upon them in a warlike Postuer, they fled; y<sup>t</sup> the Men cote but 3 of them. Those in Authority sent out againe to excuse themselves, but they could only cum to the Spech with one Man; as he kept out of their Rech, they excused themselves and said his Father was not hurt; one of them they had taken. He said he could not believe them, for if it was so, they wold have broft him; they had bin defaitfull to disarm them, and so wold have killed them all; and so he run away, and then English wear killed, and the Report is, y<sup>t</sup> up in the Country here away they had demanded the Indians' Armes, and went againe to parrell with them, and the Indians by Ambushcade tretcherously killed 8 y<sup>t</sup> wear going to treat with them.<sup>1</sup>

When Winter was cum we had Leter from

<sup>1</sup> This account appears to be an incorrect Report of the Proceedings against the Indians under Wonolancet, in the Country of the Merrimack in September, 1675. As this Transaction is elsewhere reported, the Indians exhibited an unparalleled Forbearance under the Injuries they

received from the English, and the latter having the next Year enticed about 400 Indians within their Power, sold into foreign Slavery or executed more than half of this Number. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 279.—Ed.

Boston of the iunited Comitioners that thay wear resolved to reduce the Naroganfets to Conformity, not to be trubled with them ani more, and defered fum Help of Botes and otherwife, if we saw Cafe, and y<sup>t</sup> we should kepe Secret conferring it.<sup>1</sup> Our Governor sent them Word we wear fatesfied Naraganfets wear tretcherous, and had ayded Philip,

<sup>1</sup>The Commissioners of the United Colonies met at Boston, September 9, 1675, at which those of Plymouth laid before their Body a Narrative of the Origin and Progress of the War. Upon receiving this they at once declared War against the Indians, and agreed to raise a thousand Soldiers of whom half were to be Dragoons. These Troops were levied upon the several Colonies in the following Proportion: Massachusetts 527, Plymouth 158, Connecticut 315. To encourage volunteer Parties, the Plunder which they might obtain, whether Goods or Persons, was promised to the Captors, and Bounties were offered to friendly Indians for such Captives of the Enemy as they might bring in. Although the Narraganfets had been suspected to be concerned in Philip's Plans an

Individuals of that Tribe had been found openly engaged in Arms against the English, it does not appear that they had fully and openly commenced Hostilities at this Time. In October, 1675, a written Engagement had been renewed by several Sachems of the Tribe in which they engaged to deliver up every Indian belonging to Philip, the Pocasset Squaw (Wectamoo, former Wife of Alexander, Philip's brother), Saconet, Quabaug, Hasley, or other hostile Indians. This Agreement had been evaded, and the united Colonies were in Consequence induced to undertake their Extermination. At another Meeting the Force formerly ordered was increased, and their united Forces were placed under the Command of Josias Winflow of Plymouth Colony.



and as we had assisted to relieve their Army before, so we should be ready to assist them still, and advised y<sup>t</sup> Termes might be tendered y<sup>t</sup> such might expect Compation y<sup>t</sup> would accept not to engage in War, and y<sup>t</sup> their might be a Separation betwene the Gilty and the Inofent which in War could not be expected, we not in the least expecting they would have begun the War and not before proclaimed it, or not give them Defiance.

I having often informed the Indians y<sup>t</sup> English Men would not begin a War, otherwise it was brutish so to do. I am sorry so the Indians have Cause to think me defaultfull, for the English thus began the War with the Narogansets, we having sent of our Island many Indians and informed them if they kept by the water Side and did not meddle; y<sup>t</sup> however the English would do them no Harm, altho it was not safe for us to let them live here. The Army first take all those Prisoners then fell upon Indian Houses, burned them and killed sum Men. The War [began] without Proclamation, and sum of our Peopell did not know the English had begun Mischiefe to Indians, and being confident and had Cause therefore; y<sup>t</sup> the Indians would

not hurt them before the English begun, so did not kepe ther Garefon exactly; but the Indians having reseued y<sup>t</sup> Mischief came unexpected upone them, destroyed 145 of them beside other great Los, but the English Army say thay suposed Conetecot Forces had bine there. Thay solde the Indians y<sup>t</sup> thay had taken as afoersaid, for Slafes, but one old Man y<sup>t</sup> was caried of our Iesland upone his Sun's Back he was so decreped could not go, and when the Army tooke them upon his Back caried him to the Garison, sum wold have had him deuoured by Doges, but the Tendernes of sum of them prevailed to cut ofe his Head; and after came sudingly upon the Indians whear the Indians had prepared to defend themselves, and so reseued and did much Mischief, and for aboute six Weeks sine hath bine spent as for both Parties to recruet. And now the English Army is out to seeke after the Indians, but it is most lickly y<sup>t</sup> such most abell to do Mischief will escape, and Women and Children and Impotent mai be destroyed, and so the most abell will have the les Incumbranc to do Mischief.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The memorable swamp Fight at the Time the above Narrative of Dec. 18, 19, had not occurred was written. In this sanguinary

But I am confident it wold be best for the English and Indians y<sup>t</sup> a Peas wear made upone onest Terems, for each to have a dew Propriety and to enioy it without Opretion or Iufurpation by one to the other, but the English dear not trust the Indian's Promises, nether the Indians to the Englishes Promises; and each have gret Cafe therefor. I see no Way likely, but if a Sessation from Arems might be procured untill it might be known what Terems King Charles wold propound; for we have gret Cafe to think the Naroganfet Kings wold trust our King, and y<sup>t</sup> thay wold have acsepted him to be Umpier if it had bine tendered, about ani Diferanc; for we do kno the English have had much

Engagement the Indians lost over 700, and of the English 80 were killed and 150 wounded. (See *Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc.*, iii, 84; iv, 132; v, 161. *Bayley's Plymouth*, ii, 93. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 218. Also *Hubbard, Mather* and other Historians). The Share taken by Rhode Island in this War is thus stated by Callender: "As to the Part this Colony had in that War, it must be observed that though the Colony was not, as they ought to

have been, consulted, yet they not only afforded Shelter and Protection to the flying English, who deserted from many of the neighboring Plantations in Plymouth Colony, and were kindly received by the Inhabitants, and relieved and allowed to plant the next Year on their Commons for their Support; but they likewise furnished some of the Forces with Provisions and Transports." *Hist. Discourse*, 133.—ED.

Contention againſt theſe Indians to invade the king's Determination for Naroganſet to be in our Colony; and we have Caſe to think y<sup>t</sup> was the great Caſe of the war againſt them.

I ſee no Menes likely to prevent a Seſation from Aremſ, except the Gouevner of New York can find a Way ſo to interfere, and ſo it will be likely a Peace mai be made without trubbling our King; not but it allwais hath bine a Prinſipell in our Colony, y<sup>t</sup> ther ſhould be but one ſupreme to Engliſh Men, and in our natief Country wher ever Engliſh have Iuriſdiction; and ſo we know no Engliſh ſhould begin a War and not firſt tender for the King to be Umpier, and not perſecute ſuch y<sup>t</sup> can not conforem to ther Worſhip; and ther Worſhip be what is not owned by the King, the King not to mind to have ſuch Things redreſed, ſum mai take it that he hath not Pouer, and that ther mai be a Wai for them to take Pouer in Opoſition to him.<sup>1</sup> I am ſo perſwaided of New England Priſts,

<sup>1</sup> It will be remembered that the Writer of this Account was a Quaker, who many Years before, with others, had fought in Rhode Iſland

an Aſylum from the religious Intolerance of Maſſachuſetts. The Sect to which he belonged was eſpecially noted for its Diſapproval

they are so blinded by the Spirit of Persecution and to maintaine to have Hyer, and to have Name to be mere Hyrelings y<sup>t</sup> they have bine the Cafe y<sup>t</sup> the Law of Nations and the Law of Arems have bine violated in this War; and y<sup>t</sup> the War had not bine if ther had not bine a Hyerling, that for his Moni, giving what he caleth the Gospel by Voio-lanc to have it chargabell for his Gaine from his Quarter; and if ani in Magistracy be not so as ther pack Horfes, thay will be trumpating for Inovation or War.<sup>1</sup>

5 : 12<sup>m</sup> : 1675. *Poadiestan.*

*John Keastore*

of the System of a professional and paid Clergy, common among other religious Denominations.—ED.

<sup>1</sup>The Sequel of the War of 1675-6, is briefly stated in the introductory Chapter.—ED.



# P A P E R S

## RELATING TO

### PHILIP'S INDIAN WAR.

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*Letter from Governor FRANCIS LOVELACE  
of New York, to Governor BENEDICT  
ARNOLD of Newport.*

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, ii, 461.]

R This Opportunity presenting, I was willing to give you Notice of y<sup>e</sup> Apprehension some Persons at y<sup>e</sup> east End of Long Island have of Comcoons like to arise by their Indians and yo<sup>rs</sup> of the Narragansett, sett on by their Sachem Ninicraft, against the English.<sup>1</sup> A Copy of some Passages in a

<sup>1</sup> Apprehensions of Indian Hostilities, appear to have been entertained in Rhode Island at this Period. Ninicraft was charged with detaining some Indian Servants of Thomas Torrey of Block Island, and on the

Letter sent expresse from thence to mee, I here inclosed send you. For my Part I can not thinke them in a Condition strong enough to make any such bould Attempt. Whatsoever their Will may bee, however, its Good to be circumspect and to provide against the Worst. I shall desire you would make Enquiry into y<sup>e</sup> Matter, and send mee yo<sup>r</sup> Opinion of it by y<sup>e</sup> First.

It seemes Noncraft hath become an old Enemy to y<sup>e</sup> English so to be suspected. Mr. Thomas Terry,<sup>1</sup> of Block Island, informes mee that he hath had 6 Indyans Servants run away from him, which Noncraft protects and keepest, though none of his Indians. I thinke you may do well to admonish him of it, and that hee ought not to doe the least

20th of July, 1669, a Warrant was issued for his Arrest on Suspicion of a Plot, seven of Philip's ancient Men having been with him nine or ten Days without sufficient Reason. He appeared eight Days after and stated that the Indians had had a great Dance lately, which was an Invocation for a plentiful Harvest. He ascribed the Report of hostile Intentions to a Long Island Indian, and

stated that he had formerly taken Captive their Sachem's Daughter, and obliged them to pay him Tribute. The Sachem and his Daughter were both dead, and the Tribute after some Difficulty, had been lately paid. He was again summoned before the Governor and Council in August, but was dismissed. *Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc.*, iii, 71.—ED.

<sup>1</sup> Torrey.



Injury to the English under whose Protection hee liues, without giving Satisfaction for it. It may bee by his Answer you may iudge of his Intent. I have not further but to desire a neighbourly and friendly Correspondence between us, which shall bee cherished upon all Occasions.

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate Friend and Serv<sup>t</sup>

FRANCIS LOVELACE.

*New York this 5th July, 1669.*

TO Mr. BENEDICT ARNOLD,  
Governor of Rhode Island.

*Letter from Governor LOVELACE of New York, to Governor ARNOLD of Rhode Island.*

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, ii, 519.]

*For ye Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr BENEDICT ARNOLD, Governo<sup>r</sup> &c. of Rhode Island, These :*

S<sup>r</sup> I rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>r</sup> L<sup>re</sup> of ye 29<sup>th</sup> of July -69, in Answer to myne for which I must render you my pticuler Thanks for those Civilityes you were pleased to afford me in yo<sup>r</sup> friendly Expressions. Next, I cannot but kindly reseve y<sup>t</sup> Care you have showne in fetling ye Myndes of some over credulous Prfons amongst us, who (being posselt w<sup>th</sup> a pannick Feare) were apt to entertaine very melancholly Thoughts according as they were instilled by ye Intelligence and Informations of some fond Indians, to ye great Disturbance of ye publique Peace, and by it animating ye Heathens who taking Courage from our Feare might be apt to breake forth into Extravagances not to be redrest w<sup>th</sup>out a Warre, and all ye Miseryes attending it, but those Apprehensions are now vanisht and men's Myndes by ye Reason of

yo<sup>r</sup> excellent L<sup>re</sup> well pacified and settled, neither do I believe they will too hastily againe give Credence to y<sup>e</sup> Information of a faithlesse and false Generation. All that I shall further add and heartily desire for y<sup>e</sup> Future, is that this friendly and neighbourly Correspondence w<sup>ch</sup> by this Occasion hath had its first Rise, may by y<sup>e</sup> same Zeale and Kindnesse be continued; to w<sup>ch</sup> we are not onely obliged by y<sup>e</sup> comon Tyes of Xtianit ybut comon Safety, and y<sup>e</sup> Happinesse promised to all Brethren living in Love and Unity togeth<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> as none shall be ready to cherish it more than myselfe, as to y<sup>e</sup> Gen<sup>ral</sup> so I shall not be wanting to embrace all Occasions to demonstrate y<sup>e</sup> sincere Service I have to you pticuler in y<sup>e</sup> Compellation of

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate Freind and Serv<sup>t</sup>

FRAN. LOVELACE.

*Fort James in N. Yorke,  
Aug. 24th, 1669.*

*Extract from a Letter of FRANCIS LOVELACE  
Governour of New York, to THOMAS  
PRENCE, Governour of New Plymouth,  
dated May 5, 1671.*

[Court of Affize ii, 678.]

\* \* \* As to yo<sup>r</sup> Indyan Affaires,<sup>1</sup> I am heartily glad that yo<sup>r</sup> Courage and Wisdome has met w<sup>th</sup> that Succes as to compell him to a Complacency to yo<sup>r</sup> Desires; and I verily believe (by what Relacons I have met with) even of our own Indyans, the Defection seemed almost universal. At present, there can be no better Prevention practis'd then Vigilancy, and such a Composure towards them as may testify wee rather despise than feare them. The Confession of the Sagamore seems cleere enough, w<sup>ch</sup> if his Compunctiō be soe toe, it then may proove in y<sup>e</sup> politique Body as sometimes it happens in y<sup>e</sup> naturall; that a Bone once broken and well sett, strengthens y<sup>e</sup> Limbe; which

<sup>1</sup> Alluding to the Difference that arose between Philip and the Plymouth Colony in 1671, mentioned in a Note on Page —ED

good Effect I heartily wish it may have, and if my  
Endeav<sup>ors</sup> can any Wayes be subservient to you, you  
shall as freely command mee as I subscribe my selfe

Yor affe<sup>ct</sup>e friend and

Humble Servant,

*Fran Loulseu*

*Fragment of a Letter from Governor JOHN WINTHROP of Connecticut, to the Governor of New York.*<sup>1</sup>

[N. Y. Colonial MSS., xxiv.]

*New London, June 29, 1675.*

Sr

P. . . . att M<sup>r</sup> Richards Smith  
 . . . . tt I met Cap<sup>t</sup> Hutch-  
 . . . . n Boston with a Lre  
 . . . . verno<sup>r</sup> and Councill dir . .  
 . . . . Le . . . craft, and the  
 . . . . ca, the Contents whe . .  
 . . . . ernore p'ticularly  
 . . . . ams, which being brought  
 to . . . morning with the said Robert  
 of the farther Confirmation of the Truth of the  
 Murther committed upon several English by Phi-  
 lip; there is Pr<sup>r</sup> paration for Conveyance to your-

<sup>1</sup> The Parts of this Letter indicated by Dots have been lost, but enough remains to show its general Tenor. It was probably the earliest Intelligence of the Outbreak of Indian Hostilities that reached New York.—ED.

felfe, and being fomething ill myfelfe fince my  
Returne, have defired Mr Witherly what Intelli-  
gence is paffing, to convey it.

A Coppy is fubfcribed p<sup>r</sup>

J. WINTHROP.

*Fragment of a Letter from New London  
about the Indian News.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv.]

*New London, June 29, 1675.*

Yestarday Left Avery, myselfe and some others went vp to Vncas,<sup>1</sup> to vnderstand, iff possible we could, how he stood affected to Phillip's Designe. He informed us that he heard of much Damage done by Philip, by killing many English, and burning theire Houfes. But would not be known that he held any Correspondence with him, but vpon carefull Vew, we have Reason to beleive that most of his Men are gone that Wa . . . ath . . . very

<sup>1</sup> Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans. He was originally a Pequot, but revolted from the Sachem of that Tribe, and upon the Settlement of the English in Connecticut, he became their Ally and aided in the Wars that proved so disastrous to his native Tribe. Although his Villainies occasioned frequent Annoyance and Anxiety, he remained attached to

the English till his Death, and in the Wars with Philip, he sent a Number of his Warriors to their Assistance. His Friendship to the English appears to have been dictated by Policy rather than Affection, and he strenuously opposed the Introduction of Christianity and Civilization among his People.—Ed.



. . . th . . . . . three  
 few Men Gunns it m . . . . .  
 hath had great . . . . .  
 and many presen . . . . .  
 that particular Courfe . . . . .  
 Part, into a Posture of . . . . .

It is reported that . . . . .  
 expects farther . . . . .  
 (Copy)                      Subscribed by . . . . .

. . . . , . . .

*Council Minutes concerning Indian  
Hostilities.*

[Council Minutes, iii, 44.]

At a Councell July 4th, 1675.

Present, The Governor,  
The Secretary, Capt. Brockholes,  
Mr. J. Laurence, Capt. Dyre.

It is the Opinion of the Councell that Conecticott doth not expect nor desire Assistance from us in Relacon to the Indyan Disturbance at this Time.<sup>1</sup>

Upon due Consideracon of y<sup>e</sup> Intelligence now sent from thence concerning y<sup>e</sup> Indyan,

<sup>1</sup> At the Time that Indian Hostilities commenced, in June, 1675, the Governor and Council of New York were actively discussing the Question of Boundary, and an Expedition was in Preparation with the View of enforcing the Claims of New York if found expedient. The Patent of the Duke of York was claimed by Andros as extending to the Connecticut, and this

Construction was subsequently approved by the Duke of York, but from prudential Reasons its Adjustment was deferred. *Coll. Hist. N.Y.* iii, 235. The Council coinciding with the Governor had passed a Resolution declaring that Disobedience to his Majesty's Pleasure, as signified by Letters Patent, was Rebellion. *Council Minutes*, iii, 42.—ED.

Resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> doe proceed on his intended Voyage to Conecticott forthwith, and do take a Force with him, to be in a Capacity to protect that Part of his Royall Highnesse Government, as there may be Occasions.

*A Letter from the Governour to Governour  
WINTHROP, upon the Indyan News.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 117.]

S<sup>r</sup>

About 3 a Clock this Morning, [July 4] I recd<sup>d</sup> yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 1<sup>st</sup> Inst, together with severall Copyes of L<sup>res</sup>, of the Indyans being in Armes in Plymouth Colony, and their having destroyed severall Christians to the Eastward of you, as neare as Narrow-gansett, and Apprehencon of their trending further to you wards. I am very much troubled at the Christians' Misfortunes, and hard Difasters in these Parts, being so overpowered by such Heathen.

Here upon I have hastened my coming to your Parts, and added a fforce to bee ready to take such Resolucons as may be fitt for mee, upon this extraordinary Occasion, with which I intend (God willing) to sett out this Evening, and to make the best of my Way to Connecticutt River, his Royall

Highnesses Bounds there; where at my Arrivall  
you shall heare further from

Sr

Yor most humble Servt

This was sent in Post haft,  
from Conf<sup>t</sup> to Conftable.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The earliest Proposition for the Establishment of a regular Post is believed to have been made in 1672. Previously Intelligence was conveyed by special Expreſs, or occasional Opportunities.—Ed.

*A Letter to Governor CARTERETT, upon the  
Indyan News; sent July 4th, 1675.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 117.]

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sr .

The severall inclosed Copyes, came to my Hands at 3 o'clock this Morning, which I thought fitt (as soone as I could), to dispatch to you, that you may see the Power of, and Outrages committed by the Indyans in Plymouth Colony, as farre as Narrowganfett, on the Christians; and Apprehensions of their further Proceedings, upon which, I have quickened my Voyage that Way, and resolve to take a Force with mee, which I intend (God willing) to imbarke this Night for Connecticut River.

I am in Haſte Sr

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Servant,

E. ANDROS.

<sup>1</sup> P . . . arteret, Governor of New Jerſey.

*A Lre at Seabrooke, from the Go. to the Go. or Dep<sup>ty</sup> Go. and Assistants, or chiefe Magistrates of the Colony of Conecticut, to be delivered to the Chiefe of them at Hartford,<sup>1</sup> July 8th, 1675.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 118.]

Honoble Gent.

I writt to you at large, the 28th past, by Mr. John Collyer, and also by another the 4<sup>th</sup> Instant in the Morning, by Returne of yo<sup>r</sup> Expreffe, upon yo<sup>r</sup> Notice of the Indyans' Rebellion and Barbarisme did give you Acco<sup>t</sup> of my Intent this Way, and to this Place, where I am now arrived. But finding no Occasion heer upon the Indyan Acco<sup>t</sup> I am sending a small Vessel further eastward for Intelligence, and do send this by Expres to you, in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> and Royall Hignesse Behalfe to desire your

<sup>1</sup> Governor Andros, upon his Arrival at Saybrook, made a formal Demand of Surrender, but being met by a spirited Refusal on the Part of Capt. Bull in Command of the Fort, supported by a respectable

Force hastily assembled from the neighboring Militia, he prudently forebore further Measures of Hostility, and shortly after crossed to Long Island. *Dunlap's Hist. N. Y.* i, 132.—Ed.

direct and effectuell Answer to my former L<sup>re</sup>,  
which I here attend in Discharge of my Duty, ac-  
cordingly.

In the Meantime I remaine

Hono<sup>ble</sup> Gent.

Yor affec<sup>ate</sup> friend and

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

E. ANDROSS.



*A Letter of the same Date from Governour  
ANDROS to the Governour of Boston.*

[Orders, Warrants, Passes, iii, 118.]

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr

I cannot omitt this Opportunity by M<sup>r</sup> Andrew Belcher, with my Respects, to give you an Acco<sup>t</sup> of my Arrivall to this Place, being intended to these Parts upon Acco<sup>t</sup> of the Limitts, expressed in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> L<sup>res</sup> Patents, between his Royall H<sup>ss</sup>. and Connecticut: But suddenly hastened by the Newes from Go: Winthrop, by Expre<sup>ss</sup>e, of the Indyans Irruption and Barbaroufnesse; of which Proceedings hearing no further, I hope there already is (or will be speedily) a good Event. And as to the Limits, having proceeded in y<sup>e</sup> fairest Manner, (according to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Pleasure and Commands) I will not doubt a suitable Issue therein, accordingly, for w<sup>ch</sup>, and the Indyan Concernes, I do attend here; where I shall bee glad, or at my Returne, of any Opportunity to serve you, remaining,

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr

Yo<sup>r</sup> very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

E. ANDROSS.

*Letter from Governour ANDROS to Major  
WINTHROP, at New London.*

[Orders, Warrants, Passes, iii, 119.]

S<sup>r</sup> According to the Acc<sup>ts</sup> I gave Go: Winthrop, I arrived yesterday to this Port, where I am very forry to hear of your continued Indisposition, which I hearing no further Certainty of the Indyans Proceedings, occasions my sending this small Vessell herewith, desiring to heare more particularly of yo<sup>r</sup> Health, and if you please, what Newes you heare of the said Indyans. I have also ordered the Master, William Welch, (if you shall thinke fitt) to proceed further eastward, for Intelligence, not beyond Rhoad Island, and hope in the meane Time to have a good Issue concerning the Limitts; having proceeded therein according to his Maties Pleasure and Commands, with all Fairnesse; and shall still with all Respe<sup>ct</sup> in my Power, to the worthy Governor, and bee glad, I may bee any Wayes capable of serving you, being really,

S<sup>r</sup> Yo<sup>r</sup> most affect<sup>ate</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

E. ANDROSS.

*Seabrooke, July the 9th, 1675.*

*Instructions for WILLIAM WELCH.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 119.]

Having herewith rec<sup>d</sup> a L<sup>re</sup> to Major Winthrop, you are forthwith to reparaire with it to New London, and having delivered the same, (if he shall think fitt) to proceed further eastward, as he shall direct, for Intelligence about the Indyans, but not further than Road Island: And having his Despatch, that you make the best of yo<sup>r</sup> Way back to this Post. I wish yo<sup>u</sup> a good Voyage, and am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving friend,

*Seabrooke, July the 9th, 1675.*

*A L<sup>re</sup> sent from the Governo<sup>r</sup> to Capt.  
JOHN YOUNG, at Southhold.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 119.]

*Capt. Young :*

Being afore designed for these Parts, I was hastened the sooner, by the Receipt of the L<sup>re</sup> from Go : Winthrop, with the Intelligence of the Indyan Disturbance, and Infurrection in Plymouth Colony, so that I immediately made ready to come out with two Sloopes, and arrived to this Place, where I may stay yet some few Days longer. I have this Evening received a L<sup>re</sup> from Major Winthrop, relating to the Indians being disperst, but continue in their mischievous Practices. Having now this Opportunity by a Boat going over to Southhold,<sup>1</sup> I was willing to advertize you hereof. And the rather it being by them eastward suspected that there is a gen<sup>all</sup> Intelligence and Confederacy between the Indyans even to Delaware Bay, which wee cannot perceive to the Westward. But if you do finde any Thing

<sup>1</sup> On the north Side of Long Island and near its east End.

from yo<sup>r</sup> Parts, amongst those Indyans, I desire you'l give mee present Notice to this Place, and in the meane Time, will not doubt yo<sup>r</sup> Care upon all Occasions; And do intend (God willing) to see you in my Returne. I hope Mr. Arnolde and Mr. Silvester gott well to Boston, having heard Nothing to the Contrary, though many others found Dead upon the Wayes. I am

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loveing ffriend.

E. ANDROS.

*Seabrooke, July 10th, 1675.*

*A Letter to Mr. THOMAS BACKER, Justice  
of the Peace at East Hampton, of the same  
Date.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 120.]

[The Beginning as the former; the Conclusion viz:] At my going from hence I do intend (God willing) either to see you, or to send a Sloop, for the Endeavouring the getting up, or taking in of those Guns of the Wreck, which I writt to you of before. Therefore if the Indyans have not done it already I pray they may be in Readynesse for it, which I thinke may bee in a few Dayes.

I am Yo<sup>rs</sup>

E. ANDROS.

*A Letter to Mr. THOMAS MAYHEW, or Chief Magistrate at Martin's Vineyard.*<sup>1</sup>

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 120.]

*Southhold, July the 14<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

MR. MAYHEW :

Having Notice of the Irruption of the Indyans,

<sup>1</sup> Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the adjacent Islands, as well as the Country on the Coast of Maine, eastward of the Kennebec, had been purchased by the Duke of York from the Earl of Stirling, and were at this Time Dependencies of the Government of New York. The Country in Maine known as *Pemaquid and its Dependencies*, was transferred to Massachusetts in 1686, on the Accession of the Duke of York to the Throne as James II, and the former Islands were included in the New England Charter in 1692. A local Government had been organized at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, under the Direction of a Chief Magistrate in each Island, and a General Court held alternately in one and the other. The De-

cisions of this Court were subject to Appeal to the Governour and Council and to the Court of Assize at New York. Mr. Thomas Mayhew had been appointed Governour of Martha's Vineyard for Life. With such Assiduity and Success had he labored for the Conversion of the Indians upon these Islands, that although much more numerous than the Whites, the latter retained their Friendship without Interruption, and these Islands became an Asylum for many English Families driven from the Main-Land by Philip's War. There is no Evidence that the slightest Disaffection prevailed among the Natives on these Islands during the War. *Nantucket Papers, Albany, 1856.*—ED.

and their barbarous Proceedings against the English, in and on this Side of Plymouth Colony, hath occasioned my hastening to visite these Parts and to take Order in any Thing that may bee wanting for their Security: To which End I am proceeding as farre as South and East Hampton. But lest you and yo<sup>r</sup> Neighbo<sup>rs</sup> of Nantuckett bee not furnisht with Ammunicon, and thereby suffer by the said Indiyans Irruptions, I have without Delay, despatcht this Sloop w<sup>th</sup> Ammunicon, and to inquire of yo<sup>r</sup> State, to wit, for you one Barrell of Powder, fifteen Musketts, and foure Skeynes of Match. The which, to bee returned in kinde, to the Stores at New Yorke, when you can with Convenience bee supplyde. I desire you will furnish the Master of the Sloop with a Pilot, or Direcons to Nantuckett, as hee shall have Occasion; And that you will send mee by him, an Acco<sup>t</sup> of the State of all Things with you, in this present Juncture, as to y<sup>e</sup> Strength or Posture of Defence, if any of the said Indiyans should attempt to come upon yo<sup>r</sup> Island, that I may take such further Order as may be fitt. In w<sup>ch</sup> I shall not faile (God willing.) All our Indiyans



westward, are hitherto very quiett, and promise faire, and I hope, will not intermeddle.

I am,

Yours

*A L<sup>re</sup> of the same Tenor and Date was sent to Nantuckett by the Sloop at that Time likewise.*

The Ammunicon sent thither was one Barrell of Powder, ten Musketts, and three Skeynes of Match.

The L<sup>re</sup> was directed, To M<sup>r</sup> Richard Gardner, and Capt. John Gardner, or Chief Magistrate and Offic<sup>rs</sup> at Nantuckett.

*Instructions for FRANCK LEE, being sent with his Sloop to Martin's Vineyard and Nantuckett.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 121.]

FRANCK LEE :

Having received on Board yo<sup>r</sup> Sloop two Barrells of Powder, twenty-five Musketts, and seven Skeynes of Match, with a L<sup>re</sup> to Martin's Vineyard, and another to Nantuckett, and a Pilott to the said Places, you are, (Wind and Weather permitting) to make Sayle the next Tyde, and the best of yo<sup>r</sup> Way thither, where being arrived, you are to deliver my L<sup>re</sup> to Mr. Mayhew, or Chiefe Officer at Martin's Vineyard, together with one Barrell of Powder, ffifteen Musketts, and foure Skeynes of Match, and at Nantuckett my other L<sup>re</sup> with one Barrell of Powder, ten Musketts, and three Skeynes of Match, taking a Receipt of the Chiefe Magistrate or Officer, at each Place, to whom you shall deliver it. Having so done, you are not to stay in either Place above one Tyde, unlesse it may happen that the Indyans should flock over from the

Maine, and the Chief Magistrate or Officer desire yo<sup>r</sup> Assistance for obstructing the same by Water; in w<sup>ch</sup> Case you are to stay, as there may bee Occasion, for their Preservation; which having p<sup>r</sup>formed, and received the L<sup>tes</sup> to mee, from the Chief Magistrate or Officers in each Place, you are (Winde and Weather prmitting) to make the best of your Way back to mee, to New Yorke.

In yo<sup>r</sup> going there and returne, you are to take Care, that yo<sup>r</sup>selfe, Souldyers and Seamen, be vigilant and carefull in the Businesse, and do give no just Cause of Complaint or Offence; If they should not have Occasion, or desire y<sup>e</sup> Armes, you are to bring them back with you. I wish you a good Voyage, and am

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving ffriend,

E. ANDROS.

*Southold, July 14th, 1675.*

*Abstract of a Letter from the Governour  
of Rhode Island to the Governour of New  
York, dated July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1675.*

[New York Colonial MSS, xxiv, 128.]

A great Part is a Relation of severall Passages of the Warre betweene Plymouth Colony and the Indyans, and their own being in a warlike Posture of Defence.

Then relates the coming of an Army from Boston and Connecticut Colonies into their Colony (without informing them thereof) to bring the Indians there to their own Terms, and to call that Part of Roade Isl Colony theirs (viz<sup>t</sup> Kingstoune in the Narroganfett Country)<sup>1</sup> and having made Terms

<sup>1</sup> The Boundary between Rhode Island and Connecticut was during many Years a Subject of Disagreement and often of angry Dispute, from the conflicting Terms of their respective Charters. In April 1663, Mr. John Winthrop, Agent for the Colony of Connecticut, and Mr. John Clarke, Agent for the Colony of Providence, agreed to refer the Question to Arbitrators, who re-

commended a Line much like the present, as the Boundary. A farther Attempt was made by Commissioners from the two Colonies in November, 1699; but not until May 12, 1703, were these Negotiations finally settled by Articles of Agreement that received the royal Sanction Feb. 8, 1726. *Coll. R. I. Hist. Soc.* iii, 200, 213.—ED.

with the Indians, tooke one Tho. Gould appointed a Conservator of the Peace in Kingstown Prisoner, for questioning whether they should not firstly have informed them of their coming with an Army within that Province, and pinioned him and guarded him, and the next Morne sentenced him to bee sent from Constable to Constable to Connecticut Prison with 8 Horsemen at his own Charge, but afterwards tooke Bayle from him.

And further, those of Connecticut have formerly threatned Force, that we should not use the K's Authority there, and not to maintaine it for the K's Province, as confirmed to us. It intimates their Force was as much therefor as their Pretence ag<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indyans, and we doubt not but we could have prevailed to have brought y<sup>e</sup> Indyans to greater Conformity than they have done by their Armes; and so with Relacon of some Skirmishes with the Indyans take leave.

Signed,

R. CODRINGTON.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, 44.]

At a Councill, July 24, 1675.

Present, The Governour.

The Secretary,           Capt. Brockholes,

Mr. Jas. Lawrence,   Capt. Dyre.

The Governour relates y<sup>e</sup> severall Passages of his Voyage.<sup>1</sup>

Resolved, That an Order be sent to y<sup>e</sup> severall Tounes upon Long Island to continue a good Constable's Watch until further Order, and to take Care that y<sup>e</sup> Indyans now disarmed bee not any Wife injured, but assisted upon any Occasion requiring it.

That Mr. Pell<sup>2</sup> be written to to take a daily Acco<sup>t</sup> of his Indyans, unlesse they send Hostages to this Place, which would be best.

<sup>1</sup> Referring to the Voyage to Saybrook. See p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> JOHN PELL, a Justice of the Peace, had severall Indians living on his Land at Anne Hookes Neck,

in Pelham, on the East River, near the Line of Connecticut. He was the first Lord of the Manor of Pelham; born Feb. 3, 1643; died about 1700. *Bolton's Westchester*. —Ed.

*Letter from Governour ANDROS to Mr.  
WOODHULL.*<sup>1</sup>

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 125.]

*New Yorke, August the 4<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

Mr. WOODHULL :

I have this Afternoone rec<sup>d</sup> yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup>, which I suppose was writ yesterday. You have done well in prosecuting my Orders to yo<sup>r</sup> out Indiyans of *Unquechaug*,<sup>2</sup> for their Armes, and particularly sending a Party to compell them, when they did not punctually bring them in, as you desired, which cannot bee amiss, though 'tis possible the Sachem being at South'ton, (as you alleadge) to that Day, and others disperst might have no

<sup>1</sup> RICHARD WOODHULL was born at Thenford, Eng., Sept. 13, 1620, and removed to Long Island, about 1648, settling first at Jamaica, and afterwards at Setauket, in the present Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County. He died October, 1690. He had a Son Richard, born Oct. 9, 1649, who was early chosen a Magistrate, and retained the Office

until his Death, which occurred Oct. 18, 1699. It is probably the Son that was address'd in the above Letter. *Thompson's Long Island*, ii, 398.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> These Indians inhabited the Point north of Peconic Bay, near the eastern Extremity of Long Island.—ED.

Notice, so not faulty. But I would not have you faile to seize the Indyán Messengers you sent, as soone as you can light on them, and unlesse they can give you a satisfactory Account of their Endeavours that you send them up hither, by the first Convenience, and for others, that you continue the same Care for their Protection (being disarmed) and do them Justice upon all Occasions requiring it, of which you may acquaint them againe.

I dispatch this the sooner to you, upon receiving this Night a Paper and Letter from the Eastward, of which I send you Copyes, desiring you'll send forthwith towards *Nesauacke*,<sup>1</sup> to informe yourselve if there hath been any Meeting of the Indyáns that Way, as intimated, and that you give Order to Mr. Smith to be careful, and give you Notice if any Thing happen there for the Future; and that you take such Order therein as you shall judge necessary, and give mee Account thereof, if any Thing requiring it.

<sup>1</sup> The Nesauacke Indians possessed the Country between the River of that Name and Stony Brook, and from the Sound to the Middle

of the Island in the northwestern Part of Suffolk County. *T'bosmpson's Long Island; Prime's L. Island.*—  
Ed.



As to the Charge of the Party, or any Thing else concerning the Publick, I think it ought to be borne by the Publicke, and shall bee allowed out of the country Rates: But if any seeme to exact at any Time, you may send up their Demands hither, where it shall bee determined, but none are to bee suffered to refuse a publicke Service. I hope all our Indyans will bee quiet. But you are not (however) to omit yo<sup>r</sup> watching till further Order.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loving friend,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Andrew Johnson". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

*A Letter sent to Seatacote by the Deputy Governour in the Governour's Absence.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 126.]

Gent :

In the Absence of the Governour<sup>1</sup> I rec<sup>d</sup> your L<sup>re</sup> by Serjeant Briggs. The Contents thereof relating some Apprehensions you have, of yo<sup>r</sup> Indyans ill Designe, for that they straggle abroad, and are not conformable as they ought, to the Orders left by the Governour. I have made some Enquiry about the Matter, and advised thereupon, and in Answer thereunto (at present) can make you no other Returne, then that you give yo<sup>r</sup> Indyans Notice duly to observe the Governour's Orders and Direcons; and if any one of them shall do any violent Act, or harbor strange Indyans, without giving Notice thereof, that you send them up hither, where they shall be secured to answer their Misdemeanor or Contempt; of the which, the Governour will shortly bee back to bee Judge.

<sup>1</sup> Gov. Andros was at this Time Purpose of holding a Treaty with on a Journey to Albany for the the Mohawks.—ED

In the meane Time, it will not bee proper for you to shew any Doubts or Feares you may have of them; onlly to have a vigilant Eye over their Accons, otherwife to live with them as formerly.

Tom the Indyan hath been heere, who saith hee came from the Sachem, onlly to see if the Governo<sup>r</sup> were returned, for that hee intends then to come to the Governo<sup>r</sup> as hee was appointed. At his Hono<sup>rs</sup> Returne (which may be expected the latter End of this or Beginning of the next Weeke) such further Order will bee taken about yo<sup>r</sup> Affaires as will bee thought convenient. This is all at p<sup>s</sup>ent from,

Gent,

Yo<sup>r</sup> very Loving ffriend,

ANTHO. BROCKHOLES.

*New York, Aug<sup>lt</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

*Rumour of Indian Hostilities.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv, 137.]

September 10, '75.

To Mr. TOWNSEND,<sup>1</sup> or to the Constable and Overseers  
and Inhabitants of Oyster Bay :

Gentlemen and Naibours,

I being at the South, and our Naibours being informed by an Indian that the Indians would be speedily in Action, soe that it is my Advice to get yourselves in the best Poster of Defenc you can, which is the Advice of

Your Friend,

JOSEPH BAYLY.

<sup>1</sup> HENRY and RICHARD TOWNSEND, Quakers, and their Families, were then living at Oyster Bay. *Thompson's L. I.*—ED.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, 50.]

At a Councell, Sept<sup>ber</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,      Capt. Brockholes,  
 Mr. Jas. Lawrence,    Capt. Dyrce.  
                                  Mr. Frederick Philips.

\*            \*            \*            \*            \*

The Matter under Consideracon was about y<sup>e</sup> Ind-  
 dyans at this present Juncture.

Resolved, That we ought not to breake w<sup>th</sup> our  
 Indyans, upon Acc<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Warre betweene our  
 Neighbours and their Indyans, they receiving more  
 Benefitt by o<sup>r</sup> Peace w<sup>th</sup> them, whereby they are  
 hindred from joyning w<sup>th</sup> their Enemyes.

Neither to prohibitt y<sup>e</sup> felling of Powder to our  
 Indyans, but to be regulated as formerly, and ac-  
 cording to Law.

Resolved, To fend for all the Sachems, and ac-  
 quaint them with y<sup>e</sup> Peace made above at Albany,  
 and to assure them that comporting themselves as  
 they ought, and have done, they shall be protected,

and may live quiet, and thereupon, that an Order be made for the Redelivery of their Arms to them.

[Ibid. p. 51.]

[Sept. 14, the same Members present.]

A flying Rumour of y<sup>e</sup> Indyans taken into Consideracon.

Ordered to be respited for any Resolucon untill y<sup>e</sup> Indyans come in or are heard of, they being sent for.

[Ibid. p. 52.]

[Sept. 15, the same Members present.]

Resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> Indyans of Long Island shall by Reason of their good Comport, and y<sup>e</sup> Season of y<sup>e</sup> Year, have their Guns restored to them againe by y<sup>e</sup> Officers of y<sup>e</sup> Townes where they have been delivered, unlesse to such Indyans as shall not be thought fitt to be trusted therewith. Excepting East Hampton and Shelter Island, who having paid Contribution to those of Narrogansett, are not to have their Armes for y<sup>e</sup> Present, but to have equall

Justice, and (if quiet) Protection, as others of y<sup>e</sup> Government.

Copies of this Order were sent out.

Resolved, That there be a Proclamation issued forth to quiett people's Mindes, and fatisfy them of the Falſity of the late Reports about y<sup>e</sup> Indyans ill Intents.

That each Toun upon Long Island and its Dependencies be enjoyned to fortify ſome particuler Place in their reſpective Touns for their Defence upon all Occaſions, and to ſecure their Wives and Children in Caſe of any Enemy.

*A Proclamation about the Indyans and  
making of Block Houses.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 132.]

Whereas there hath lately been severall Reports or Rumours spread, of the Indyans evill and mischievous Intents and Readynesse to execute it against the Inhabitants of this Government, particularly Long Island, which hath very much disturbed the Mindes and the lawfull Occupacons of his Maties Subjects in the same; And whereas upon a strict Examinacon, there appeares no Evidence or Cause for such Reports, but the Contrary, these are therefore by the Advice of my Councell, in his Maties Name, to require and charge all his Maties Subjects of this Government, Christians and Indyans, that shall know or heare any Thing of such a publick Nature, forthwith to reparaire and give a full Relation thereof, to the next Magistrate or Chiefe Officer, and the said Magistrate or Officer to take the Examinacon and give necessary Orders or Notice, and send mee a present Account thereof, as the Thing may require.



And whereas it is necessary to keep Watch and Ward, all Magistrates and Officers of the severall Townes and Places within this Government, are hereby required to see y<sup>e</sup> same continued and punctually performed; And where there is not a Block House or some stockadoed or palifadoed House or Place, that there bee one forthwith fitted, in the most convenient Place in each respective Toune, for a Retreat to the Women and Children, into which our Indyan Women and Children, to bee also received and protected if they desire it: And that all our Indyans bee friendly treated, and have equall Justice according to Law, of which all Persons are to take Notice and conforme themselves thereunto accordingly as they and every of them will answer the Contrary at their utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this 16<sup>th</sup>  
Day of Sept<sup>r</sup> in the 27<sup>th</sup> Yeare of his Maties  
Reigne, Annoq Domini, 1675.

E. ANDROSS.

To the Mayo<sup>r</sup> and Aldermen  
of this City, &c.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 138.]

Sept. 18<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

This Morning there came to the Governour in the Fort one of the Long Island Sachems that mist yesterday . . . he is of Rockaway<sup>1</sup> or . . . The other . . . Day upon the Newes of . . . He. Here was . . . with Tom . . . and others, and were very well . . . what was done. Yesterday . . . the behalfe of the Rest.

There were also two Sachems from the other Side, one from Hackingack,<sup>2</sup> the other from Tapan, who hearing of the Go<sup>s</sup> Returne from Alb. came to bid him welcome Home and promise all Friendship.

<sup>1</sup> The Rockaway Tribe occupied the southern Part of Hempstead, a Part of Jamaica, and the Whole of Newtown, in Queens Co. *Tompson's Long Island*, i, 94; *Prime's L. I.*, 90.—Ed.

<sup>2</sup> A Number of Hackensack Indians waited upon the Governour July 23d, assuring him that their Hearts were good, and presenting him some Deer Skins. The Governour informed them that he had for the Present taken away the Ca-

noes of the Indians of Long Island, because they had paid Tribute to the Narragansetts. He required of his Visitors some Assurance of their Sincerity: "Thereupon they consent to leave two of their young ones for Hostages, and are very well satisfied. The Go. presents 3 Sachems each with a Coat of Duffels, and gives them each a Dram. Their Compa. was about 50." Presenting them with Bottles of Liquor, they were dismissed. *N. Y. Coll. MSS.*, xxv, 130.—Ed.

*A Letter to South'ton and Seatacott.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 133.]

Gent.

I yestarday rec<sup>d</sup> yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant, so long a coming, (as the Indyan faith) by Reason of the wet Weather. I arrived here on the 9<sup>th</sup> Instant, late, and am sorry to heare that you (as well as the most Part of the Island) have been so alarm'd upon a false Report of our Indyans ill Intent against us, which I endeavour'd and hope is now rectified, and all Partyes well satisfied and quiet. Some Officers from all the Tounes on this side Seatacott, and all the Sachems of Long Island and Neighbourhood on the Maine, having been here with mee since; And although I did hope you would not have been alarm'd, yet I writ to you on the 11<sup>th</sup>, which I hope came well to yo<sup>r</sup> Hands, and satisfide you: The same Night I ordered and sett out a Slooppe armed, to cruise in the Sound, and the next Morning went mysefse in my Pinnace as farre as Mr. Pells, to the Indyans there, and from thence to Fflushing, and Home by Land, the better to settle people's Mindes.

I now fend you a copy of a Proclamacon, relating to the faid Matters, that it may be forthwith put in Execucon, both by you, and the neighbouring Tounes of Southold and Easthampton, to whom you are to fend Copyes attested, and also to communicate this, not having Time to write to them, and unwilling to stay yo<sup>r</sup> expresse Indian. Though I do not apprehend any Danger by the Indyans, yet there shall continue an armed Sloope to ply in the Sound that so, no ill Indyans may have Opportunityes to cross it at their Pleasure; which Sloope is intended to call at Southold and Easthampton, some Time the next Weeke. And if there should happen any Occasion, more Sloopes shall bee forthwith sent out, as the Matter may require, so that I hope none will have Cause to neglect their lawfull Occasions. Recommending you to bee vigilant, and that I may heare from you, upon all Occasions requiring it, I remaine,

Yo<sup>r</sup> very loving ffriend,

E. ANDROSS.

*New Yorke, Sept.  
the 18<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

*Postscript.*

It being Resolved, That the Indyans of the north and west Ridings of Long Island, shall (by Reason of their good Comport and the Season of the Yeare) have their Guns restored to them; you have likewise Liberty to do the same in yo<sup>r</sup> Parts, unless<sup>e</sup> you know any of yo<sup>r</sup> Indians not fitt to bee trusted therewith, excepting Easthampton, and Shelter Island, who, having yo<sup>r</sup> Contribucon to the Narrowgansett Indyans, are not to have them for the P<sup>'</sup>sent.

*To Mr. JOHN TOPPING,*

*Justice of the Peace,*

*and Capt. JOHN HOWELL.*

These at East Hampton.

*The Governour's Letter to Mr. WOODHULL  
sent by the Indyan, Sept. 18, 1675.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 134.]

Sr

I rec<sup>d</sup> yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 16<sup>th</sup> the last Night, and am very well satisfyed of yo<sup>r</sup> Care and Justice in Relation to y<sup>e</sup> Indyans, who I finde have not misbehaved themselves, notwithstanding the great Noise, Jealousies and Apprehencons of them, so that the Cause and Instruments thereof ought to bee severely Punisht: However the Indyans to the Eastward, being still strong and active, I have issued forth the Proclamacon herewith sent, the better to satisfy all people's Minds, particularly the Christians, and to keepe a Slooppe armed in the Sound, that no ill Indyans may easily crosse it, and shall bee ready to send more upon any Occasion requiring it. I would advise you to be vigilant, though as yet no Cause of Feare, but to continue in being just and protecting yo<sup>r</sup> Indians upon all Occasions.

Had you named those of yo<sup>r</sup> Towne who you seeme to imply to bee troublesome, or exceed their

Bounds towards the Indyans, I would have taken such present Order in it as had been fitting: But you having sufficient Power as a Justice, I do not doubt but you will make Use of it as there is Occasion, and you see Cause.

I sent for Capt. Bayley, and the Officers of more of the other Townes, (as well as Sachems of Long Island and Neighbourhood upon the Maine) have been with mee since my Returne, and all satisfied and well.

I am,

Your very loving friend,

[The same Postscript as in the previous Letter.]

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 57.]

At a Councill, Sept<sup>ber</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,           Capt. Brockholes,  
 Mr. J. Lawrence,        Capt. Dyre.  
                                   Mr. ffred. Philips.

The Matter in Consultation was about a Letter brought by an Expreſſe from y<sup>e</sup> Iſland Nantuckett, intimating their Weakneſſe, and great Strength of the Indyan, both on their Iſland, and Martin's Vineyard, not above 40 Men at y<sup>e</sup> laſt, and 30 on <sup>1500 Indyan</sup> y<sup>e</sup> former, capable of bearing Armes. On Men, Women Nantuckett y<sup>e</sup> Indyan Men 5 or 600; and Children. not ſo many on Martin's Vineyard.

They deſire in their Letter a Couple of great Guns, and halfe a douzen Sould<sup>rs</sup>. They pretend an ill Conſequence may arrive upon the Indyan trayning in Armes upon Martin's Vineyard.

Reſolved, To ſend them each a great Gun at y<sup>e</sup> two Iſlands of Nantucket and Martin's Vineyard, and to each y<sup>e</sup> Proclamation concerning y<sup>e</sup> Indyan of keeping Watches, erecting Block Houſes, &c.



*Memorial of the Sachem of Montauk to the  
Governour.*

[N. Y. Colonial MSS., xxiv, 157.]

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>.

I and my Men understanding that yr Hon<sup>r</sup> was pleased to graunt Liberty to the other Indians to have their Guns restored to them, but a Restraint was imposed vpon vs the Montaakut Indians by Reason of some Compiance we have had w<sup>th</sup> Nenccraft the Narhiggen Sachem, have sent this our Messenger w<sup>th</sup> these few Lines, to intreat your Hon<sup>rs</sup> Fauour towards yo<sup>r</sup> poor Supplicants. Your Hon<sup>r</sup> may vnderstand my Father and Grandfather haue stood always loyall to y<sup>e</sup> English in y<sup>e</sup> Pequot Warrs, now towards 40 Years since . . . Forefather was a great Help to y<sup>e</sup> English, haueing then this whole Island att his Command, and since then upon all Occasions manifested his Faithfulnes to the English; and if any Plots were att any Tyme against them, tymely discovered them; and this is known to many of the English yet alive. And concerning this Plot now on Foot against the Eng-





lish, and yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> may be assured (for we speake it before God the Knower of all Hearts) that had we been in the least acquainted w<sup>th</sup> any such Matter, we should haue discovered the same; and though of late Years we have held some Correspondency w<sup>th</sup> Ninecraft, yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> may be assured it was onely w<sup>th</sup> respect to our own Security, we being very weak and few in Numbers, and he being great, and having had wofull Experience of the great Defolation he made amongst us while we stood in Termes of Hostility against him. But this we vnderstanding is offensive to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> we shall forbear for the Future, onely entreate yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> to take some speedy Course for our Security, that we may not be more hec<sup>t</sup>r'd by the Narheganfits, for our Dependance is wholly upon yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> for Protection, as we hope yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> shall find us ever loyall Subjects to the King and Duke of Yorke, and to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> and to all Authority vnder you.

Yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> may be pleased to take Notice, that 4 of our stoutest Men have been this Tyme of Warre w<sup>th</sup> the English Captaines, and fought vnder them, and helped to doe some Execution vpon their Enemies, and had their free Liberty to returne Home,

being diſmiſſed upon their Deſire to retire to their Friends and Relatives, by the Govern<sup>r</sup> at Boſton. We leave our felues w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> hoping yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> favourable Acceptation of vs. Now is the vſual Tyme of our Hunting, and to gett a litle Proviſion and ſome Skins for Cloathing, and if our humble Requeſt herein may find a gracious Anſwer, we ſhall take it as a further Engagem<sup>t</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> and ſhall reſt

Yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> humble Servants,

*Easthampton, Oct 5<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

	Sachem		GHEKONNA,
MOSSUP			
	Marks.		Couns. his Mark.
WILL,  alias			
<i>Wuttauntaquim,</i> his Mark.		MONUGABONGUN,	
		alias <i>Gentleman,</i> his	Mark.
		Counſellor.	

In y<sup>e</sup> Name and w<sup>th</sup> the Conſent of y<sup>e</sup> Reſte of  
y<sup>e</sup> Indians at Montaukut.

Right Hon<sup>able</sup>.

The Lines upon the other Side I wrote vpon the Desire of the Sachem and his Men. They are their own Words, and the Substance thereof they also had expressed before Mr. Backer, but since my writeing of them, w<sup>ch</sup> was almost a Week since, I perceiue that deliuering up their Armes to the Indians doth not relish well w<sup>th</sup> the English, especially since of late we h . . . of the great Slaughter they haue made vp . . . . English in other Parts of the Country. I perceiue at Southampton y<sup>e</sup> English are much troubled, the Indians haue their Armes, and I thinke it doth much diſturbe y<sup>e</sup> Spirits of those haue them not. As for these Indians, for my owne Part I doe thinke they are as cordiall Friends to the English as any in y<sup>e</sup> Country, and what is written by y<sup>m</sup> and known by many to be y<sup>e</sup> Truth, though God knows their Hearts as their Counsellor ſ<sup>d</sup>. Yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> Predecessor wrote ſeverall Letters to me to stirre me vp about instructing the Indians in the Knowledge of God and his Religion, and that he would further and encourage the Busines, so farr as lay in his Power. I doe thinke if yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>

be pleased to sett in att this Tyme it may be a good Promotion of that Work w<sup>ch</sup> as I haue seen in feve-  
 rall Writeings of his most excellent Majefty y<sup>e</sup> King  
 his pious Desires expressed for y<sup>e</sup> putting forward  
 y<sup>t</sup> Worke. But Sr I cease further to trouble your  
 Hon<sup>r</sup> att present, and for w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians haue written  
 I leave to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> Prudence to act for y<sup>e</sup> Best,  
 and rest w<sup>th</sup> my humble Service to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> and  
 Hon<sup>rs</sup> Counsell ,

Yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> humble Supplicant att  
 y<sup>e</sup> Throne of Grace.

THO. JAMES,<sup>1</sup>

*Easthampton, Oct. 5th, 1675.*

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. THOMAS JAMES settled into the Indian Tongue, and succeeded in gaining to a great Degree the Confidence of these People. He died 16th June, 1696. *Thompson's Long Island; Prime's do.*—ED.

*An Order to reinforce the Building of  
Block Houses.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 139.]

Whereas there issued forth a Proclamacon bearing Date the 16th 7ber last, for the keeping of Watches, and immediate making of Block Houses in the severall Townes upon Long Island and Dependences, for their gen<sup>all</sup> Safety, and to bee a Retreat (upon all Occasions) for the Women and Children, and observe the said Proclamacon; and many from all Parts resorting to this Gen<sup>all</sup> Court of Assizes, These are therefore, (by the Advice of my Councell) in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Name to require you, that forthw<sup>th</sup> and w<sup>th</sup>out Delay, you cause the said Proclamacon to bee fully put in Execucon, And that you give mee a p<sup>sent</sup> Acco<sup>t</sup> thereof, and how strong you keep y<sup>e</sup> Watches in yo<sup>r</sup> respective Townes. Hereof you are not to faile in any Particular, as you or any of you, will answer the Contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this 6th Day of October, in the 29th Yeare of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Reigne, Annoq. Domini 1675.

E. ANDROS.

*Letter from Gov. ANDROS to the Deputy  
Governour of Connecticut.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 141.]

Sr

An Indyan under a Pretence of friendship, telling and affirming very confidently, to one of this Place, That there is an extraordinary Confederacy between all the neighboring Indyan, and eastwards, (in w<sup>ch</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> pretended friends to bee included) and designed this light Moone, to attack Hartford itselſe, and ſome other Places about Greenw<sup>ch</sup>, of which being informed this Morning, I have immediately deſpatched this, to give you Acco<sup>t</sup> thereof, leaſt there ſhould bee ſome Thing in it, though not ſo much as they report, 5 or 6000 Indyan enjoyed together.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

E. ANDROSS.

*New Yorke, Octobr.*

10<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

*Extract from the Minutes of a Court of  
Affizes.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxiv, 172.]

At a Gen<sup>all</sup> Court of Affizes held in the City of  
New York [&c.] the 6th Day of Oct. 1675.

\* \* \* \* \*

Vpon the Governo<sup>rs</sup> Receipt of a L<sup>re</sup> from Governour Carteret<sup>t</sup> in Court, all but the Bench were ordered to withdraw.

The Contents were a late Violence acted by some Indyans at the Nevefans,<sup>2</sup> who plundered a Boat sent by him to trade, whereupon he hath issued forth a Proclamation to prohibit every one to carry Goods or trade w<sup>th</sup> them, and desireth the like may bee done here.

It is ordered in like Manner that there bee no Trading with the Indyans at their Plantacons.

That the Law bee observed w<sup>ch</sup> prohibits selling strong Liquo<sup>rs</sup> to Indyans, Albany excepted.

<sup>1</sup> PHILIP CARTERET, GOVERNOUR of New Jersey.

<sup>2</sup> In New Jersey, south of the Raritan River, sometimes written *Newefing*, *Newajons*, or *Navefink*.



The felling of Powder and Shott to the Indyans debated and put to the Vote.

Capt. Chambers,<sup>1</sup> to be forbid to all but the Maques and Sinnekes.

Mr. Geo. Hall<sup>2</sup> the like.

Mr. Cornell<sup>3</sup> idem.

Mr. Topping,<sup>4</sup> forbid to all except those that comport themselves well.

Mr. Pell,<sup>5</sup> a Restraint for a Time.

All the Rest<sup>6</sup> to continue as it is, w<sup>ch</sup> is by farre the major Vote.

That pursuant to the Law the Constables of the severall Tounes take Care no Powder or Lead bee sold to the Indyans, but by them as directed or their Consents.

<sup>1</sup> Capt. THOMAS CHAMBERS, was sitting at this Time as Justice for Esopus.

<sup>2</sup> GEORGE HALL, a Sheriff of Esopus.

<sup>3</sup> RICHARD CORNELL, a Justice for the North Riding of Yorkshire, on Long Island.

<sup>4</sup> JOHN TOPPING, a Justice for the East Riding of Yorkshire, on Long Island.

<sup>5</sup> JOHN PELL, see Note, p. 64.

<sup>6</sup> The Court present consisted of the Governour, Secretary, 3 Councillors, two Aldermen, and 18 Justices of the Peace.

The Proclamacon about the Block Houfes, &c.  
approved of.

\* \* \* \* \*

At a Court of Affizes Octobr 11<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Vpon a Propofall whether it will not bee convenient at this Juncture of Time, of the Indyan Disturbance to the Eaftward, to bring all Canoes on the north Side of Long Ifland to this Place, or to have them all destroyed, to prevent any Intercourfe w<sup>th</sup> the Indians on the Maine.

Or that the Canooes bee brought to the next Towne and fecured by the Officers.

Refolved, That all Canooes whatfoever belonging to Christians or Indyans on the north Side of Long Ifland, to the Eaft of Hell-Gate, fhall within three Dayes after Publicacon hereof, bee brought to the next Townes and delivered into the Conftables Custody, to bee laid up and fecured by them, neare the Block Houfe.

And that whatfoever Canooe fhall be found upon the Sound after that Time bee destroyed.

And that the Indyans at Mr. Pells bee ordered

to remove within a fortnight to their usual Winter Quarters within Hell Gate upon this Island, during w<sup>ch</sup> Time loaden Canoes which shall have Certificates from the Magistrates of the Place from whence they come, expressing whether they are going, shall be permitted quietly to pass along the Shoare, except out of the Government, which in no Case is to be allowed.

*A Proclamation about Canooes being laid up  
and secured by the Constables,<sup>1</sup> &c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 141.]

Whereas it hath been thought convenient, and it is ordered by the Gen<sup>all</sup> Court of Assizes, at this present Juncture, That all Canooes whatsoever, belonging to Christians or Indyans, on the north Side of Long Island, to the East of Hell Gate, shall within three Days after the Publication hereof, bee brought to the next Townes and delivered into the Constable's Custody, to bee laid up and secured by them, near their Block Houses. And that what Canooes soever shall bee found upon the Sound after that Time, shall be destroyed: As also that the Indyans at Mr. Pell's<sup>2</sup> bee ordered to remove within a fortnight, to their usuall Winter Quarters, w<sup>th</sup>in Hell-Gate, upon this Island; During which Time all loaden Canoes which shall have Certificates from the Magistrates of the Place from whence they

<sup>1</sup> Issued in Accordance with the preceding Order of the Court of Assizes.      <sup>2</sup> Anne Hookes Neck, Pelham, Westchester County.

came, expreffing whether they are going, fhall bee permitted quietly to paffe along the Shoare, except into or out of the Government, which in no Cafe is to be allowed; Thefe are in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Name to require a ftrict and due Obfervance of this Order from all Perfons, as they and every of them will answer the Contrary at their utmoft Perills.

Given under my Hand in N. Yorke, this 12<sup>th</sup>  
Day of October, 1675.

E. ANDROSS,

To all Magiftrates, Conftables, and  
Overfeers, or other his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Offi-  
cers, and others whom it may  
concerne.

*Order to disarm the Indians.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 142.]

Whereas there lately past an Ord<sup>r</sup> of Councell, That by Reason of the good Comport of the Indyans, their Armes should be restored unto them, except those of Easthampton and Shelter Island, for the Reasons therein given, or such others as were not fitt to be trusted therew<sup>th</sup>: The which hath in most Places beene attended: These are (notwithstanding the former Order) to empower and authorize Mr. John Topping, Justice of the Peace, and Capt. John Howell of Southampton, That as the Matter may require, and they shall see Occasion, They send for their Indyans and disarm them againe, yet w<sup>th</sup>all, to afford them due Proteccon as formerly; ffor the doing whereof this shall bee your Warrant.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this  
14th Day of October, 1675.

E. ANDROSS.

*A Letter sent to Mr. TAPPING about y<sup>e</sup>  
Indians.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 143.]

*New Yorke the 14<sup>th</sup> October, 1675.*

MR. JUSTICE TAPPING :<sup>1</sup>

In Answer to some of your Lines, wherein yuo seem dissatisfied at the delivering the Indyans Armes. Yourselfe nor Capt. Howell, nor yet the Constable and Overseers, not finding just Cause to detaine them longer, you have done well. And as for the other, you are of yourselves sufficiently authorized (upon any Occasion requiring it) either for the publicke Peace, or Safety, to call for or take from the said Indyans, or any other that shall happen to bee in yo<sup>r</sup> Parts, All or Part of their Armes, or secure the Persons of any that shall, or indeavo<sup>r</sup> to do Harme, or cause Disturbance; But are always to do Justice, and protect the Good and Unconcerned, from

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate friend,

E. ANDROS.

<sup>1</sup> JOHN TOPPING.

*An Order sent to all the Townes within the  
Government about reinforcing the Watch &c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 143.]

Whereas notwithstanding two severall Proclamacons or Ord<sup>rs</sup>, the last of the 6<sup>th</sup> Inst. strictly requiring and commanding all Townes and Villages within this Government (that have not before) forth<sup>th</sup> without Delay, to ffortify and make compleat, in some convenient Place, a block or palizadoed House, or Place for a Retreat to Women and Children, &c. and keeping good Watch and Ward, in their said Townes, and to make a present Returne thereof, unto mee : of which, having had no Account, and being credibly informed that most do neglect the due Execucon of Part of the said Proclamacon : These are in his Maties Name to require you forth<sup>th</sup> to cause double and strict Watches to bee kept in your respective Townes ; And yo<sup>r</sup> Constable, or one of the Overseers, on Sight hereof, to repaire to mee, to give mee an Acco<sup>t</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> Proceedings, and answering yo<sup>r</sup> and yo<sup>r</sup> Townes Contempt, if you



have not obeyed every Part of the Proclamacon;  
Of which you are not to faile, as you will answer  
the Contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this  
16<sup>th</sup> Day of October, 1675,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "James Oglethorpe". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. The letters are highly stylized and interconnected, with a large initial 'J' and a long, sweeping tail at the end.

*A Letter to y<sup>e</sup> Depty Governo<sup>r</sup> of Hartford.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 145.]

Gent.

Last Night I received yo<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Instant, and am as from the Beginning very sensible of, and much troubled at the Indyans continued Depredations and Successes, and Misery of our Countrymen in those Parts, and have endeavoured not to bee wanting in my Duty, though at the very first slighted and rejected. When I was at Albany, I took the Occasion on a Lett<sup>r</sup> from Major Pinchon<sup>1</sup> to the Command<sup>r</sup> and Comissaryes there to returne him an Answer myselfe, and of my Endeavo<sup>rs</sup>, in

<sup>1</sup> JOHN PYNCHON was perhaps more prominent in the public Service of Massachusetts than any other of the earlier Settlers upon the Connecticut River. He came to Springfield when but ten Years old, was a Magistrate fifty Years, and on almost every Commission and Committee, whose Duties he discharged with remarkable Ability and Suc-

cess. He died in 1703, at the Age of seventy-six.

The Pynchon House, the first brick Structure in the Valley, was built in 1660, and torn down in 1831. Its Picture is preserved in the Seal of the City of Springfield.—*Holland's W. Mass.*, i, 44, 162—Ed.



which I have been as carefull since as possible, but noe Answer.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. I gave you by Expreſſe an Accot of ſome Indian Newes, of their Deſigne on Hartford itſelfe,<sup>1</sup> &c. and immediately diſpatched Capt. Brockholes my firſt Lieuten<sup>t</sup> to Albany with reiterated Orders to thoſe Parts, for yo<sup>r</sup> Advantage, as farr as I might, not having heard from you. But if you deſire anything further, and pleaſe to ſend a fitt Parſon, I ſhall be ready to doe what is fitt for mee, and ſerve you to my Power, being

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate friend and

Humble Servant,

EDM<sup>d</sup> ANDROS.

*New Yorke, Octobr.*

*17<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

<sup>1</sup> See Letter of Oct. 10, 1675, ante, p. 89.—Ed.

*A Letter to Capt. BROCKHOLES at Albany.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 146.]

Capt. BROCKHOLES :

I long much to have an Acco<sup>t</sup> from you. Yesterday wee had the Newes of Springfield being burnt,<sup>1</sup> and Indyan Strength in those Parts, which evinces the Necessity of yo<sup>r</sup> being carefull in keeping good Guards.

<sup>1</sup> On the Night of October 4th, 1675, an Expreffe was despatched from Windfor, Ct., to Springfield, Mafs., with the Intelligence derived from a friendly Indian, that a Party of about 300 of Philip's Warriours were on their Way to burn the Town and destroy the Inhabitants. The Alarm was hastily spread, and the Citizens fled to the fortified Houses, three in Number, with such Valuables and Necessaries as they could carry. On the Morning previous, the Springfield Soldiers, to the Number of 45, had left for Hadley, to join in a Demonstration, concerted against the Enemy at that Place, and a Messenger was sent

thither to inform them of the threatened Danger. When the Morning came, no Enemy appearing, two Persons rode forwards toward the Indian Fort, and were shot by the Foe in Ambush. The Town was soon filled by Savages; about thirty Dwellings and twenty-five Barns were burned, besides the Corn and Saw Mill; four or five Persons were wounded, and one Person was killed. The Enemy retired on the Arrival of the military Force that had been recalled, leaving the Settlement in Ruin and the Inhabitants in the greatest Distress near the Verge of Winter. *Holland's Western Mafs.* i., 95.—ED.

I have nothing more to add to yo<sup>r</sup> Instructions, but that you order Matters the best you can accordingly, and see that the Maques may see tis friendship, not Apprehension or Need of them, but for their Good ; Hearing that they and the Sinnekes are inclinable to a Warre w<sup>th</sup> the Indyans to the East, if soe, though they have not yet attack<sup>t</sup> us, 'tis the Opinion of my Councell, that 'twere well the said Maques were rather encouraged than hindred ; and you may lett them have a ffree Markett for Powder &c. as formerly, continued.

Pray remember mee to all w<sup>th</sup> you. I hope my Brother, Knapton,<sup>1</sup> Sharpe,<sup>2</sup> &c. will bee here per first.

I am,

Yo<sup>rs</sup> &c.

EDM<sup>d</sup> ANDROSS.

*N. Y. Octbr. 19<sup>th</sup> 1675.*

<sup>1</sup> CÆSAR KNAPTON.

<sup>2</sup> THOMAS SHARPE.

*Letter from the Governour to Esopus, &c.<sup>1</sup>*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 147.]

Gent :

I have just now received yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 16<sup>th</sup> Instant, and think you have done well to putt yourselves in a fitting Posture for all Events, and securing the Goods and Corne of yo<sup>r</sup> out ffarmers, which is also done in these Parts, where all is quiet; but have a Rumour that Stanford Indyans are in Armes, but have done noe Harme. However its thought they have noe good Intent in it. I doe not know that I have any brasse Gunn of yours, but if you have Occasion shall notwithstanding bee ready to send you one or more such iron Gunns as are here, the least of which is a small Saker, and if I can will gett and fitt up a Petrara for Capt. Chambers, having none in the ffort ready, and the Sloope in haft not to loofe their Tide. I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> affec<sup>ate</sup> ffriend,

E. ANDROSS.

*N. Yorke, October 19, 1675.*

<sup>1</sup> Esopus near Kingston, about tlements by the Dutch in this Colony.—Ed.  
Midway between New York and Albany, was one of the earliest Set-

*An Order for Oyster Bay to fortify, &c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 148.]

*By the Governour :*

Whereas I am informed that severall of the Inhabitants of Oyster Bay, notwithstanding the late Orders and Proclamacons, are still very backward in making up their ffortifications, These are by the Advice of my Councill, in his Maties Name, to require all the Inhabitants in Gen<sup>all</sup>, that with all Speed they apply themselves to finish the said Worke already begunn, only that it bee left to the Discretion of the Constable and Overseers to excuse such Persons as they shall think most proper, and may not bee a Hindrance to the setting forward soe needfull and publick a Work: Provided they bee such auncient Persons as have principally contributed to the House taken in within the said ffortificacon.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke this  
19th Day of October, 1675.

E. ANDROSS,

To the Constable and Overseers  
of Oyster Bay.

*An Order about felling Powder to the  
Indyans.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 151.]

Whereas there was at the City Hall an Order of the last Gen<sup>all</sup> Court of Assizes, published the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant, strictly prohibiting the Sale of Powder or Strong Drink to Indyans in any Part of Yorkshire, on Long Island, or Dependencies, as p<sup>r</sup> said Order; notwithstanding which some Persons think it doth not comprehend or is binding to the city Inhabitants; These are therefore by Advice of my Councill in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Name to require and command the strict Observance of said Order in this City in every Particular, under the Penalties therein expressed, at their utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, this  
12<sup>th</sup> Day of October, 1675.

E. ANDROSS.



*An Order for the Inhabitants of Madd  
Nan's Neck<sup>1</sup> to make a Block House.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 153.]

*By the Governour :*

Whereas I am given to understand that notwithstanding the severall Orders for making of Block Houses, or some Place of Defence in each respective Toune upon Long Island and Dependencyes, the Inhabit<sup>ts</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> Place have neither contributed any Help or Assistance towards the making of the Block House or Fortification at Hempstead, nor taken Care to make any for themselves; These are in his Mat<sup>ties</sup> Name to require you, that forthwith and without Delay you make up some Fortification upon yo<sup>r</sup> Neck of Land, and give mee an immediate Acco<sup>t</sup> thereof by one from yo<sup>r</sup> Neck, and Answer

<sup>1</sup> Now known as *Great Neck*, in the Town of North Hempstead, Queens County. It contains about 4000 Acres of Land, and was patented in 1666 to Thomas Hicks, who sold a Part of it the same Year to Richard Cornell. *Thompson's Long Island*, ii, 61.—ED.

of fhort Contempt, as you and every of you will  
anfwer the Contrary at yo<sup>r</sup> utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke, y<sup>e</sup>  
21<sup>th</sup> Day of October, 1675.



To the Deputy Conftable at  
Madd Nan's Neck.

*Letter from the Governour to the Constable  
of Harlem.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 153.]

*Mr. Constable :*

I have just now seen yo<sup>rs</sup> of this Day, sent Express by W<sup>m</sup> Palmer, of yo<sup>r</sup> having stopt 10 or 12 Indyan Canoes with Women, Children, Corne, and Baggage, coming as they say from Westchester, and going to Wickers Creek,<sup>1</sup> but not any Pass mentioned. Soe that you have done very well in stopping the said Indyans, and giving Notice thereof.

These are now to order all the said Indyans to stay in yo<sup>r</sup> Towne, and that you send some of the chiefest of them to mee early to-morrow, and one of yo<sup>r</sup> Overseers for further Orders ; and that it may

<sup>2</sup> The Name applied to a Stream flowing into the Hudson at the upper Landing of Dobbs' Ferry, in Greenburgh, Westchester County. It was called by the Indians *Wegb-quegbe*, or *Wysquaqua*. The *Wick-*

*quacquecks*, or *Wickquackecks*, a Tribe of the Mohegans, anciently inhabited the adjacent Country, and from these Names, the one given in the Text was doubtless derived. *Bolton's Westchester*, i, 2, 164.—ED.

bee the better effected you are to order them some convenient Houſe or Barne to bee in, and draw up their Canooes until y<sup>e</sup> Returne of them you ſhall ſend; And that you double yo<sup>r</sup> Watch.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> loving friend,

E. ANDROSS.

*N. Y. Octbr. y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 65.]

At a Councell, Oct<sup>ber</sup> 23<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,           Capt. Dyre.  
                                   Mr. Philips.

A Letter from Mr. Leete, Dep. Govern<sup>r</sup> of Connecticut about y<sup>e</sup> Indyan Affaires and in Answer to y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> Letter of Intelligence to them, was read.

The Governo<sup>r</sup> had another Letter of private Intelligence about y<sup>e</sup> Indyans ill Intent upon Long Island.

Resolved, upon y<sup>e</sup> said Indyan Intelligence of our Indyans being in Confederacy w<sup>th</sup> the Narrogansett Indyans upon y<sup>e</sup> Maine, and plotting Mischiefe, That all our said Indians on Long Island be forthwith disarmed.

The Armes to be delivered into y<sup>e</sup> Constables Hands of y<sup>e</sup> severall Towns, who may lend some few of them to such Indyans as they shall think may be

trusted, for their Hunting, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Approbacon of y<sup>e</sup> Justice of Peace, and where no Justice at Hand, of y<sup>e</sup> chiefest military Officers of y<sup>e</sup> Place.

That an Order be made hereupon for the putting of this in Execucon.

*Letter to Mr. Wm. Leet, Deputy Governor  
of Connecticut, &c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 155.]

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr,

I have juſt now received yo<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> Inſtant,  
for w<sup>ch</sup> this is only my Acknowledgment, having  
writt fully in my laſt, to which have nothing more  
to add; being ready if any Thing bee yet wanting  
to doe my Duty, and ſerve you to my Power.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> affec<sup>ate</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

E. ANDROSS.

To Mr. Leet, Dp<sup>ty</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup>  
of Connecticut.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 66.]

At a Councell, Oct<sup>ber</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,      Capt. Dyre.  
                                  Mr. Fred. Philips.

\*                    \*                    \*                    \*                    \*

Letters being brought from y<sup>c</sup> Commiffaryes of Albany by Mr. Knapton, who had been Commander there, concerning a Peace newly made or renewed by them at the ffort between y<sup>c</sup> Maques and Mahycanders<sup>1</sup> Indiyans, though without Leave, it is ordered to be kept. It is likewife refolved, That there be at this Juncture, a Prohibicon of felling Powder and Lead to any Indiyans whatfoever at Albany, unleffe it be to y<sup>c</sup> Maques & Sinnekes, the fame to be under y<sup>c</sup> Penalty of one hundred

<sup>1</sup> Mohegans, inhabiting the eastern Borders of New York and the adjacent Parts of New England. They were at this Time confidered fubordinate to the Iroquois and under their Influence. Thofe living near the Hudfon were often called *River Indians* or the *North Indians*.



Guild<sup>rs</sup> Beaver,<sup>1</sup> for each Quart<sup>r</sup> of a Pound,<sup>2</sup> and so proportionably for more or lesse, or corporall Punishment extending to Life as the Case may require, except allowed by the Commander himselfe under his Hand, to some adjacent Mahycandr<sup>r</sup> Indyan well knowne to himselfe or Magistrates; the Quantity of one Quarter of a Pound for y<sup>e</sup> present Hunting, or to some few such Indyans, who shall be knowne by them to be designed for y<sup>e</sup> beaver Hunting who may by the said Command be allowed one Pound with Lead proportionable. This Prohibicon to continue for the Space of six Months after this Date.

It is also ordered and resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> like Ord<sup>r</sup> be sent up to Esopus, only the Alteration of

<sup>1</sup> The Currency of the Colony then in Use, as established by Proclamation, June 24th, 1675, was as follows :

Pieces of eight, - - - -	fix Shillings.
Wampum, - - - - -	{ three Black, } { or six White, } one Stiver.
Three Stivers Wampum, - -	{ one Penny Silver, { New England Money.
Four Stivers, Wampum, - -	one Penny Sterling.

One Beaver, (in merchantable Condition), 13s. 4d. Sterling. *Council Minutes, iii. Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 102.*—ED.

<sup>2</sup> This Penalty was about \$38, as Money is now reckoned, although this Sum was relatively much greater then.—ED.

the Words (*Mutatis Mutandis*) instead of y<sup>e</sup> Comander, the Justices or chiefe Officers to be inserted. Upon y<sup>e</sup> Receite of a Letter from y<sup>e</sup> Esopus, relating their great Apprehension of y<sup>e</sup> Indyans.

It is resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates there be checkt for their needlesse Feares, and they are all ordered to keep at their usual Habitations and Places of Abode, both at y<sup>e</sup> distant Villages and out Farmes, untill more apparent Cause to y<sup>e</sup> Contrary.

Ordered, That y<sup>e</sup> Magistrates doe give a present Acc<sup>t</sup> what is meant by the Indyans offering to deliver up y<sup>e</sup> Articles made betweene Coll. Nicolls and them, and who spake of it first, whether private Persons amongst the Indyans, or Sachems. The Agreement in y<sup>e</sup> said Article sett forth having been renewed with those Indyans, this very Spring, and themselves having no Authority to alter or make either Peace or Warre, nor to treat of either in y<sup>e</sup> least, but to do their Dutyes in continuing Things as they are.

*Letter to Mr. Baker of East Hampton.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 156.]

MR. BAKER.

I have juſt now received yo<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>c</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> Ind-  
 dyans friendly Intelligence and Declaracons of their  
 good Wills and conſtant ffriendſhipp w<sup>ch</sup> I ſhall alſo  
 acknowledge upon all Occaſions, and may aſſure  
 them that if any Diſturbance ſhall happen to the  
 Eaſtward, or any other againſt the Govern<sup>t</sup> ſoe  
 long as they continue thus they ſhall be ſure of  
 Protection, and need not feare.

But I finde no Cauſe or Likelyhood of their In-  
 telligence w<sup>ch</sup> I rather believe the ffancies of ſome  
 difaffected Ind- dyans who would gladly have it ſoe,  
 for I have not heard of one Engliſh Man killed,  
 much leſs 12, which could not have been concealed,  
 nor is there nor hath been for ſome Years one In-  
 dyan belonging to Staten Iſland, and thoſe towards  
 Achter Cull<sup>1</sup> are now as friendly as ever. However  
 wee, as you know, are upon our Guard, and upon ſome  
 Intelligence of the Rockaway and Maſha-Peage<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Newark Bay.—ED.<sup>2</sup> Reſiding in Queens Co., chiefly  
 at Fort Neck.—ED.

Indyans Plotting have againe difordered them, and fee rather leſſe Cauſe of apprehending Troubles this Way than when you were here, but would have all Watches continued, and fee none neglect their Occaſions abroad as well as at Home.

If any Troubles ſhould happen, you have by yo<sup>r</sup> Commiſſions, and Places of Peace and Militia ſufficient Power to call before you, difarm and committ any that ſhall goe about, or (you ſuſpect) would break the King's Peace, not only Indyans but Chriſtians, and if any reſiſt to make Uſe of all the force of yo<sup>r</sup> Towne to reduce them. Pray doth you and Southampton ſend daily to ſee yo<sup>r</sup> Indyans in their Plantacons, and then unleſſe you diſcover very good Cauſe, bee not at all alarm'd to hinder (as above) any yo<sup>r</sup> Occaſions.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate Friend,

E. ANDROS.

*N. Yorke, 27th October, 1675.*

*Letter from the Governour to Mr. Hicks.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 156.]

Mr. HICKS.<sup>1</sup>

I have juſt now received yo<sup>rs</sup> dated yeſterday, of yo<sup>r</sup> Indyans having brought in their Armes, and friendlyneſſe, which is well, and think may lend them as many back as you judge proper for their preſent Hunting, without any Apprehenſion from them however that thoſe of Hempſtead omitt not ſending daily to ſee them according to order.

The Letter from the Eaſtwards is Mr. Juſtice Bakers of Eaſt Hampton, occaſioned upon Rumors from theſe Parts for which I can ſee noe Ground.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> affec<sup>ate</sup> Friend,

E. ANDROSS.

*N. Yorke, y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>, Octbr. 1675.*<sup>1</sup> Thomas Hicks, a Juſtice of the Peace at Hempſtead, L. I.—ED.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 68.]

At a Councell, Novber 8<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,      Capt. Dyre,  
 Mr. Fred. Philips.

The Matter under Consideracon was upon Occasion of Nehemiah Peirce and James Pennymans being sent downe from Albany by Capt. Brockholes, upon Suspicion of writing false Storyes to Boston.

Nehemiah Peirce being first examined faith, That he never hath writt to Boston of Powder sold to y<sup>e</sup> Indyans to y<sup>e</sup> Eastward, nor knows of any, but on the Contrary, having heard from y<sup>e</sup> Command<sup>r</sup> y<sup>t</sup> whosoever should sell any Powder to them if it could be discovered, y<sup>e</sup> Person or Persons offending should be severely punish<sup>t</sup>. He faith y<sup>t</sup> hereupon he did forewarne many thereof as he had Oppertunity, and had watch<sup>t</sup> some whom hee did suspect, but never could meet with any Powder so sold.

Withall being demanded if he had not sold Powder himfelfe, he faith yes, that he did fell fome few Barrells, being all that he had, but it was to y<sup>e</sup> Christians.

Mr. Wilfon      The faid Peirce is ordered to be dif-  
his Security.      miff he giving Security to make his  
Appearance when called for, or to give Notice if he  
fhall have Occafion to depart y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>t</sup> before a  
Returne from Bofton about this Matter, from whence  
if nothing materiall fhall come againft him as to  
this Bufineffe, within three Months, then to be to-  
tally difcharged and cleare.

James Pennyman being examined faith, that he knoweth no more, than what he hath fet down in a Paper which he delivered in, it being a Recitalle of y<sup>e</sup> Contents of a Letter to his Wife at Bofton, which is as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup> :

To the Right Honored Governor.

If it may ftand with your Honours Pleafure upon this Occafion I have recollected my Memory and according to my beft Remembrance, I fhall give you y<sup>e</sup> true Contents of y<sup>t</sup> Letter as I wrote to my Wife, w<sup>ch</sup> as it is circumftanced it is by fome counted

Matter of Fault, but when your Hon<sup>r</sup> has a View of it, I hope you will esteeme of it otherwife. My Wife has oftentimes when she wrote Letters to me sent me News in her Letters concerning the Warre, and att some Times how y<sup>e</sup> Enemy prevayles. I never received any News but I acquainted the Governor at Albany with it, and shew him my Letters; now that as I write to my Wife is as follows :

That when our hon<sup>rd</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>ll</sup> was here in Albany, there came two Men as Post from Major Pinchon of Springfield, which as I heard petitioned to our Governor that no Powd<sup>r</sup> should be sold in this Place, truely Wife what a vain Thing was that, for this Place is upheld by Trade, I believe there is two or three hundred Barrells of Powder bought and sold in this Towne in one Yeare, and I thinke there were sold out of my Houfe twenty or thirty Barrells this Yeare, but as I heare our honoured Govern<sup>r</sup> has laid a Restraint of selling to our Englishes Enemyes and that upon a great Penalty. This is y<sup>e</sup> Summe of what I writt, now if yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> be displeas'd at this as I writt, I rather choofe to forbear writing to my Wife though I love



her as well as a Man can do his Wife, I say I rather doe it than gett your Honours Displeasure.

JAMES PENNIMAN.

Clement Salmon The said Pennyman was hereupon  
his Security. ordered to find Security for his good  
Behaviour, and to make his Appearance when called  
for.

*Letter to the Governour of Maryland.*<sup>1</sup>

[Orders, Warrants, Letters, &amp;c., iii, 164.]

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>.

I have received yo<sup>rs</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup> past, of your Progreſſe against the Indyans, which I wish may have ended it, but am sorry the Sufquehannas were concerned, having allwayes (as the Maques to this) had the Repute of being perfect friends to the Christians, particularly Maryland; and being Offspringes of the Maques, though by the Sinnekes engaged in Warre, and the Indyans to the Eastward, for great Successes in Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies having engaged all others their Neighbo<sup>rs</sup> and endeavoring by all Meanes of Command and Profit to engage the Maques and sent to all other Parts as farre as Canada, w<sup>ch</sup> New England think doe supply their aid Enemyes, and all our Indyans as farre as Delaware, thought only to wait Opportunityes.

There only remaines firme the Maques and by their Meanes the Sinnekes, which as feated are most

<sup>1</sup> Charles, Lord Baltimore.

able to do Good or Harme and too farre and particularly the Sinnekes, if they fall off to bee forced.

I here fend you an Abstract of a Letter sent from the Commander at Albany, relating to some Particulars (writte by y<sup>e</sup> Jesuite among the Maques), by which you may see his Sence, though I think him in a great Measure mistaken, but of mytelfe can doe more than I have already.

I heare that all New England have joynd a very great Force to fall on the Narragansett Indians, the Event whereof (w<sup>ch</sup> I hope good) will very much influence Things, and conduce to the Future or next Yeares Action, which is all in Addition to mine of y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>th</sup> of October last.

Soe remaine

Yor<sup>r</sup> very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

E. ANDROSS.

*N. Yorke, Decem. 10<sup>th</sup>, 1675.*

*A Speciall Warrant sent to Huntington to Demand the Indyans Armes of Rockaway and Seaquatalke, who are to Kintecoy there.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 189.]

*By the Governour :*

Whereas I am informed that severall Indyans at Rockaway, Unchecharge and Parts adjacent, are in a few Dayes to have a great Kintecoy<sup>1</sup> at Seaquetalke, which being unusuall at this Time of Yeare, is at this Juncture in no Cafe to be neglected; And

<sup>1</sup> "The Indians sometimes assemble in large Numbers and retire far into the Wilderness, where they eat and drink in a profuse Manner. These Conventions are called *Kenticoys*. Some esteem them to be debauched Revels or Bacchanalia, but those who have followed them into these Recesses give some Accounts of their Conduct as lead one to imagine that they pay a joint Homage and Supplication to some invisible Being." *Smith's Hist of N. Y., Alb. Ed., p. 76.* This Term

was adopted by the Whites and is still used in the River Counties and on Long Island, to designate a *Revel*. A Description of the wild Excesses of the Indians at their "*Canticos*," is given by Denton, in his Description of their Customs, p. 9. Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft in a Letter to the Editor, expresses the Opinion that this Custom was analagous to the modern *Wabino*, the most vicious of Indian Orgies, the Name denoting that the Dancing is continued till Daybreak.—Ed.

therefore (by the Advice of my Councell) you are in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Name hereby required upon Notice of the Time or Day the said Indyans Kintecoy is to bee, with six or more Men, not exceeding ten (as you shall judge fitt to bring Home their Armes) to repaire to Seaquatalke or Place where the above Kintecoy shall bee, sending two Men a little before, to give them Notice of your coming (that they bee not scared at your Arrivall) to informe yourselfe of what Indyans are there, and demand their Armes; which having rec<sup>d</sup> to warne and command them to separate, and each to repaire to their proper Place of Abode, and for the Future to forbear appointing or coming to any such public Meetings, or Kintecoies, w<sup>th</sup>out speciall Leave, and to bring away with you all their said Armes, w<sup>ch</sup> you are safely to lay up and keepe in your Towne, till further Order. But in Case the above Indyans should happen to be refractory, and refuse to deliver their Armes, you are (having taken the best Acco<sup>t</sup> or Notice you can from whence they are, their Number, &c.), to warne and command all their Sagamacks, w<sup>th</sup>out Delay, to repaire to mee at this Place, and all other Indyans Home, and so leave them. At yo<sup>r</sup> Return,

you are immediately to give mee a particular Acc  
of yo<sup>r</sup> Proceedings, according to the aboue; of  
which you are not to faile, as you will answ<sup>r</sup> the  
Contrary at your Perills. And for fo doing this  
shall bee to you, and every of you, a sufficient  
Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seale in New Yorke,  
this 13<sup>th</sup> Day of December, 1675.

To the Conftable or chiefe Overfeer  
of Huntington.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 74.]

At a Councell, Decem<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>th</sup>, 1675.

Present, The Governour,  
The Secretary,      Capt. Dyre.  
                                 Mr. Philips.

Ordered that a Letter be writt to y<sup>e</sup> Governour of Roade Island, upon News or Report that a Veffell designed or bound for this Port, is ftopt at that Island upon Acc<sup>t</sup> of having Powder and Armes in her.

That Copies be likewise fent of the Orders for Prohibicon of Powder at Albany to be fold to the Indyans.

*Letter to the Governour of Rhode Island.*<sup>1</sup>

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 169.]

Decem. 22<sup>th</sup>, 1675.Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr.

This is by a Sloop bound to yo<sup>r</sup> Parts not to omitt noe good Opportunity, though there bee nothing new, but that I heare you have stopp'd a Vessel bound to this Place, on Acc<sup>t</sup> of some Powder and Armes in her, which (as represented) would not only reflect on mee, and all the Magistrates of this Government, but also on his Royall Highness and the King himselfe, whose Commissions I have. And therefore as I have endeavoured to do my Duty, and (un-asked) to serve my Neighbours, particularly yo<sup>r</sup> Colony from the Beginning of the Indyan Troubles, &c., Sale of Powder to Indyans being soe strictly forbidden here, I cannot give Credit to this Report, not having heard from yo<sup>r</sup> selfe or Colony of it, which I am confident I should, yet being told mee by sufficient Men, I pray I may.

<sup>1</sup> William Coddington.



And if any such Thing bee, whether you have any Orders from the King to stop any of his Maties Subjects, Veffells or Goods coming to these Parts and you<sup>l</sup> oblige,

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "James Oglethorpe". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. It features a large, ornate initial 'J' followed by several loops and a long, sweeping tail that ends in a small hook.

*The Governour of Rhode Island to the Governour and Councill of Boston.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 67.]

The Governour and Councill of y<sup>e</sup> Mathacufetts and Comiffioners of y<sup>e</sup> Vnited Collonies writing to us do give vs Thanks for transporting their Sould<sup>rs</sup> and P<sup>r</sup>vision and y<sup>t</sup> our Sloops transported their Wounded and desired vs to lett out 100 or 200 Souldiers anfwering you denying so to doe and gave your Grounds. This was our Postscript.

Friends, Since our writing y<sup>e</sup> aboue said to you is come to our Hands, certain printed Lawes or Orders of y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>th</sup> Nouemb<sup>r</sup> 1675<sup>1</sup> fet forth by y<sup>e</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Att a Meeting of the Vnited Collonies in Boston, by Adjournment, Nouemb. 2: 1675.

\* \* \* \*

The Comiffioners do agree to comend to the severall generall Courts or Councells, of the Vnited Collonies that they appoint and order the second Day of December, being the fift Day of the Weeke to be obserued and kept as a solemn Day of Prayer

and Humiliation; to supplicate the Lords pardoning Mercye and Compassion towards this poor People; and for Successe in our Indeaours for the repelling the Rage of the Enemy." \* \* *Hazard's American State Papers*, ii, 537. The general Court of Mass., accordingly on the next Day appointed a Day of fasting and Prayer. *Mass. Coll. Records*, v, 69.—Ed.

Authority of yor Generall Assembly of y<sup>e</sup> Matathu-  
fetts your Secretaries Hand being to y<sup>m</sup> wherein  
you say you haue apostated from y<sup>e</sup> Lord with a  
great Backliding: To w<sup>ch</sup> I do consent so great  
hardly to be paralleled, all Things considered, we  
were a People p<sup>r</sup>fessing y<sup>e</sup> Feare of y<sup>e</sup> Lord in  
England against Bishops and Ceremonies in tender  
Loue to all y<sup>t</sup> p<sup>r</sup>fessed Godliness, and so departed  
from y<sup>e</sup> Land of our Nativity, declaring y<sup>e</sup> Ground  
of our Removall into New England, viz: to seek  
out a Place for our Brethren where we might en-  
joy y<sup>e</sup> Liberty of our Consciences y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sons of  
Wickedness might vex vs noe more, as was y<sup>ri</sup> <sup>1</sup>  
publicly preached and declared.

2<sup>dly</sup> . . . For y<sup>e</sup> P<sup>r</sup>pagating of y<sup>e</sup> Gospel convert-  
ing y<sup>e</sup> Indians &c :

3<sup>dly</sup> . . . That we might enjoy such as preached  
y<sup>e</sup> Gospell (y<sup>e</sup> Power of God to Salvation) for y<sup>e</sup>  
Bishops did y<sup>n</sup> Silence our best Ministers these and  
others in 1630 was printed and dispersed both in  
England and Holland w<sup>ch</sup> I haue by me in Print,  
y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> and Deputy Governo<sup>r</sup> and Assistants  
Hands being to it, my selfe and Simon Broadstreet

<sup>1</sup> Very.

being two of y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>n</sup> Assistants our Hands is to it, I haue y<sup>m</sup> at large in Print to be seene.

How well this hath bin performed by you, let your printed Lawes declare, and this amongst y<sup>e</sup> Rest our Houses are now open to receive your Wounded and all in Distress, we have p<sup>r</sup>pared an Hospitall for yors, but you a House of Correction for all y<sup>t</sup> repaire to our Meetings, is this foe do as you would be done by? Your Ministers with us have not been molested, ours with you have been persecuted,<sup>1</sup> is this a Time for you to establish Iniquity by a Law,— will not y<sup>e</sup> Lord be avenged on such a Nation as this y<sup>t</sup> fet vp Ministers y<sup>t</sup> are not so made Ministers by yo<sup>r</sup> Power of and endless Life, but of y<sup>e</sup> Letter y<sup>t</sup> kills but not y<sup>e</sup> Spirit y<sup>t</sup> giues Life and a Worship, y<sup>t</sup> is not in Spirit and Truth, fet by Christ about 1600 Yeares agoe; we cannot come to you, but depart from o<sup>r</sup> Lord as you haue done, therefore desiring your returne to y<sup>e</sup> Power y<sup>t</sup> made you y<sup>e</sup> true Light y<sup>t</sup> is in you.

This is written to you by one who about 45

<sup>1</sup> Several Quakers in Boston, were compelled to run the Gauntlet for refusing to bear Arms during the Autumn of 1675. *Drake's Boston*, 410.—Ed.

Yeares past was one of you and now is one y<sup>t</sup> de-  
 fires your true Good both eternall and temporall  
 as I did when I was with you, and am,

Yours in true Loue,

WM. CODDINGTON,

Gouernor.

*Rhoad Island, January*

*y<sup>c</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>, 167<sup>5</sup>.*

Vera Copia.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 81.]

At a Councell, Jan<sup>y</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, 1675.<sup>1</sup>

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,            Capt. Dyre,  
    Mr. Fred. Philips.

Resolved to write to y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> of Boston, to vindicate this Governm<sup>t</sup> from an Asperſion in a printed Paper of Decem<sup>r</sup> the 7<sup>th</sup> laſt paſt, wherein they ſett forth, that Philip in his Flight was ſup-  
 plyde with Ammunition from Albany whereby he was enabled to profecute his bloody Deſigne againſt y<sup>e</sup> English.

That it be deſpatched by an Expreſſe w<sup>th</sup> the firſt Convenience.

Resolved, That there be a civill Letter of Thanks ſent to y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> of Roade Iſland, in Anſwer to his two laſt to y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> and a nearer Correſpondence accepted and concluded, in y<sup>e</sup> beſt Manner for y<sup>e</sup> Prefervacon of both Colonyes, according

<sup>1</sup> 1675.

to y<sup>e</sup> Extent of their Patents, from all Invasions or Encroachments on them and particularly to accept of a Mediation to compose y<sup>e</sup> Difference betwixt them and the neighbouring Colonyes concerning y<sup>e</sup> Narraganfett Country and other Territoryes upon y<sup>e</sup> Maine, all which Treatys to be privately managed by y<sup>e</sup> Person or Persons, who shall carry the Letter to Boston, who shall have a Letter of Creditt and Instructions to that Purpose.

Resolved to let y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> of Roade Island know, that any in their Parts driven by the Indyans from their Habitacons or Plantations, shall be welcome here and have Land assigned them upon this, Long Island or Staten Island.

And to take away all Apprehensions from our present Inhabitants, or such as shall come hither, it is likewise ordered, That all o<sup>r</sup> Indyans on Long Island not yet disarmed, viz<sup>t</sup> Sequetauke, Seatauque, Unchechauge and Southampton, be forthwith disarmed, as y<sup>e</sup> others upon y<sup>e</sup> Island already are, and no Indyan there to be permitted to have any fire Arms in any Case during y<sup>e</sup> present Troubles.

*An Order for all Indyans on Long Island to be difarmed, in this Juncture of the Warre, and that none ramble from Place to Place, &c.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 174.]

*By the Governour :*

Whereas I am informed from severall Townes and Places on Long Island, of the general Apprehensions of the People concerning any our Indyans being armed at this Juncture, for w<sup>ch</sup> though I hope there is noe Cause, however by the Advice of my Councell I have ordered that all Indyans on Long Island that have by the Favour of the Townes (as allowed) their Armes still entrusted to them bee forthwith difarmed, and the said Armes according to former Order to be safely laid up and kept in or near the Block House or ffortification in the severall Townes: And that all Indyans have Notice not to ramble or goe from Place to Place out of the Bounds they live in without a Certificate from y<sup>e</sup> Magistrate or Constable to be shewed to the like Officers at



their Arrivall where they goe, and have Leave to stay : But all Justice to be shewed to them according to Law and Orders of y<sup>e</sup> Court of Assizes, and concerning ffortification. This Order to bee forthwith effectually put in Execution, and a due Returne made to mee thereof by the severall Townes in whose Precincts any Indyans live by the first Opportunity or Expresse, if Occasion : Of which none to faile as they will Answer the Default at their utmost Perills.

Given under my Hand in New Yorke y<sup>e</sup> 24th  
Day of January, in the 27th Yeare of his  
M<sup>ties</sup> Reigne, Annoq D<sup>mi</sup> 1675.<sup>1</sup>

E. ANDROS.

To the Justices of the Peace, Military Officers,  
Constables and Overseers of Southampton, &c.

[The like sent to all the Towns on Long Island.]

<sup>1</sup> 1675.

*Mr. STANTON about Indyan News.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 77.]

These may certifie all whome it may conserne that the Pecoites<sup>1</sup> Indians haue bene out with the English against the Naragansits and haue aproued themselues uery faithfull to our English Interest the Enemy fled before the Army and in the Pursute these Pequets Indians did uery good Serues: we slewe in all neere about fouer score Persons and followed them neere about thre score and ten Mille the Enemies hauing Noties of our Armyes approaching the Sechems fled and their Wimen and Children and lefte sixtye Patomtook Indians three hundred fitteing Men to way lay the Army by the Ambuscadoes weare by the Prouidence of God timely discovered by our Endyins. They wounded five English Men in the Rear of the Army after they weare beaten in the Fronte by our English and our Endyans. We slew at that Time five of the Uplanders and kiled on of there chefe Captaines and

<sup>1</sup> Pequot.

the same Day took y<sup>e</sup> Towne and layed there all Night, the next Day burned the Towne and then marched to the Metropolitente Place and found it deserted so fired nere five hundred Widgwames. This Scalpe cared by the Bearer was a Endyon of greate Accounte and was taken with 25 Perfones more by the Pecoites Indyons upon their returning Home after they parted with the English . . . . and his Men killed two Men nere Noradg and took away a Boy alive this 6 Febrery. This is short but . . . in large.

Febr'y 9: 1675.<sup>1</sup>

Your loving Friend,

*John Stauber*

<sup>1</sup> 1675.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 85.]

At a Consultation held Feby 24<sup>th</sup>, 1675.<sup>1</sup>Present, The Governour, and Councill,  
The Mayor and Aldermen.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Matthias Nicolls, and Mr. Samuell Leete, being returned from Boston, and having brought a Letter from y<sup>e</sup> Governor and Councill there to y<sup>e</sup> Governor, which was not satisfactory.

Resolved, That for y<sup>e</sup> Present no further Application be made to y<sup>e</sup> Government of Boston.

<sup>1</sup> 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*The Examination of THO. WARNER, that had  
been a Prisoner with the Indians.*

Feb. 25, 1675.<sup>1</sup>

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, 81.]

Thomas Warner one of the two that came downe from Albany and had beene Prisoner with y<sup>e</sup> Indyans who arrived here this Morne, being examined, faith, that he was one of y<sup>e</sup> P<sup>r</sup>sons that being sent out from Hatfield<sup>2</sup> where the English Army lay, to discover

<sup>1</sup> 167<sup>5</sup>/<sub>25</sub>.

<sup>2</sup> On the 19th of October, 1675, the Indians having cut off the Scouts that had been sent out to obtain Intelligence of any Enemies in the Neighborhood, made an Attack upon Hatfield with a Force of 700 or 800 Men. The Place was garrisoned by two Companies, under the Command of Captains Moseley and Poole, who were soon joined by a Reinforcement from Hatfield under Captain Appleton. The Engagement was spirited and obstinate, and ended with the Repulse of the Enemy, who

retired in great Haste and Confusion, having only Time to burn a few Barns and other out Buildings and drive off a Number of Cattle. Ten Persons, including Thomas Warner, the Deponent of the above Statement, are recorded as slain. *Holland's Hist. of W. Mass.*, i, 105. It is probable that his Escape was not known at Hatfield. This was among the last of their important Efforts on the Connecticut River before retiring to the Country of the Narragansets. *Drake's Book of Indians*, 217.—Ed.

the Enemy, but a Party of Indyans way layd them, and shott downe 5 of their Company, and tooke 3 of which he and his Comrade are two, the 3<sup>d</sup> they put to death, the 9<sup>th</sup> was an Indyan that came with them, and escap't away.

That the Indyans lay still two Dayes after they were taken, and then a Party of about 30 with whom he was march't to a River to the north east from thence about 80 Miles called Oasuck, where about a Fortnight after the Rest of the Army came to them, having in the meane Time burnt two Townes: They kill'd one of the Prisoners presently after they had taken him, cutting a Hole below his Breast out of which they pull'd his Gutts, and then cutt off his Head.

That they putt him so to Death in the Presence of him and his Comrade, and threatened them also with the like.

That they burnt his Nayles, and put his Feet to scald them ag<sup>st</sup> the Fire, and drove a Stake through one of his Feet to pin him to the Ground. The Stake about the Bignesse of his Finger, this was about 2 Days after hee was taken. They continued at Oasmuk sending out p'ys severall Days and that

about 5 Weeks agoe at one of their Meetings he saw 2100 Indiyans all fighting Men, [of?] which 5 or 600 French Indiyans, with Strawes in their Noses.

When hee was taken the p<sup>ty</sup> were ab<sup>t</sup> 600 Indiyans.

That the Riuer Indiyans rec<sup>d</sup> those Indiyans kindly, furnish't them with Provisions, and some of those Indiyans were with them that . . . . him.

That there were 5 or 600 of the Indiyans with Strawes in their Noses, which they called the French Indiyans.

That hee was made to tell the Number by y<sup>e</sup> Indiyans themselves, which hee did 3 Times over.

That there were most young Men, the oldest not 40 Years old.

That they were supplied with Powder from . . . French Indiyans.

That they f<sup>d</sup> their Designe was in y<sup>e</sup> Spring to goe to Hadley, Hartford &c. and Conecticut Col., and having destroyed them to goe to Boston y<sup>e</sup> . . . and then after that they would destroy y<sup>e</sup> Dutch, &c., but the French and . . . . .

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 85.]

At a Councell, Feb. 26<sup>th</sup>, 167<sup>z</sup>.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,      Capt. Dyre,  
 Mr. Fred. Philips.

Upon reading Governo<sup>r</sup> Coddington's Letter, and Consideracons of other Letters, and Returnes of Messages from other Colonyes,

Resolved, That it is not adviseable at this Juncture to make any Application, or send any friendly Message to y<sup>e</sup> North Indyans, but if they apply themselves not refuse hearing of them.

The other Colonyes, viz<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts Connecticut and Plimouth principally engaged in y<sup>e</sup> Warre, not having made us acquainted with their Concernes, and some of them slighted our friendly Tenders, to continue our Endeavors as Christians and y<sup>e</sup> King's Subjects, for y<sup>e</sup> Good of this Government without farther Application to the said Colonyes.



Resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> goe forthwith to Albany to fettle Matters there, it being of very great Import.

That y<sup>e</sup> Wickerfrecree Indiyans, if they desire it, be admitted with their Wives and Children to plant upon this Island but nowhere else if they remove, and y<sup>t</sup> it be upon y<sup>e</sup> north Point of y<sup>e</sup> Island neare Spiting Devill. The f<sup>l</sup> Indiyans to be protected comporting themselves as they ought, and all our other Indiyans round, doeing y<sup>e</sup> like to be assured of Protection.

That a Letter be written to y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> of Roade Island to acquaint him w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>rs</sup> going up to Albany to take Order there, having Notice of y<sup>e</sup> Maques Indiyans being moved in a warrelike Manner against y<sup>e</sup> North Indiyans. That y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> hath not Time to write now in Answer to y<sup>e</sup> Particulars of his Letter, but shall have all due regard to them, of w<sup>ch</sup> he shall give him an Acc<sup>t</sup> at his Returne.

*The Governour's Order to Lieut. TEUNISE  
to demand Christian Prisoners of the  
Indians.*

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 88.]

*By the Governour :*

You are hereby authorized and required, with the Indian Guide ordered w<sup>t</sup> you, forthwith to goe eastward, to the furthest Part of the Govern<sup>t</sup> or as farr as Coneticut River, to finde out Philep or other North Indians, lately within this Govern<sup>t</sup>, and lett him or other Sachems or Commanders in Chief know; y<sup>t</sup> haveing heard of there being in warlike Posture, intruded and brought some Christian Prisoners in our Parts, I have therefore sent you to demand the said Christian Prisoners, brought by them vnto this Govern<sup>t</sup> and to command and forewarne them, from, or returning into any Pairt of the Government or Confines.

If they should be divided into severall Parties or Parts, you are then as you see Cause and have Opportunity, to goe to each, but to make no

longer Stay, in any, than to deliver your Message,  
and receive such Prisoners as they shall deliver and  
refresh and rest yourself, and without Delay to re-  
turn and make the best of your Way to me.

Given under my Hand and Seall in Albany,  
the 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1675.

To GERRIT TEUNISE,

L<sup>t</sup> to Capt. VOLKERT.

Agrees w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Principall was signed,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to Robert Livingston, written in black ink. The signature is highly stylized and difficult to decipher, but it appears to start with a large 'R' and ends with a long, sweeping tail.

Quod Attestor R. LIVINGSTON.

*Order to Confine* WILLIAM LOVERIDGE.

[New York Colonial MSS., xxv, p. 90.]

Copia Vera.

*By the Governour :*

Whereas Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Loveridge did 2d Instant afore me Magistrates and cheef Officers of these Pairts, alleadge and confidently affirm that the North Indians have been lately now this last Winter, supplied by the (Dutch as he termed them) Inhabitants of this Place with Ammunition, notwithstanding the Law and strict Prohibicon; but could not make it appear by any Evidence, or Circumstance, or named any Person, whatever, he could suspect, and therefore was committed, and not having yett, and it being a generall Imputation and Reflexion, you are in his Maj: Name, further ordered; still to keep the said W<sup>m</sup> Loveridge, untill he give sufficient Security, at the Secretary, or Clerks Office, to answer y<sup>e</sup> same, at the next generall Court of Assizes, and to be in the mean Time of good Be-

havior, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand in Albany this 11<sup>th</sup>  
Day of March 167<sup>2</sup>

Was signed

E. ANDROSS.

To M<sup>r</sup> MICHEL SUTON, Sheriffe  
or Scout in Albany.

This is a true Cobby examined by me,  
Ro : LIVINGSTON, Secr.

*An Order made at Albany about selling of  
Powder to the Indyans there.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 223.]

*By the Governour.*

Whereas I did in October last past, limite the Sale of Powder in these Parts to be observed, but the Mahikanders coming now to live among us, and nearer to this Place, I do hereby allow and order that the Commander, or two of the Magistrates, may and do, from Time to Time, permitt such Mahikanders as are already, or shall come to live by us, as above, to buy and bee supplyd with Powder for their necessary Occasions, not exceeding 1-4 of a Pound at a Time as pr said Order which Leave or Permitts to bee writt and given out either to Indyans or Christians for them, by the Secretary or Towne Clarke ex officio gratis.

Given under my Hand in Albany, this 27<sup>th</sup>  
March 1676.

E. ANDROSS.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 87.]

At a Councell, Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Present, The Governour,	
Capt. Anthony Brockholes,	The Secretary,
Capt. William Dyrce.	Mr. Fred. Philips.

The Governour returning yesterday from Albany he was pleased to shew to the Councell severall Papers of the Proceedings above between his Honor and the Maques Indyans, together with a Relation of the Message sent to the North Indyans.

Resolved, That y<sup>e</sup> Wickersecreeke and Long Island Indyans have speedy Notice of y<sup>e</sup> Governors Arrivall, that they may bee spoke with,

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 87.]

At a Councell, Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Present,	The Governour,	
	Capt. Brockholes,	The Secretary,
	Capt. Dyre,	Mr. Philips.

*	*	*	*	*
---	---	---	---	---

Ordered, That all Boates and Veffells that pafs through Hell Gate do take a Permitt from y<sup>e</sup> Cuf-tom Houfe by Reafon of y<sup>e</sup> Indian Troubles, which Permitt (unleffe for Merchandize) to be given *Gratis* and with all Difpatch.



*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 90.]

Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

There was a Meeting of the Governo<sup>r</sup> and Councell in the Morning upon Occasion of the Arrivall of M<sup>r</sup> Samuuell Willis and M<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Pitkin with a Lett.<sup>r</sup> from the Councell of Connecticott; The Letter being read, it was not adjudged that the Gentlemen menconed therein were authorized further than in Complement or for Advice. Thereupon they produced their Instructions and read them, but no further Authority appearing, the Governo<sup>r</sup> proposd to them to deliver their Minds in writeing, to y<sup>e</sup> which he would likewise returne them Answer in writeing.

Afternoone, Mr. Willis and Mr. Pitkin delivered in their Propofalls in writeing. To the which after a Consultacon of the Governo<sup>r</sup> and Councell, together with the Mayor and Aldermen, an Answer was made; and publikely read to the Connecticott Gentlemen, y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> and Councell, with the

Mayor and Aldermen being together, and divers Merchants and other Strangers admitted to be present.

Ordered, That a faire Copy of what was read be given to the Gentlemen as an Answer both to the Letter and Propofalls.

The Tenour as follows.

THE PROPOSALLS.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major Edmond Andros, Governo<sup>r</sup> of his Highness's Territories in America.

S<sup>r</sup>. having presented to your Hono<sup>r</sup> the Letter w<sup>ch</sup> wee received from y<sup>e</sup> Secretary of Connecticut Colony, according to our Instructions and y<sup>e</sup> Import of that Letter as Agents sent from the said Councell, wee do in their Behalf desire.

First. That y<sup>e</sup> Hono<sup>r</sup> will please to informe us of what Intelligence you have, as to y<sup>e</sup> State and Place of the Enemyes of the Colony of Connecticut, and what Correspondence y<sup>e</sup> Enemy holds with y<sup>e</sup> Maques and

AN ANSWER

to y<sup>e</sup> Propofalls of M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Willis, and M<sup>r</sup> William Pitkin, in the Name of the Councell of Connecticut, from whom they brought a Letter, dated the first of Aprill most mistaken and ineffectuall.

You are sent Agents to salute, but not authorized or empowered to treat or conclude, by said Councells Letter, or otherwise that appears.

1<sup>st</sup>. I know of no Commerce or Correspondence w<sup>ch</sup> such Indyans, butt upon the Rumor of your Warre (having made fitting Preparations) when 1<sup>st</sup> Indyans did approach our Confines, were repulbed by our In-

Sinnekes, and how y<sup>e</sup> said Maques and Sinnekes stand affected towards the said Colony of Connecticut, according as your Hono<sup>r</sup> is advertized or knoweth.

Secondly ; That your Hono<sup>r</sup> will advise us what is best to be done in exciting the Maques and Sinnekes to prosecute their and our Enemyes according, as is propounded in the said Letter, and what Present (if any) you will advise us to give them to that End.

Thirdly, if your Hono<sup>r</sup> advise us therunto, that you will please to afford your Aide and Conduct to us therein, and an Interpreter, with what else may in your Hono<sup>r</sup>'s Prudence best effectuare y<sup>e</sup> same.

Fourthly, what Liberty your Hono<sup>r</sup> will grant us to passe to Albany, or any other convenient Place in your Governm<sup>t</sup> to excite y<sup>e</sup> said Indyans, according to our Instructions to proceed against our Enemyes.

Yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>r</sup>'s humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>,

SAM<sup>l</sup> WILLIS.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

*New Yorke, April 10<sup>th</sup>, 1676.*

dyans, the Maques and Sinnekes, and (as wee are informed) are retreated beyond Connecticut River, but am ignorant if our Indyans have any particular Knowledge of you, which should bee best known to yourselves.

2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup>. Having already taken fitting Orders, hope the Maques &c. will do their Dute as they ought to this Government, on all Occasions, and cannot bee subje<sup>ct</sup> to two.

4<sup>th</sup>. Thinke it strange that you should aske to treat with any Branch of this Government apart, and upon your own Acc<sup>t</sup> and notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> Neighbourhood and all my Endeavours unaskt, that you have hitherto, and still keepe the Concernes of your said Indyan Warre.

*New Yorke, Aprill 10<sup>th</sup>, 1676.*

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 93.]

At a Councill Apr. 23<sup>d</sup>, 1676.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary, Capt. Dyre,  
 Mr. Philips.

Before Noone.

The Matter under Consideracon was y<sup>e</sup> Receipt of two Letters, the one from Councill of Boston the other from the Councill of Connecticut in answer to what was sent by M<sup>r</sup>. Willis and M<sup>r</sup>. Pitkin.

Neither of them being plaine or fatisfactory, the Returne of an Answer was put off till afternoon.

After Noone.

The Mayo<sup>r</sup> being also present with the Governor and Councill, it was concluded that an Answer should be sent by M<sup>r</sup>. Daniell Burre (who brought the Letter from Connecticut) by Word of Mouth. To the Effect hereafter written, viz<sup>t</sup>:

Resolved, That the Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> Instant from the Councill of Connecticut, being only gen<sup>rall</sup> and as formerly no suiteable Returnes, nor

any Trust reposed, it requires no Answer, but shall continue our Duty without intrenching on our Neighbours.

That an Answer be likewise sent by Word of Mouth for the present to Boston, by Mr. Richard Patterhall, who is upon his Departure. The which was accordingly done, but with all Civility.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 94.]

\* \* \* \* \*

At a Councill, May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Present,	The Governour,	
	Capt. Brockholes,	The Secretary,
	Capt. Dyrce,	Mr. Philips.

Newes being brought from Roade Island by Mr. Joseph Carpenter, of the great Number of People flockt thither from their Habitations destroyed by the Indyans, infomuch that the Inhabitants are very much straitened by their Numbers, and will quickly want Provisions.

It being propofed whether not convenient at this Juncture to fend a Sloope thither to offer them Transportation into this Colony, where they may have Lands assigned them.

Ordered, That the Governours Sloope being ready, bee forthwith sent to Rhode Island with Directions to bring as many Passengers as may bee, and that the Sloopes belonging to Luycas and

Christian now bound for Boston, do call there likewise in coming back, and any other Sloopes to hasten thither, and take in such Passengers as are willing to come.

Ordered, That upon this extraordinary Occasion of the Warre, and other late Intelligences, the severall Townes upon Long Island be sent to, to represent the same unto the Inhabitants in order to a Levy, and to know what they will give towards a Supply.

\* \* \* \*

*Orders sent to the Townes of the West and  
North Ridings, by Capt. William Dyre,  
May 8th, 1676.*

[Warrants, Orders, Passes, iii, 193.]

*Mr. Constable and Overseers :*

The Warre continuing eastward, in the Manner it is, of w<sup>ch</sup> daily sad Tidings, I am now necessitated to represent to you and the whole Government, and how necessary it is to make a more than ordinary Provision, to prevent the like Miseryes, ffor which, having already been at a greater Expence then his Royall Highnesse Revenue in this Place : I pray you'll take it into yo<sup>r</sup> p'sent Consideracons to agree and order such a suitable Supply for yo<sup>r</sup> Towne, as may be proper, for so an extraordinary Occasion, and that it bee in the Nature of a Rate, desigining to bee received in the same Manner and accounted for to the Countrey at the Gen<sup>all</sup> Court of Assizes.

I am,

Yo<sup>r</sup> affectionate ffriend,

E. ANDROS.



This is by Cap<sup>t</sup> William Dyre, who is ordered to receive and bring yo<sup>r</sup> Refult.

M.[ATTHIAS] N[ICOLLS,] Secr.

Warrants were issued May 13<sup>th</sup> to the Constables and Overseers of Hempstead and Flatlands, to appear and answer for Neglect of the above Orders.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 97.]

At a Councill, May 23<sup>d</sup>, 1676.

Present, The Governour,	
Capt. Brockholes,	The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre,	Mr. Philips,
Mr. Mayor,	Capt. Delavall.

The Matter under Consideracon was about a Letter to be writt to y<sup>e</sup> Governour and Councill of Boston, in answer to theirs of Aprill y<sup>e</sup> fifth.

The Letter being read was approved of, and ordered to be sent by Mr. Mayor, hee being bound for Boston.

\* \* \*

At a Councill, May 28<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Present, The Governour,	
Capt. Brockholes,	The Secretary,
Capt. Dyre,	Mr. Philips,
Capt. Delavall,	Capt. Salisbury.

Upon the Arrivall of the Governo<sup>rs</sup> Sloop from Rhode Island, severall Letters coming to his Honor

from thence, Martins Vineyard, and Nantuckett, relating to their present Condition and the Report and Probability of Boston, making a Peace with the North Indjans, upon their own Account alone; Resolved, That Endeavours be made to putt a Stop to the Maques farther prosecuting the North Indjans.

That an Order be issued forth for the Redelivery of the Indjans Armes upon Long Island.

At a Councill May y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Whereas, being in Peace we have upon Acc<sup>t</sup> of our Neighbours Warre, disarmed all our Indjans upon Long Island, and prohibited all Canoes from going in the Sound, neither of which our Neighbours have as yett done, and finding no Cause to continue the same; but rather the Contrary by our Indjans good Comport, these are therefore to signify the same unto you, and that you may and are at Liberty to redeliver all Arms taken from your Indjans, unlesse you see or know Cause to the Contrary: In which Case you are to detayne them and signify the same unto the Governo<sup>r</sup>. But

in either Cafe to continue carefull Watch and Ward according to former Orders.

To the Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Overseers of any of the Townes upon Long Island.

Upon Application of Mr. John Pell (one of the Justices of the Peace,) concerning the Indyans living upon his Land at Anne Hookes Neck, using their Canooes, contrary to the Order of the Court of Assizes, presumeing so to doe for that y<sup>e</sup> Indyans upon Long Neck (neare Stamford in y<sup>e</sup> neighbour Colony) have theirs, and never forbidden them, though in Warre. Ordered, That Mr. Pell do make Enquiry of the Truth thereof and give an Account of itt hither. In meane Time upon his Request, the Indyans upon his Land are to have Liberty to make Use of three Canooes about their Occasions, and if the Justice upon Enquiry do find it practised as is alleaged, upon his making his Returne thereof to y<sup>e</sup> Governour, then they are to have all their Canooes returned them againe.

Ordered, That all North Indyans that will come in, may be protected, and a Stop to be put to the Maques further prosecuting s<sup>d</sup> North Indyans.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 101.]

At a Councell May 30<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Resolved, The Governour being intended for Albany the next Weeke and Capt. Tho. Delavall being now going up, that he be desired and authorized as soon as hee arrives there, to communicate it to Serjt Sharpe the present Commandr and with said Sharpe, by Means of Arnold the Interpreter, send Word to the Maques and Sinnekes of y<sup>c</sup> Governours said Coming, and that he desires and orders that some of them will meet him there, and particularly Carriconty. The said Message to be sent by a Maques from Albany, who is to be well paid, and no further Mencon to any others, or Talke thereof at Albany: Also to send Word by some good Mahicander eastward (who is likewise to be rewarded) that all Indyans that will come in and submit, shall be received to live under the Protection of the Government, and that the Governour will be there as afore, where any of them may freely come and

ſpeake with him, and returne againe as they ſee  
 Cauſe without Moleſtation.

Memorand<sup>m</sup>. That the French do receive North  
 Indiyans under their Protection, and its ſaid that five  
 hundred of them are already there.<sup>1</sup>

That the Governm<sup>t</sup> of Conecticut hath likewise  
 made an Order, at their late Gen<sup>rall</sup> Court, that any  
 Indiyans that will come in ſhall be received, have  
 Land aſſigned them, and be protected under their  
 Government,

Canada and Settlement at La Prairie,

<sup>1</sup>The Emigration of Iroquois to      occurred about this Time.—ED.

*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 103.]

At a Meeting of the Councell in the Absence  
of the Governour, June 10, 1676.

Present,	Capt. Brockoles,	The Secretary,
	Capt. Dyre,	Mr. Philips.

Mr. Pell having upon Enquiry made Returne that it hath been and still is practised by y<sup>e</sup> Indiyans on Long Neck, &c., to have their Canooes, the following Order was made.

The Wyckerfrecree Indiyans having made Suite to the Governo<sup>r</sup> that the Restraint of their going into and passing to and fro in y<sup>e</sup> Sound in Canooes may be taken off, in regard to their planting on Mr. Pells Land at Anne Hoockes Neck<sup>1</sup> or y<sup>e</sup> Ilands adjacent; Upon Consideration of their good Comport, and also for that y<sup>e</sup> Indiyans in the neighbour Colony of Conecticutt have hitherto beene, and are

<sup>1</sup> In the present Town of Pelham, Westchester County. See *Bolton's Westchester*, i, 515.

now permitted the Use of their Canooes, it is Ord:red, That our said Indyans of Wickerscreeke have Liberty to make Use of their Canooes, in the Sound, or any other Part within the Government, Long Island excepted.



*Council Minutes.*

[Council Minutes, iii, Part 2, p. 104.]

At a Councell, July 26, 1676.

Present, The Governour,  
 The Secretary,      Capt. Dyc.

A Letter being brought from the Governo<sup>r</sup> and  
 Councell of Conecticott, giving Notice of the North  
 Indians tending towards Hudsons River,

An Answer was sent to it, declaring y<sup>e</sup> Improb-  
 ability of what was suggested by them.



**Record of a Court Martial**  
HELD AT  
NEWPORT, R. I. in August, 1676,  
FOR THE  
*Trial of INDIANS charged with being engaged  
in PHILIP'S Designs.*<sup>1</sup>

---

Newport, August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1676.  
HE Names of the Members of the  
Court Martiall.

Mr. Walter Clarke, Governour,  
Major John Crayton, Dept. Governour,  
Mr. John Coggeshall, Assistant,  
Mr. James Barker, Assistant,

<sup>1</sup> The Narraganetts and Wampanogas, at first friendly to Rhode Island, becoming exasperated against all the English by the Outrages committed by the New England Troops upon defenceless Women, Children and old Men, attacked Bull's Garrison in South Kingtown, and afterwards Warwick and Providence, wreaking their Vengeance upon all who fell in their Way. It was accordingly decided by the major Part of the Government to hold a Court Martial for the Trial of several Indians that had been captured by the Rhode Island Troops. This

Mr. John Easton, Assistant,  
 Mr. William Harris, Assistant.  
 Capt. Arthur Fenner, Assistant,  
 Mr. Thomas Borden, Assistant,  
 Mr. Joshua Coggeshall, Assistant,  
 Mr. William Cadman, Assistant,  
 Capt. Randall Houlden, Assistant,  
 Mr. Samuel Gorton, Jun., Assistant,  
 Edward Richmond, Secretary,  
 Capt. Edmund Calverly, Attorney General,  
 James Rogers, Gen. Sergeant,  
 Henry Lilly, Marshall and Cryer.

*Military Officers.*

Capt. Peleg Sanford,	Left. Latham Clarke,
Capt. Roger Williams,	Left. Francis Gifborn,
Capt. Samuel Wilbore,	Left. Ireh Bull,
Capt. John Albro,	Enfn. Weston Clarke,
Capt. Edmund Calverly.	Enfn. James Barker,
Capt. John Hoanes,	Enfn. Caleb Arnold,
Left. Edward Richmond.	Enfn. Hugh Mosher,
Left. John Green,	Enfn. John Potter.
Left. William Correy,	

I Edmund Calverly, Attorney Generall, in the Behalfe of our soveraigne Lord the King Charles the

Court was formed August 23d, in accordance with the Powers granted in their Charter "to Exercise the Law Martiall in such Cafes as Occasions shall necessarily require, and

upon just Cause, to invade and destroy the native Indians and other Enemies of the said Colony."

The Course pursued by Rhode Island towards their Indian Prison-

second, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, &c. Doe impeach the Quanpen otherwise Sowagonish, an Indian Sachim, relating to the Narragansett Country in the Collony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations in New England, for these fundry Crimes following, namely: ffor being disloyall to his said Majesty fundry Ways.

Videleset. ffor that thou hast not faithfully adheared to the Government established in this said Collony by his said Majesty, but hast rebelliously adheared to Indians of another Collony called Plymoth, namely, Philip chiefe Sachem of the Indians

ers, was however lenient as compared with that of the other New England Colonies.

The Town Authorities of Providence on the 14th of August, 1676, disposed of a Number of Indian Captives upon the following Conditions, recommended by a Committee consisting of Roger Williams, Thomas Harris, Sen., Thomas Angell, Thomas Field and John Whipple, Jun.

All Indians under 5 to serve till 30.

Above 5 and under 10, till 28.

Above 10 to 15, till 27.

Above 15 to 20, till 26.

From 20 to 30 to serve 8 Years.

All above 30 to serve 7 Years.

The Rhode Island General Assembly in March, 1676, forbade Slavery of the Indians, and enacted a Law by which they could only be made to serve for a limited Time, for the paying of Debts, fulfilling of Covenants and defraying the Expence of bringing up.

We are indebted to Dr. David King of Newport, R. I., for this Record, which is copied from the Original, and now for the first Time printed.—Etc.

in that said Collony, whoe with his Indians did within sixteen Months past trayterously, rebelliously, royetously and routously arm, weapon, and array themselves with Swords, Guns and Staves, &c., and have killed and bloodely murthered many of his said Majestys good Subjects, who lived peaceably under the sundry Governments to which they did belong.

Butt more partikularly thou hast through thy wicked bloody Minde and trayterous, rebellious, roietous and routous Acts, with Swords, Guns, Staves, &c., in thy owne Perfon, within this his Majties Collony, and many great Companys of Indians with the, some of them yett unknowne, armed and arrayed as aforefaid, didst doe great Damage to our soveraigne Lord the King, by killing his Subjects, burning their Houses, killing and driving away their Cattell, and many more Outrages of that Nature, have been by the and thy Confederats done and committed, all against the Peace of our soveraigne Lord the King, his Crowne and Dignity, for all which Acts of thine, I doe on the Behalfe of his said Majesty, impeatch the as a Rebell in the Face

of this Court, and pray Justice against thee the said Quanapen, otherwise Sowagonish, &c.

EDWARD CALVERLY,  
Attorney Generall.

Dated at a Court Martiall held in Newport,  
y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of August, 1676.

Quanopen owned, that he among the Rest was in Armes against the English Nation, and that he was at the swamp Fight, and that he had nothing to say against the Indians burning and distroying Pettacomscutt, and that he was at the Assaulting of Mr. William Carpenters Garisson at Pawtuxet,<sup>1</sup> and that he was in Armes at Nashaway, and did asist in distroyinge and burninge the Towne, and takeinge and carrying away the English Captives to the Number of about 20.

Voted. Guilty of the Charge, and that he shall be shott to death in this Towne on the 26th Instant, at about one of the Clock in the Afternoone.

An Indian with one Eye, Quanopens Brother

<sup>1</sup> William Carpenter's Houfe was attacked by about three hundred Indians, January 27, 1676. The Houfe was fired, but the Flames were extinguished by those within. The Indians drove off a large Amount of Stock. *Drake's B. of Indians*, 220.—ED.

faith his Brother Quanopen was a Comander in the Warr, but he was not, he being foe defective in his eye Sight, that he was incapable.

Voted, that at present Judgment is suspended.

August 25<sup>th</sup>.

Sunkeecunafuck upon his Examination owneth, that he was at the burning and destroying of Warwick, and that Wenunaquabin, an Indian that is now in Prison, was at the burning and destroying Warwick with him, at the same Time, and that his Brother Quanopin, was the second Man in Comand in the Narragansett Cuntry, that he was the next to Nenanantentt.

And Nechett, an Indian, owned that he saw Sunkeecunafuck at Warwick, and that he was instrumentall in chief in saving his Life.

Voted guilty of the Charge, and to suffer Death, the same Time and Place with his Brother.

Ashamattan, upon his Examination, owneth that his Brother Quanopin, had some of the Wampanoage with him, and that his Brother Quanopin had many Indians under his Comand, but Nenanantentt was counted the chieft of the two, and



that they had recrute of Powder latly from the Dutch.

Voted that present Judgement is suspended.

Wenanaquabin of Pawtuxett saith, that he was not at the wounding of John Scott, but was at that Time living at Abiah Carpenters, and he could cleer him. Abiah Carpenters being sent for, before his Face saith, that he went away from their House some Time in May, 1675, and did not see him againe, nor could heare of him till towards Winter, which he saith is true. The said Wenanaquabin further saith, that he did not come to Warwick till Night after the Towne was burned, and after owned that he saw Nechett an Indian there. The said Nechett, to his Face affirmed that he saw him at Warwick at the burning the Towne with his Gun, about Noone. The said Wenanaquabin also confesseth, that he was at the Fight with Capt. Turner, and there lost his Gun, and swam over a River to save his Life.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Capt. William Turner of Boston, having been but a short Time stationed at Northampton, was on the 14th of March, 1676, attacked by the Indians, but succeeded in repelling them. On the 18th of May, with Capt. Samuel Holyoke, of Springfield, and 180 Men, he

Voted guilty of the Charge, and that he shall be putt to Death after the same Manner, and Time and Place as Quanopin.

John Wecopeak, on his Examination faith, that he was never out against the English, but one Time with other Narragansett Indians about the Month of March last, against a Towne upon Conecticut River called in Indian Pewanasuck, and at that Time their Company burned a Barne and two dwelling Houses, and killed two Englishmen, and that he was not at the burninge of Pettacomscutt, but was at that Time with Indian John, William Heiffermans Man, removeinge their Wigwams, but shortly after he was sent downe by the Sachems to fetch off two dead Indians from thence, and faith that Georg Crafts Wife was shott with a Slugg, and chopt in some Parts of her Body with a Hatchett, and faith she did not crye hoe. Also faith, that he was at the Fight with Capt. Turner, and run away

surprised a large Party of the Enemy at the Falls above Deerfield, and succeeded in destroying about three hundred with the Loss of only one Man. Upon returning, the Party met with a Series of Disasters, and

Captain Turner, with about thirty of his Men were slain in crossing Green River. *Holland's Western Massachusetts*, i, 113-124. *Drake's Boston*, 419.

by Reason the Shott came as thick as Raine, but said alsoe, that he was at a great Distance. Butt John Godfree and William Heifferman saith, that he the said Wecopeak told them, that he saw Capt. Turner, and that he was shott in the Thigh, and that he knew it was him, for the said Turner said that was his Name.

Voted guilty of the Charge, and to dye as the others.

Anafhawin of Narraganfett denyeth, that he layed Hands on John Green of Narraganfett, occasioned about the Death of a dumb Boy, although affirmed by three Witnesses to his Face, to wit: Mr. Thomas Gould, John Andra and Daniel Green.

The Court adjourned till Thursday next at ten of the Clock in the Morning, being the 31<sup>st</sup> of this Instant.

Before the Court Martiall the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1676.

Quonaehewacout saith, that he was informed that all the Sachims was at the takeing and burning of Ireh Bulls Garrifon.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Garrifon of Mr. Jerah Bull 16, 1675, and all the People slain, was taken by the Indians, December seventeen in Number.—Ed.

Manaffes Mollaffes, called and answered to the Name, being examined concerning Low Howland, kild at Pocaſet's<sup>1</sup> Side (being an Englishman) and flaine or murdered by the Indians, and this Mollaffes being charged or ſuſpected to have a Hand in the Crime, answers, that he did not kill him, but being in the Woods, the Indians came and ſaid ſuch a one was kild, and offered to ſell the Coate of the Perſon ſoe murdered or flaine, and that he the ſaid Mollaffes bought the Coate (of the ſaid dead Man) for ground Nuts, and further ſaith, that it was one Quaſquomack kild the ſaid Howland.

This Deponent, John Cook, aged about forty-five Yeares, teſtefyeth, being at PuncKateſt, in the Midle of July, or thereabout, did aſk of ſeverall Indians, named as followeth: Woodcock, Matowat, and Job, whome they were, that kild Low Howland, the foreſ<sup>d</sup> Indians' Anſwer was, that there was fix of them in Company, and Manaffes was the Indian that fetcht him out of the Water. further this Deponant ſaith not.

This Deponant, John Brigs, aged thirty-five Yeares or thereabout, teſtefyeth to the above written

<sup>1</sup> Now Tiverton.

Testamony, and alsoe, that the said Manaffes shot at Joseph Russell, as the Indians, first above named re'ate, and further this Deponent saith not.

Taken before me this 25<sup>th</sup> of August, 1676.

W<sup>M</sup>. CADMAN, Assist.

This Deponant William Manchester, aged twenty and two Yeares, or thereabout, being at Pocasset, asked of Peter Nonoet, the Husband of Wetamoe, whoe it was that killed Low Howland, his Answer was, that Manaffes fetcht him out of the Water, and further saith not.

Taken before me, W<sup>M</sup>. CADMAN, Assist., Aug<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Court adjourned until to-morrow Morning, eight of the Clock.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1676. The Court called.

Awetamoes Sister being examined, what she could say concerning the killing of Low Howland, she saith, she was informed by one of those that was at his killing, called Ohom, that this above<sup>d</sup> Molaffes was the Person that fetcht Low Howland out of the Water, at the Time he was kild, although the Indians that were with them perswaded him not to

perſue him, and alſoe further ſaith, that ſhe knoweth him the ſ<sup>d</sup> Mollafes to be one of the 12, that was of that Company, that took and kild the ſaid Howland.

Mumuxuack alias Toby, being charged for Suſpition of killing or aſſiſting, or being in the Company of them that killed John Archer. Upon his Examination ſaith that he was one of four at the killing of John Archer and his Sonn, but he was with one more, that was about tenn Rod Diſtance, and that the other called whether they ſhould ſhoot, or not, but did ſhoot; but after, the ſaid Mamuxack ſaid, being over-perſwaded, and threatned by his Brother to carry away John Archers Head, he did doe it to Awetamoe<sup>1</sup> by Reaſon his Brother threatened him, if he refuſed to take off his Head, and that he carryed the Head to Awetamoe, and that his Brother gave him a Shirt for ſoe doing, for carrying the Head.

Jack Havens ſaith that he heard the Indians ſay, that John Archer had like to have eſcaped, by taking hold of Mamuxuats Brother called Whawe-

<sup>1</sup> Probably the ſame as Weetamoo, was found dead in Taunton River, mentioned on Pages 13, 14. She August 6, 1676.—ED.

punet his Hatchett: but that he, the <sup>ſ</sup>d Mamuxuat came behind the <sup>ſ</sup>d Archer, and ſtruck him on the Head with his Hatchitt, and ſoe they kild him.

Wechunckſum, alias Abram, ſaith, that he well knoweth the above <sup>ſ</sup>d Molaffes, and that he heard at the Spring of the Yeare laſt, being then at Wachuſett,<sup>1</sup> there was then Information given, what Execution had lately been done againſt the Engliſh, amongſt which was affirmed, that the above <sup>ſ</sup>d Malaffes had latly killed an Engliſhman at Pocaffet.

Suckats Squa, that lives with Daniel Wilcocks, ſaith, that ſhe heard the above <sup>ſ</sup>d Malaffes ſay, being aſkt, or examined by the Indians at the Spring of the Yeare laſt, towards Wachuſett, whether he had latly killed an Engliſhman at Pocaffett, he answered that he had done it.

Whawinuckſhin, Serjt Roger's Man, being examined ſaith that he was at Thomas Gould's Garrifon, and the Occaſion of his cominge was to bury his Father, or help bury him, and there found ſeverall Indians upon their Gard, but ſtayed not long there, but emediatly came away.

<sup>1</sup> Princeton, Maſſachuſetts.

Voted that Serjt Rogers shall have his Indian Man home with him, provided that the said Indian shall be brought forth, if required, which the said Serjt Rogers doe in the Face of the Court, engage to doe.

The Court adjourned till tomorrow Morning at eight of the Clock.

The following Record is, probably, a Copy of a Letter, address'd by the Court Martial to Walter Clarke, of Newport, the Governour.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Walter Clarke was a Friend, and with others of that Denomination, at that Time quite large on Rhode Island, was oppos'd to the War against the Indians. He felt a deep Interest in the Natives, and with his Friend John Easton, believed that the Calamities of King Phillip's War might have been prevented by a Negotiation or Arbitration. Walter Clarke is said to have incens'd the People of Providence and Warwick, who were fierce to fight, by refusing to issue military Commissions, or in the Language of Friends, Commissions "to kill and destroy Men." It does not appear that he attended the Court Martial, and he probably,

refused to sit in Judgment on the poor persecuted and wronged Natives.

This Letter was probably address'd to Gov. Clarke, by the fitting Members of the Court Martial, viz: the Deputy Governor, Major John Cranston; seven out of the nine Assistants, viz: James Barker, Wm. Harris, Arthur Fenner, Joshua Coggeshall, William Cadman, Randall Houlden and Samuel Gorton, and probably the military Officers before mentioned. John Coggeshall, John Easton and Thomas Borden, were the remaining three Assistants. *Dr. David King, of Newport, R. I.*



(Place and Date, probably)

Newport, R. I., August 31, 1676.

“SIR:

The Court adjourned till tomorrow Morning at eight of the C’ck. The Letter sent by the Governour of Plymouth to yourselfe, and by yourselfe to us bearing Date August 28, last past, purporating the Maffachufetts and New Plymoths Demand of Indians on this Island, &c., an Answer to which Concerne in a special Manner yo<sup>r</sup> selfe, and need of all Expedition for divers Reasons, besides Safety and Charge. Wee therefore pray your Prefence at the usiall Place of Meeting this Day to consider what Answer, or to require a full Appearance of the Councell, or otherwise, as you please; with Speed doe what seems best to you; we are redy to doe our Service to the publick Peace and Safety.”

The Letter of the Governor of Plymouth to the Governor of Rhode Island is as follows :

“These are to certefy all whome it may Concerne that Capt. Benjamin Church is authorized and fully empowered by the Authority of this Collony of New Plymoth, in the Name of the said Collony,

and for their Use and Benefitt, to demand and receive of the Govern<sup>r</sup> and Authority of Rhode Island, all such of our Indian Enemyes, whether Men, Women, or Children, as whilst our fforces were abroad ranging, the adjacent Parts of our Collony, in Pursute of the said Enemyes, were received by, and are entertained upon the 1<sup>st</sup> Island. And having received them, he is ordered to guard and conduct them to Plymouth afore<sup>d</sup> and alsoe impowred to sell and dispose of such of them, and soe many as he shall see Cause for, there: to the Inhabitants, or others, for Term of Life, or for shorter Time, as there may be Reasons. And his actinge, herein, shall at all Times be owned and justefyed by the said Collony.

[Plymoth]

August 28, '76.

Pr. JOSIAH WINSLOW, GOV<sup>r</sup>.

Voted, That Malasses and Mamuxuat and Quanachuagat are ordered to be delivered out of the Prison to Capt. Benjamin Church, and seven more to be delivered to Capt. Anthony Low, whoe have engaged to transport them out of the Collony, and that they shall not returne here againe, and one more to be at the Dispose of Henry Lilly, which

he receives in full Satisfaction for his Attendance at this Court, and to be transported, as the other to Capt. Low; and that, at or before the Delivery of these the Mashall shall take all their Names, and give Returne thereof to the Clerk of this present Court.

Whereas it is reported that divers Indians are now brought to Newport, and severall upon the main Land, neer Shores of Rhode Island, wee doe therefore declare, and in his Majesty's Name require, that noe Indian, either great or small, be landed on any Part of Rhode Island aforesaid, or any Island in the Narragansett Bay, upon the Penalty, as formerly imposed upon such Offenders; and they shall be taken as being contemney of the Authorety of this Collony; Always, provided that bee, or may bee, upon just Cause detected, he, or they, at all Times, shall be lyable to be brought forth to answer the same, by Warrant from the Govern<sup>or</sup> or Dept. Govern<sup>or</sup>, or any two Assistants.

Dated at a Court Martiall held in Newport,  
on Rhode Island, August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1676.

Pr. EDW<sup>d</sup> RICHMOND, Sec<sup>ry</sup>  
to the Court.

Voted, That the Dept. Governo<sup>r</sup> shall have Copys of the Tranfactions of this Court between this and the next Sitting.

Voted, That the Court is adjourned till the 25<sup>th</sup> this Instant, except the Dept. Governour shall see Cause to call the 1<sup>st</sup> Court in the Intrim, between this and the 25<sup>th</sup> of this Instant, as afore<sup>sd</sup> and upon any such Occasion the Dept. Govo<sup>r</sup> have full Power to call a Court Martiall as afore<sup>sd</sup>.



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