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RECORDS

of

PLYMOUTH COLONY.


VOL. I.

1643—1651.
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Secretary's Department.

Boston, April 5, 1858.

By virtue of Chapter forty-one of the Resolves of the year one thousand eight hundred fifty-eight, I appoint David Pulsifer, Esq., of Boston, to superintend the printing of the New Plymouth Records, and to proceed with the copying, as provided in previous resolves, in such manner and form as he may consider most appropriate for the undertaking.

Mr. Pulsifer has devoted many years to the careful exploration and transcription of ancient records, in the archives of the County Courts and of the Commonwealth. As a penman, and in all clerical qualifications, he has no superior. The studies and practice of his life have rendered him competent and reliable, as a decipherer of the handwriting of the earlier periods of our history, to a degree not equalled, perhaps, by any other person. He is accurate, vigilant, industrious, and indefatigable in this his chosen pursuit; and having a competent knowledge of colonial history, there is every reason to be assured that he will faithfully and successfully perform the service intrusted to him.

OLIVER WARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
INTRODUCTION.

The subject of a combination of the Colonies was agitated in a meeting at Cambridge as early as June, 1638, but the confederation was not agreed upon until May, 1643. An account of the meeting in 1638 is given in the New Haven Colonial Records, edited by Charles J. Hoadly, Esq. It is found, in the answer of the New Haven General Court (held 29th of June, 1653) to the Massachusetts Declaration, as follows:

"The confederation betwixt the colonies was no rash & sudden ingagemt, it had bine several yeares vnder consideration. In anno 1638 there was a meeting at Cambridg aboute it, but some things being then propounded inconvenient for the lesser colonies, that conference ended w'bout fruit, and the foure jurisdictions, though knit together in affections, stood in refferrence one to another loose and free from any express covenent or combination, till vpon a new invitation and propositions from the Massachusetts, another meeting was appointed at Boston in May, 1643; so that magistrts, deputies and free-men, especially those of the Massachusetts had aboute fiue yeares time to consider what they were aboute, the compass and consequences of such a consociation, and probably did improue it, and saw cause to renew the treaty so long suspended."

The following extracts from the Colonial Records of New Plymouth and Massachusetts show the action of the General Courts of those colonies in relation to the union of the four Col-
lonies, previous to the signing of the Articles of Confederation by
the Commissioners.

On the twenty-seventh day of September, 1642, the General
Court of Massachusetts passed the following order:—

“The magistrates in & near Boston with the deputies of Boston, Charlestowne, Cambrd, Watertowne, Roxberry, Dorchester, or the greater part of
them, are appointed to be a comïtë to treate with any comission from Plimoth, Conectecot, or Newe Haven, about the union, & concerning avoyding
any danger of the Indians, & to have power to do hearin what they shall
find needfull for comon safety & peace, so as they enter not into an offensive warr without order of this Courte.”

At the General Court holden at Plymouth the viijth of March, 1643:

“Mr Edward Winslow & Mr Wilhm Collyer are elected by the Court
to go to treate with Massachusetts Bay &c, about ye combyna{on.”

At the General Court of Massachusetts held May 10, 1643:—

“The Gov’no’, M’ Dudley, M’ Bradstreete, M’ Treasurer, Capt Gibons,
& M’ Hauthorne are chosen to treate with ye freinds of Co{ectecot, New Haven,
& Plimoth about a confederacy between us.”

And at the same session the following order is recorded:—

“Ye Governo’ & M’ Dudley are appointed on the comïtë to treate
with ye brethren & confederates of Co{ectecot & Newehaven, & if either of the
former be hindered, M’ Bellingham is appointed in his steede.”

Under date of June 6, 1643, the following order appears in
the Records of the General Court of Plymouth:—

“It is ordered and concluded by the Court, that M’ Edward Winslow
and M’ Wilhm Collyer shall haue full comission & authority, in name of
the whole Court, to subscribe the articles of confedera{on (now read in
Court) with the Massachusetts, Co{ectacutt, and New Haven, and to subscribe
the same in name of the whole, and to affix thereto the comon seale of the
government.”

The Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of
INTRODUCTION.

New England, now printed, being part of the New Plymouth Records, are contained in two folio manuscript volumes. It appears to have been the practice of the Commissioners at their meetings to put in writing their acts or conclusions, and to sign them; and it is probable that each colony was furnished by the Commissioners with the acts under their hands.

Gov. Winthrop says, "The names of the Commissioners and all their proceedings are at large set out in the books of their records, whereof every colony hath one." [Winthrop's Journal, II. 246.]

A folio volume of original minutes, from the year 1653 to 1662, much defaced, but recorded in the second volume, makes a part of the New Plymouth Records.

The original minutes of the meeting in September, 1646, and of the last day of the third month [May], 1653, and the greater part of the minutes of the meetings of Sept., 1648, and April, 1653, are all that are now known to be preserved belonging to the colony of Massachusetts. It is probable that the rest, together with the Book of the Acts of the Commissioners, referred to in this volume, were destroyed by the fire in 1747, of which an account is given by Secretary Willard, in a letter to Christopher Kilby and William Bollan, Esq., agents of the Province, in London, as follows:—

"Boston, Dec. 21, 1747.

Gentlemen

I am now to give you the sorrowful News of the grievous & surprising Rebuke of Divine Providence on the Governm't of this Province in the Destruction of the Court House by Fire which happened in the Morning of the ninth Instant. It was generally concluded to have begun in the Floor under the chimneys of the Council Chamber & House of Represent'ns & was not discover'd till it was greatly increased; All the Books of the General Court, Govern'ns & Council & House of Represent'ns there in the House were wholly lost without saving one & all the Books of Commiss'ns and other Instrum'ts as well from the Crown as the Governm't of the Province with most of y' original Papers are likewise consumed."
In a letter received from J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., Editor of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, dated Nov. 3, 1858, he says, "The Connecticut Manuscript is in excellent preservation." The Book of the Acts of the Commissioners belonging to New Haven Colony has not been preserved. That it was formerly kept is evident, not only from the statement of Gov. Winthrop, but by the following extract from the Records of the General Court held at New Haven the 27th of the third month, 1657:—

"What conclusions of the commission are yet to be recorded shall be entered in one of ye' new bookes that came last yeare from England."

The two volumes, first mentioned, are in the handwriting of different persons. The first volume appears to be in the handwriting of Nathaniel Souther, Nathaniel Morton, and other persons; the second volume appears to be wholly in the handwriting of Nathaniel Morton.

A few of the pages, left blank by those who recorded the Acts of the Commissioners, were subsequently used by John Cotton, Esq., of Plymouth, for indexes or tables of contents.

On the first and second pages of the first volume is recorded, "The agreement for the bounds betwixt Plymouth and Massachusetts," and on 279 and 280 the petition of Humphrey Johnson to the General Court of Plymouth, and answer thereto, which are printed in this volume. The pages of the manuscript are noted by a * in the margin. The following pages were left blank: 3, 4, 24, 42, 72, 174, 218, 219, 220, 261 to 277.

Some words omitted in recording, but found in the original minutes, are printed in brackets in the margin, as also some words from the originals, to correct mistakes in the record, are printed in the same manner. No blame, however, should be imputed to Secretary Morton or any one else on this account, as the minutes of the Commissioners appear to have been very hastily written.

The running title, and year and month in the margin, at the top of the printed page, are not in the original, but all other mar-
original entries, not in brackets, are found in the manuscript. In a few instances, words erased in the manuscript are printed with the erasures. The punctuation, with but a very little alteration, is retained.

The original Treaty between the Commissioners and the Narragansett sachems, or rather the part of the Treaty retained by the Commissioners, dated the 20th of the seventh month, 1645, engrossed on parchment, is preserved in the Archives of the Commonwealth. The marks of the Indian sachems as printed on page 48 were copied from it. The following, being part of the certificate or attestation of the witnesses, written on the back of the Treaty, was omitted in recording:—

“Signed & delivered in the presence of
Richard Saltonstall
Increase Nowell esq
Simon Bradstreete.
Wil'm Durand
Benedict: Arnold
Richard Callicott.”

“Cutchamakin,” “Abda,” and “Pomunsh,” who seem, by the record, to be parties to the Treaty, appear on the original as witnesses, Cutchamakin’s name and marks being at the left of, and Abda and Pomunsh’s under, the signature of Richard Callicott.

Reverting to the subject of the confederacy, it may be stated, that it lasted until the colonial governments were subverted in the reign of James II. New Haven had been, however, previous to that time, namely, in 1665, annexed to Connecticut, and, by the charter of William and Mary, Plymouth was united to Massachusetts.

In pursuance of letters from the right honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and the Plantations, dated the 20th of August and 19th of September, 1753, to the governors of several of his Majesty’s Plantations in North America, a General Convention of Commissioners for their respective governments was held at the city of Albany, N. Y., in June following, for the purpose of
having an interview with the Indians of the Five Nations, and making them presents on the part of the said governments, usual upon such occasions, in order to confirm and establish their ancient attachment to his Majesty and their constant friendship to his Majesty's subjects on this continent. After "brightening and strengthening the covenant chain" between the British Colonies and "the Six Nations," the Commissioners proceeded to the consideration of a plan for the union of the Colonies, prepared by Dr. Franklin, one of the Commissioners from Pennsylvania. By the plan, it was proposed that application be made for an Act of Parliament of Great Britain, by virtue of which, one general government might be formed in America, including the Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, to be administered by a President-General, to be appointed and supported by the crown; and a Grand Council of forty-eight members, to be chosen by the representatives of the people of the several Colonies met in their respective assemblies; which, though unanimously voted, was to be of no force until confirmed by the several assemblies.

Hutchinson says, "Not one of the assemblies from Georgia to New Hampshire, when the report was made by their delegates, inclined to part with so great a share of power as was to be given to this general government.

The plan met with no better fate in England. It was transmitted, with the other proceedings of the convention, to be laid before the king. The convention was at an end; and no notice was afterwards publicly taken of the plan."

That profound statesman, friend of the human race, and fearless defender of their rights, the Hon. John Quincy Adams, said, "The New England confederacy of 1643 was the model and prototype of the North American confederacy of 1774. In neither of the two cases was the measure authorized or sanctioned by the charters of the several colonies, parties to the compact. In both cases it was the great law of nature and of nature's God, — the
law of self-preservation and self-defence, which invested the parties, as separate communities, with power to pledge their mutual faith for the common defence and general welfare of all. The New England colonists, conscious of this self-assumed sovereignty, expressly allege the *sad distractions* of their mother country, depriving them of her protection, and encouraging their enemies to combine for their destruction, as concurring with the other causes to impose upon them the duty of rallying all their energies for their own defence. The North American colonies, for the same assumption of sovereign power, appealed to their chartered rights as Britons,—and, finding that appeal fruitless and vain, to their natural rights as men, bestowed upon them by their Creator at their birth, and unextinguishable by human hands or human institutions. The compact of the New England colonies, without the sanction of their sovereign, was yet not against him. The union of the North American colonies turned the artillery of sovereignty against the sovereign himself, and demolished the throne of the oppressor with ordnance drawn from his own arsenals."

Sir Henry Vane, one of the early Governors of Massachusetts, said, "Antient Foundations, when once become destructive to those very ends for which they were first ordained, and prove hindrances, to the good and enjoyment of humane Societies, to the true Worship of God, and the Safety of the People, are for their sakes, and upon the same Reasons to be altered, for which they were first laid. In the way of God's Justice they may be shaken and removed, in order to accomplish the Counsels of his Will, upon such a State, Nation, or Kingdom, in order to his introducing a righteous Government, of his own framing."

"In Quarrels between Subjects and Sovereigns, about the Subjects Liberty and the Kings Prerogative, 'tis seldom seen, but the Error lies on the Sovereign's part, who is apt to be flattered into the presumptuous exercise of such an absolute Sovereignty and Legislative Dominion over them, as becomes no creature, and exceeds all the bounds of that contract he made with them, at his Inauguration."
James I. of England said, “I dare send the challenge (and will require no second) to maintaine as a defendant of honour, that my Brother-Princes and my Selfe, whom God hath advancd vpon the Throne of Soueraigne Maiesty and supreme dignity, doe hold the Royall dignity of his Maiesty alone.”

Sir Walter Ralegh said, “Such examples of the instability whereto all mortall affairs are subject, as they teach moderation, and admonish the transitory gods of Kingdoms not to authorize by wicked precedents, the evill that may fall on their own posterity: so do they necessarily make us understand, how happy that Country is, which hath obtained a king able to conceive and teach, That God is the sorest and sharpest Schoolemaster that can be devised, for such Kings, as think this world ordained for them, without controlement to turn it upside-down at their pleasure.”

“O eloquent, just, and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none have dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised: thou hast drawn together all the far stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, Hic jacet.”

To Hon. Ephraim M. Wright and Hon. Francis De Witt, former Secretaries, and Hon. Oliver Warner, the present Secretary of the Commonwealth, a grateful acknowledgment is here recorded of obligation for many acts of personal kindness, as also for the cordial interest manifested in, and coöperation given to the work, from the commencement of my labors in the Secretary's Department, in June, 1853.

DAVID PULSIFER.

April, 1859.
Extract from the original minutes of the meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, held at New Haven, September, 1646.

The sign we be wise God for God and will not amended be as us. And (as) God by yous.

The words (of) the pledge be well agreed. And (as) God by yours.

Ammunition to be such a quantity may be considerate as by the will of God or The Council. So also by the sad.

Elisha: Eton. prof.

Herbert Pelham. T. Endecott.


Extract from the original minutes of the meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, held at New Haven, September, 1646.

If thus we be in all thing^ for God hee will certainelie be w^h vs. And though the God of this world (as hee i^ stiled) be wor^shed ^ by vsur^t^ sett vp hi^ throne in the maine ^ greatest pte of America yet thi^ pte ^ por^on may be vindicated a^ by the right hand of Jehouah ^ iustlie called Emanuels land-^.

These Conclusions were agreed by the Comission's of the vnited Colonie^ 18 : 7. 1646

Herbert Pelham
Edwa: Hopkins
John Browne
Tymothuy hatherly

Theoph: Eaton pres^t
Jo: Endecott:
Jo: Haynes:
. Stephen Goodyecare
MARKS AND CONTRACTIONS.

A Dash (or straight line) over a letter indicates the omission of the letter following the one marked.

A Curved Line ~ indicates the omission of one or more letters next to the one marked.

A Superior Letter indicates the omission of contiguous letters, either preceding or following it.

A Caret ^ indicates an omission in the original record.

A Cross X indicates a lost or unintelligible word.

All doubtful words supplied by the editor are included between brackets, [ ].

Some redundancies in the original record are printed in Italics.

Some interlineations, that occur in the original record, are put between parallels, || ||.

Some words and paragraphs, which have been cancelled in the original record, are put between ‡ ‡.

Several characters have special significations, namely:

@ = annum, anno.
â = an, am, — curiā, curiam.
ât = matræte, magistrate.
ā = ber, — numb, number; Robt, Robert.
č, = ci, ti, — accep, action.
čö, — tio, — jurisdictiōn, jurisdiction.
čè, = cre, cer, — aces, acres.
čâ, = čâ, delivered.
š, = Trœr, Treasurer.
šě, = committe, committee.
šg, = šgal, general; Georgē, George.
h, = chr, charter.
i, = begiû, beginiû, beginning.
t, = tre, letter.
m, = mn, mn, — comittee, comittee.
mö, = recomiđadœn, recommendation.
mö = mer, — forœly, formerly.
må = month.
û = nn, — Peñ, Penn; aňo, anno.
ûö = Domini.
ûö = ner, — manœ, manner.
ûö, = on, — mentio, mention.
ûö, = mö, month.

¶ = par, por, — pt, part; ptiön, portion.
¶ö = per, par, pur, pear, — psuite, pursueit; apped, appeared;
psön, person; pte, parte.
¶ö = pro, — pporçon, proportion.
¶ö = pro, — pÆsent, present.
¶ö = qstion, question.
¶ö = esqœ, esquire.
¶ö = Apr, April.
šö = š, session; šd, said.
šö = ser, — švants, servants.
šö = ter, — neuter, neuter.
šö = capt, captain.
šö = uer, — seula, seural.
šö = aboû, aboue, above.
šö = ver, — seval, several.
šö = šn, when.
y*, the; y, them; y, then; y, their;
y, this; y, that.
šö, = us, — vilibus, vilibus.
öö = es, et, — statutœ, statutes.
öö = videlicet, namely.
öö = videō, videlicet, namely.
/ = — full point.
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*The agreement for the bounds betwixt Plymouth & Massachusetts

Whereas there were two Comissions graunted by the two Jurisdiccons the one of the Massachusetts Goûment graunted vnto John Endicot gentlem[.] and Israell Stoughton gentl. The other of New Plymouth Goûment to Wil[m] Bradford Esq[.] Governor and Edward Winslow gentl. And both these for the setting out setting and determining of the bounds and limmitts of the lands betwene the said Jurisdiccons whereby not onely this present age but the posterity to come may live quietly & peaceably in that behalf And forasmuch as the said Comissioners on both sides haue full power so to do as appeareth by the Records of both Jurisdiccons. Wee therefore the said Comissioners aboue named doe hereby w'h one consent and agreement conclude determine and by these pursants declare That all the Marshes at Conahasset that lye of the one side of the Riuier next to Hingham shall belong to the Jurisdiccon of the Mattachusets plantaçon. And all the Marsh y' lyeth on the other side of the Riuier next to Scituate shall belong to the Jurisdiccon of New Plymouth excepting Threescore acres of Marsh at the mouth of the Riuier on Scituate side next to the Sea which wee doe hereby agree conclude & determine shall belong to the Jurisdiccon of the Massachusetts And further we do hereby agree determine & conclude that the bounds of the limmitts betwene both the said Jurisdiccons are as followeth viz: From the mouth of the brooke that ruñeth into Conahasset Marshes (w'h we call by the name of Bound brooke) w'h a straight and direct line to the middle of a great pond that lyeth on the right hand of the upper payth or coûnon way that leadeth betweene Weimuth and Plymouth close to the payth as we go along w'h was formerly named (and still we desire may be called) Accord Pond lying about five or six miles from Weimuth southerly, and from thence w'h a straight line to the Southermost pt of Charles Riuier & three miles southerly inward into the Countrey according as is exprest in the Patent graunted by his Maj[.] to the Company of the Massachusetts Plantaçon Provided alwayes & neithleses concluded and determin'd by mutuall agreement betwene the said Comissioners y' if it fall out that the said line from Accord Pond to the Southermost part of Charles Riuier and three miles Southerly as is before expressed shall straiten or hinder any part of any Plantaçon begunn by the Goûment of New Plymouth or hereafter

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(1)
BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS.

to be begun within the space of ten years after the date of these points. That then notwithstanding the said line it shall be lawful for the said Government of New Plymouth to assume on the Northerly side of the said line where it shall so intrench as aforesaid so much land as will make up the quantity of eight miles square to belong to every such Plantation begun or to be begun as aforesaid within the space of ten years after the date of these points. That then notwithstanding the said line it shall be lawful for the said Government of New Plymouth to assume on the Northerly side of the said line where it shall so intrench as aforesaid so much land as will make up the quantity of eight miles square to belong to every such Plantation begun or to be begun as aforesaid within the space of ten years after the date of these points. 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In witnesse whereof we the Commissioners of both the Jurisdictions do by these points Indented set our hands and scales the ninth day of the fourth month in the sixteenth year of our Sovereign Lord King Charles And in the yeare of our Lord 1640.

JO: ENDECOTT ©  WILLIAM BRADFORD GOVR. ©
ISRAELL STOUGHTON, ©  EDW: WINSLOW ©
Articles of Confederation Between the Plantations under the Government of the Massachusetts the Plantations under the Government of New Plymouth the Plantations under the Government of Connecticut and the Government of New Haven with the Plantations in Combination therewith.

Whereas we all came into these parts of America with one and the same end & aim, namely to advance the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ and to enjoy the liberties of the Gospel in purity with peace. And whereas in our settling (by a wise & providence of God) we are further dispersed upon the Sea Coasts and Rivers then was at first intended, so that we cannot according to our desire with convenience communicate in one Government and Jurisdiction: And whereas we are encompassed with people of several Nations and strange languages with hereafter may prove injurious to us or our posterity. And forasmuch as the Natives have formerly committed sundry insolences and outrages upon several Plantations of the English and have of late combined themselves against us. And seeing by reason of those sad distractions in England with they have heard of, and by with they know we are hindered, from that humble way of seeking advise, or reaping those comfortable fruits of protection with at other times we might well expect. We therefore do conceive it our bounden duty without delay to enter into a present Consociation amongst our selves, for mutual help and strength in all our future concernments. That as in Nation and Religion so in other respects we be continue with according to the tenor and true meaning of the ensuing Articles: Wherefore it is fully agreed and concluded by and between the parties or Jurisdictions above named and they jointly and severely do by these present agree to conclude that they all be and henceforth be called by the name of The United Colonies of New England.

2 The said United Colonies for themselves their posterities do jointly and severally hereby enter into into a firm & perpetual league of friendship and amity for offence and defence, mutual advice and succour upon all just
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

occasions both for preserving & propagating the truth and liberties of the Gospel and for their owne mutual safety and welfare.

III. It is further agreed That the Plantacons w'h at present are or hereafter shall be settled w'hen the limmetts of the Massachusetts shall be forever under the Massachusetts w' shall have peculiar Jurisdiction among themselves in all cases as an entire Body and that Plyouth Conneectauctt w' New Hauen shall each of them have like peculiar Jurisdiction and government w'hen their limmetts and in reference to the Plantacons w' already are settled, or shall hereafter be erected or shall settle w'hen their limmetts respectively Provided that no other Jurisdiction shall hereafter be taken in as a distinct head or member of this Confederation nor shall any other Plantacon or Jurisdiction in present being and not already in Combynacon or under the Jurisdiction of any of these Confederates be received by any of them nor shall any two of the Confederates joyne in one Jurisdiction without consent of the rest w' consent to be interpreted as is expressed in the sixt Article ensuing.

III. It is by these Confederates agreed that any charge of all just wars whether offensive or defensive vpon what pt or member of this Confederation soe\u2019t they fall, shall both in men puissions and all other disbursements be borne by all the present of this Confederation in different proportions according to their different abilities in manner following, namely * that the Commissioners for each Jurisdiction from tyne to tyne as their shalbe occasion bring a true account and number of all the males in every Plantacon or any way belonging to or under their several Jurisdictions of what quality or condition soe\u2019t they bee from sixtene yeares old to threescore being Inhabitants there. And that according to the different numbers w' from tyne to tyne shall be found in each Jurisdiction vpon a true and just account, the service of men and all charges of the warr be borne by the Poll: each Jurisdiction or Plantacon being left to their owne just course and custome of rating themselves and people according to their different estates w' due respects to their qualities & exemptions among themselves though the Confederation take no notice of any such puiled: And that according to their different charge of each Jurisdiction and Plantacon, the whole advantage of the warr (if it please God so to bless their endeavours) whether it be in lands goods or persons shalbe proportionably divided among the said Confederates.

V. It is further agreed That if any of these Jurisdictions or any Plantacon under or in combynacon w' them be envaded by any enemie whomsoever vpon notice & request of any three majestrats of that Jurisdiction so invaded, the rest of the Confederates without any further meeting or expostulation shall forthw' send ayde to the Confederates in danger but in different
pporçons: namely the Massachusetts an hundred men sufficiently armed &
quided for such a service & journey, and each of the rest fourty fine so armed
and guided, or any lesse number, if lesse be required according to this
pporçon. But if such Confederate in Danger may be supplyed by their next
Confederats, not exceeding y° number hereby agreed, they may craue help
there, and seeke no further for the p'sent: the charge to be borne as in this
Article is exprest: And at the returme to bee victualled and supplyed w'h
poder and shott for their journey (if there bee neede) by that Jurisdicçon
which employed or sent for them: But none of the Jurisdicçons to exceed
these numbers till by a meeting of y° Commissioners for this Confederaçon
a greater ayd appeare necessary. And this pporçon to continue till upon know-
ledg of greater numbers in eich Jurisdicçon which shalbe brought to the
next meeting some other pporçon be ordered. But in any such case of
sending men for p'sent ayd whether before or after such order or alterraçon,
it is agreed that at the meeting of the Comissioners for this Confederàçon, y°
caus of such warr or invasion be duly considered: And if it appeare that
the fault lay in the parties so invaded that then that Jurisdicçon or plantaçon
make just satisfaction, both to the Invaders whom they have injured, and
beare all the charges of the warr themselves without requireing any allow-
ance from the rest of the Confederatç towards the same: And further that if
any Jurisdicçon see any danger of any Invasion approaching, and there be
tyme for a meeting, that in such case three majestrates of that Jurisdicçon
may suñion a meeting at such convenient place as themselves shall think
meet, to consider & guide against the threatened danger Prouided when they
are mett they may remoue to what place they please Onely whilst any of
these four Confederatç haue but three majestrats in their Jurisdicçon, their
request or suñions from any two of them shalbe accounted of equall force
w'h the three mencionèd in both the clauses of this Article, till there be an
encrease of majestratç there.

6 It is also agreed that for the mannageing & concluding of all affaires
pper ç concerning the whole Confederàçon two Comissioners shalbe chosen
by and out of eich of these four Jurisdicçons namely two for the Massachusetts
two for Plymouth two for Connectacut and two for New Hauen
being all in Church fellowship w'h vs w'h shall bring full power from
their sefull general Courts respectively to heare examine weigh ç deter-
mine all affaires of our warr or peace leages ayds charges and numbers
of men for warr diuision of spoyles and whatsoever is gotten by conquest
receiuing of more Confederats for plantaçons into combinaçon w'h any of the
confederates and all things of like nature w'h are the pper concôitants or
*9 conselunts of such a Confederacion for anytie offence & defence not inter-
medleing w'h the goe'ment of any of the *Jurisdiccons w'h by the third
Article is p'serned entirely to themselves. But if these eight Commissioners
when they mee'te shall not all agree, yet it is concluded that any six of the
eight agreeing shall have power to settle and determine the businesse in
question: But if six do not agree that then such p'posiscons w'h their reasons
so far as they have beene debated be sent and referred to the foure ge'ilall
Courts viz the Mattachusetts Plymouth Conectta'utt and New Haven:
And if at all the said Gelfast Courts the businesse so referred be concluded,
then to bee p'secuted by the Confederates and all their members It is fur-
ther agreed that these eight Commissioners shall mee'te once every yeare
besides extraordinary meetings (according to the fift Article) to consider treate
& conclude of all a'laires belonging to this Confederacion w'h meeting shall
ever be the first Thursday in Septem'b. And that the next meeting after the
date of these p'nts w'h shalbe accounted the second meeting shalbe at Bos-
tone in the Massachusetts the third at Hartford the fourth at New Haven the
fift at Plymouth, the sixt and seauenth at Bostone And then Hartford New
Haven and Plymouth and so in course successiely, if in the meane tyme
some middle place be not found out and agreed on w'h may be comodious
for all the Jurisdiccons.

vii 7 It is further agreed that at eich meeting of these eight Commissioners
whether ordinary or extraordinary, they o'r six of them agreeing as before,
may chose their President out of themselues whose office and worke shalbe to
take care and direct for order & a comely carrying on of all p'ceedings in the
p'sent meeting: but he shalbe invested w'h no such power or respect, as by
w'h he shall hinder the p'pounding or p'gresse of any businesse or any way
cast the scales otherwise then in the p'cedent Article is agreed.

viii 8 It is also agreed that the Commissioners for this Confederacion hereafter
at their meetings whether ordinary or extraordinary as they may have Comis-
ion or oportunitie do endeavoure *to frame and establish agreements and orders
in gelfast cases of a cinill nature, wherein all the Plantacons are interressed
for p'serueing peace among themselues, & p'venting as much as may be all occa-
tions of warr or differenee w'h others, as about the free and speedy passage
of justice in e'ery Jurisdiccon, to all the Confederats equally as to their owne,
receiuing those that remoue from one plantacon to another w'hout due
certefycat, how all the Jurisdiccons may carry it towards the Indians, that
they neither grow insolent nor be injured w'hout due satisfaccon, lest warr
break in up on the Confederates through such miscarryages. It is also
agreed that if any servant runn away from his master into any other of these
ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

confederated Jurisdiccons. That in such case vpon the Certyficate of one Majstrate in the Jurisdiccon out of w'h the said servant fled or vpon other due prooфе: the said servant shalbe deliued either to his Master or any other that pursues and brings such Certificate or prooфе. And that vpon the escape of any prisoner whatsoeü or fugitiue for any criminall cause, whether breakinge prison or getting from the officer or otherwise escaping vpon the certificate of two Majestrats of the Jurisdiccon out of w'h the escape is made, that he was a prisoner or such an offender at the tyme of the escape, The Ma:trats or some of them of that Jurisdiccon where for the p'sent the said prisoner or fugitiue abideth shall forthw'h graunt such a warrant as the case will beare for the app'hending of any such pson, and the deliuerie of him into the hands of the officer, or other pson who pursues him And if there be help required for the safe returneinge of any such offendour, then it shalbe graunte to him that crues they same he payinge the charges thereof.

9 And for y't the justest warrs may be of dangerous consequence especially to the smaler plantacons in these vnited Colonies, It is agreed that neither the Massachusetts Plymouth *Connectacutt nor New Hauen, nor any of y* members of any of them, shall at any tyme hereafter begin yndertake, or engage themselves or this ConfederacSn or any part thereof in any warr whatsoeü (sudden exegents w'h the necessary consequents thereof excepted) w'h are also to be moderated as much as the case will pmitt) w'hout the consent and agreement of the forenamed eight Comissioners or at least six of them, as in the sixt Article is puided: And that no charge be required of any of the Confederatç in case of a defensie warr till the said Comissioners haue mett and approv'd the justice of the warr, and haue agreed vpon the suũ of money to be levyed, w'h suũ is then to be payd by the seflall Confederates in pporsoun according to the fourth Article.

10 That in extraordinary occations when meetings are suũoned by three Ma:trats of any Jurisdiccon, or two as in the fift Article If any of the Comissioners come not due warneing being gien or sent It is aged that foure of the Comissioas shall haue power to direct a warr w'h cannot be delayed and to send for due pporsouns of men out of eich Jurisdiccon, as well as six might doe if all mett: but not lesse then six shall determine the justice of the warr or allow the demandç or bills of charges, or cause any levies to be made for the same

11 It is further agreed that if any of the Confederates shall hereafter break any of these p'sent Articles, or be any other wayes injurieus to any one of thother Jurisdiccons: such breach of agreement, or injurie shalbe duly
considered & ordered by ye Comissio'n for thother Jurisdiction, that both peace & this p'sent confederacon may be entirely p'served w'hout violacon.

12 Lastly this ppetual Confederacon and the soviall Articles and agreements thereof being read and seriously considered both by the geniall Court for the Massachusetts and by the Comissioners for Plymouth Conectacutt & New Hauen were fully allowed & confirmed by three of the forenamed Confederates namely the Massachusetts Conectacutt & New Hauen Onely the Comissioners for Plymouth haueing no Comission to conclude, desired respite till they might advise w'h their Generall Court, whereupon it was agreed and concluded by the said Court of the Massachusetts and the Comissioners for the other two Confederates That if Plymouth Consent, then the whole treaty as it stands in these p'nte Articles is and shall continue firme & stable w'hout alteracon: But if Plymouth come not in: yet the other three Confederates doe by these p'nts confirme the whole Confederacon and all the Articles thereof: onely in September next when the second meeting of the Comissioners is to be at Bostone, new consideracon may be taken of the sixt Article w'h concerns number of Commissioners for meeting & concluding the affaires of this Confederacon to the satisfacon of the Court of the Massachusetts, and the Comissioners for thother two Confederats, but the rest to stand vnquestioned.

In testimony whereof the Geniall Court of the Massachusetts by their Secretary and the Comission's for Conectacutt & New Hauen haue subscribed these p'nte Articles this xix'h of the third month commonly called May Anno Dni 1643.

At a meeting of the Comissioners for the Confederacon held at Boston the seauenth of Septembr, It appeareing that the Geniall Court of New Plym & the soviall Townships thereof haue read considered & approoued these Articles of confederacon, as appeareth by Comission from their Geniall Court beareing date the xxix'h of August 1643 to M'r Edward Winslow & M'r Wilhm Collyer to ratifie and confirme the same on their behalf wee therefore the Comissioners for the Matthiassetts Conectacutt & New Hauen doe also for soviall Go[l]ments subscribe vnto them.

JOHN WINTHROP Govt Massachus's.
THO DUDLEY
GEO: FENWICK

THEOPH: EATON
EDWA: HOPKINS
THOMAS GREGSON.
The Articles of Confederation agreed at Bostone the xixth of May last being now read Mr. Edward Winslow & Mr. William Collyer Commissioners for the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth delivered in an Order of their General Court Dated the xxixth of August 1643 by which it appears that the said Articles of the xixth of May were read approved and confirmed by the said General Court & by all their Townships and they the 6th Mr. Winslow & Mr. Collyer were both authorized to ratify them by their subscriptions and chosen & sent as Commissioners for that Jurisdiction with full power to treat and conclude in all matters concerning war and peace according to the tenor and true meaning of the said Articles of Confederation for this present meeting.

An order made by the General Court of the Massachusetts was now also presented & read, dated the xxvth of May 1643. By which it appears that John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley Esqrs. were chosen Commissioners for the Jurisdiction of the Mattouchsets, and invested with the like full power for this meeting.

An order made by the General Court for Connectacutt was presented & read dated at Hartford the fift of July last: By which it appears that George Fenwick Esq. & Mr. Edward Hopkins were chosen Commissioners for that Jurisdiction & invested with the like full power for this meeting.

An order made by the General Court for the Jurisdiction of New Hauen was presented & read dated the viijth of July 1643 by which it appears that Mr. Theophilus Eaton and Mr. Tho. Gregson were chosen and sent as Commissioners for that Jurisdiction with the like full power for this meeting.

John Winthrop Esq. was chosen President for this meeting according to the viijth Article in the Confederation.

Upon a motion made by the Commissioners for New Hauen Jurisdiction...
1643. September.

It was granted and ordered that the Towne of Milford may be received into Combinacion and as a member of the Jurisdiction of New Hauen, if New Hauen and Milford agree upon the terms conditioned among themselves. The like liberty was also granted in regard of the Towne of Southampton.

The Commissioners were informed that Vncus Sagamore of the Munhegen Indians having in warr taken Miantinomy Sagamore of the Narrohiggunsets prisoner, had brought him to be kept at Hartford till he might receive advice from the English how to proceed against him for sondry treacherous attempts against his life besides this last sudden Invasion without denounced warr, and when Vncus was unpvied to whstand the great force Miantinomo brought against him: Whereupon the Commissioners did seriously consider Miantinimoes course and carriage, And though they knew and well remembered his ambitious designs to make himself vniussall Sagamore or Gouernor of all these pts, and his plotts to remoue whatsoeuid stood in his way, And though they have had many concurrant pregnant testimonyes from the Indians in sehall pts of the Countrey, of his treacherous plotts by gifts to engage all the Indians at once to cutt of the whole body of the English in these parts wh were further confirmed by the Indians Gehall parasons, messages, sondry insolencies and outrages by them committed against the English and such Indians as were subjects or friendes to the English, so that all the English Plantations were to their great charge and damage forced to arme to keepe strange watches day and night and some of them to trauell wh Convoyes from one plantation to another yet leaving these consideraçons wh discover the pride treachery cruelty and malicious disposicion of the man, and to the English might have beene sufficient provacons to a warr against him: The Commissioners weighed the cause passages as they were clearly represented sufficiently evidenced betwixt Vncus Miantinomo and it appeared that a Tripartite agreement was made and concluded at Hartford betwixt Vncus and Miantinomo wh some reference to the English; in wh one of the Articles were, That though either of these Indian Sagamores should receive injuries from the other, yet they should not make warr one of them against the other till they had first complained, and that the English had heard their grievances, had declared determined what was just right betwixt them: And that if either of them should attempt against the other without consulting wh the English, the English might then assist against the Invader: Notwithstanding Miantinomo and his Confederats have sondry wayes manifested their enmity treacherously plotted and practised against the life of Vncus. But especially of late since they were pareing ripening their plotts against
the English first a Pequin Indian one \( Vncus \) his subjects shott \( Vncus \) w'h an arrow through the arme but aymeing at his life an presently fled to the Nanohiggunssets or their Confederats aymeing in the Indian plantaçons that he had killed \( Vncus \): but when it was knowne \( Vncus \) was not dead though wounded, the Traytor was taught to say that \( Vncus \) had cutt through his owne arme w'h a flint, and had hyred the Pecott to say hee had shott and killed him. Myantinomo being sent for by the GOûnor of the Massachus-sets vpon another occasion brought the Pecott w'h him: but when this disguise would not serue, and that ye English out of his owne mouth found him guilty \( \xi \) would haue sent him to \( Vncus \) his Sagamore to bee proceed against, Myantinomo desired he might not be taken out of his hands, pmiseing he would send himself to \( Vncus \) to be examined \( \xi \) punished, but contrary to his pmise, and feareing as it appeares his owne treachery might be discoèed, he w'hin a day or two cutt of the Peacotts head that he might tell no tales. After this some attempts were made to poison \( Vncus \), \( \xi \) as is reported to take away his life by sorcery. That being discoèed some of Sequassons company an Indian Sagomore allied to, \( \xi \) an intimate confederate w'h Myantinomo, shott at \( Vncus \) as hee was going downe Coneetacutt Ruder w'h a arrow or two: \( Vncus \) according to the foresaid agreement complayneing to the English they sought to make peace betwixt \( Vncus \) \( \xi \) Sequassen: but Sequassen refused, \( \xi \) expressing his dependance vpon Myantinomo p'siered warr before peace they fought and \( Vncus \) had the victory. Lastly Myantinomo w'hout any quœcaçon from \( Vncus \) (vnlesse the disappoyntment of former plotts provoked) and suddainly w'hout denounceing warr came vpon \( Vncus \) w'h nine hundred or a thousand men when \( Vncus \) had not half so many to defend himself: \( Vncus \) had before the battell told Myantinomo he had many wayes sought his life offered by single combat betwene themselues to end the quarrell and spare blood: But Myantenomo p'sumeing vpon his number of men, would have nothing but a battell, and since Myantenomo was taken prisoner the Indians affirme that the Mohawkes haue beeene sent vnto, and are come w'hin a dayes journey of the English plantaçons, but stayed by Myantenomo till hee may attaine his liberty, and then they will carry on their designes whether against ye English or \( Vncus \) or both is yet doubtfull.

These things being dulye weighed \( \xi \) considered the Comissioners appar-ently see that \( Vncus \) cannot be safe while Myantenomo liues but that either be secret treachery or open force his life wilbe still in danger. Wherefore they thinke he may justly put such a false \( \xi \) blood-thirsty enemie to death, but in his owne Jurisdicçon, not in the English plantaçons, And advising that in the manner of his death all fæy and moderaçon be shewed, contrary to the
practise of the Indians who exercise tortures & cruelty. And Vncus haueing hitherto shewed himself a frend to the English, and in this cruauing their advice, if the Nanohiggansetts Indians or others shall vnjustly assault Vncus for this execuccon, vpon notice and request the English pmise to assist and pect him, as far as they may ag:st such vyolence.

The Comissioners do think it fitt to aduise every gendall Court that they would see that evry man may kepe by him a good gun & sword one pound of pouder w'h foure poundζ of shott w'h match or flints sutable, to be ready vpon all occations, and to be carefully viewed foure tymes a yeare at least, And that ouer and aboue this evry generall Court do see that they keep a stock of pouder shott ζ match euery by them. And it is conceiued by the Comissioners that one hundred poundζ of pouder and foure hundred pounds of shott w'h match sutable at the least be puided for every hundred men thorow all the vnited Colonies *of New England, and that the Comissioners at each meeting report how the sefall Jurisdiccons are furnished.

It is thought fitt and ordered That there be one and the same measure throughout all ye Plantaconcs w'hin these vnited Colonies, w'h is agreed to be Winchester measure via eight gallons to ye bushell.

It is judged meete by the Comissioners yt there be trayneings at least six tymes euery yeare in each plantacon w'hin this Confederacon.

The pporcsons of men to be sent for by any of the Jurisdictacons in case of any psent danger, vntill the Comissioners may meete according to the fourth Article in the Confederacon: is for the Massachusetts one hundred and fifty men Plymouth thirty Conneetacutt thirty and New Hauen twenty fite And according to this pporcön are all numbers to be ordered in case of any warr that may fall out vntill the next meeting of the Comissioners in Septemb 1644

Whereas complaints haue beene made against Samuell Gorton ζ his Company, and some of them weighty ζ of great consequence, And whereas the said Gorton and the rest haue beene formerly sent for, and now lately by the generall Court of the Massachusetts w'h a safe conduct both for the cominge and returne, that they might giue answere and satsfaccen, wherein they haue don wrong. If yet they shall stubbornely refuse The Comissioners for the vnited Colonies think fitt that the Majestrats in the Massachusets pceed against them according to what they shall fynd just: and the rest of the Jurisdictaccons will approue and concurr in what shalbe so warrantably don, as if their Comissioners had beene psent at the Conclusions Provided that this conclusion do not prejudice the Goftment of Plymouth in any Right they can justly clayme vnto any tract or tracts of land besides that possessed by the English ζ Indians who haue submitted themselues to the Goftment of the Massachusetts.
In regard of the dißisitie of expressions w⁰h are ☉ may be used in the
Comissions coming from the seíll Jurisdícðns w⁰h may occasion disputes,
It is thought fitt and ordered that this ensuing forme bee hereafter used by
all the Confederates.

At a geñfall Court holden at for the Jurisdícðn
of the day of

A. and B. were chosen Comissioners for this Jurisdícðn for a full and
compleat yeare as any occation or exigents may require and þticulary for the
next yearly meeting at the first Thursday in September
And were invested w⁰h full power and authority to treate of ☉ conclude of all
things According to the tenure ☉ true meaneing of the Articles of Confed-
aðn for the vnited Colonies of New England concluded at Boston the xixth of May 1643.

Vpon informaciaðn and complaıñt made by Mr Eaton and Mr Gregson to
the Comissioners of sondry injuries and outrages they haue receiued both
from the Dutch and Sweads both at Delaware Bay and elsewhere the þticulars
w⁰h their proofes being duly considered. It was agreed and ordered That
a Ìre be written to the Sweadish Goñnor expressing the þticulars and
requireing satisfaction w⁰h Ìre is to be vnderwritten by John Winthrop Esq
as Goñr of the Massachusetts and President of the Comissioners for the
vnited Colonies of New England. And whereas the Dutch Goñnor wrote to
the Goñnor and geñfall Court of the Massachusetts complaıñeing against
Hartford as by his Ìre dated the xxth of July last appears vnto w⁰h Mr Win-
throp in pt answered the second of August referring to the Geñfall Court for
the Massachusetts and to this meeting of the Comission’s for a further ☉ full
answere, It was thought fitt that in that answere the wrongs donn both to
Hartford and New Hauen be expressed requiring answere to the þticulars:
and þessing that ☉as wee will not wrong others, so we may not desert our
Confederates in any just cause.

These foregoing conclusions were subscribed by the Comission’s for
the seíll Jurisdícðns the xvjið of Septembër 1643.

JOHN WINTHROP Pres⁸
THO: DUDLEY
GEOR: FENWICK
THEOPH: EATON
EDW: WINSLOW
WM COLLIER
EDWA: HOPKINS
THO: GREGSON.
At a meeting of the
Commissioners for the united Colonies at Boston the
vijth September 1643

1643. It was agreed that the Goûment of the Massachusetts in the behalf of the united Colonies of New England giue Conoonacus and the Nanohigggun-sets to vnderstand that from tyme to tyme we haue taken notice of the violaçon of that league betweene ye Massachusetts and themeslues, (notwithstanding the manefestacons of loue & integryty towards them by the English) w'h they haue discovered as by other wayes, so lately by their concurrence w'h Myantenomo their Sachim in his mischeevous plotts to roote out the Body of the English Nation purchaseing the ayde of all the Indians by by guifts threats and other allurements to their pty (except a few viz. Vncus and his men, whom they haue not spared to invade notwithstanding A tripartie Couenant to the contrary, betwene the Goûment of Coneetacutt Myantenomo & Vncus Sagamore of the Mohegan vnder their hand's markes: But understanding how peacable Conoonacus & Mascus the late father of Myantenomo governed that great people, we rather ascribe these late tumults outbreakings & malicious plots to the rash and ambitious spirit of Myantenomo then any affected way of their owne. And therefore once more notwithstanding all those former vnworthy passages so well knowne vnto us, as a people inclining to peace & desiring their good we do in our owne names and in the behalf, w'h the consent of the united Colonies tender them peace & such louseing correspondency as hath forisly beene euuer obserued on our pts viz. the seall Goûments of the Massachusetts Plymouth Coneetacutt & New Hauen w'h all such as are in Combynaçon & confederaçon w'th them both *English and Indians as Vncus Sagamore of the Mohegins & his people Woosamequine and his people Sakanocoe & his people Pumham & his people, whose peace and lawfull liberties we may not suffer to be vyolated. And if the Nanohigggunsets be desireous of peace as formerly we shalbe as carefull to persue their peace & liberties from vyolaçon: but shall expect more faythfull observance then we haue forisly found from Myantenomo in the tyme of his Goûment requireing answere w'h as much expediçon as the weight of the case requireth. And whereas Vncus was aduised to take away the life of Myantenomo whose law-
full Captive he was, They may well understand that this is without violaçon
of any Covenant betwene them & vs for Vncas being in confedæçon w'w us,
and one that hath dilligently observed his Covenants before mençoned for
ought we know, & requiring advice from us vpon serious consideraçon of the
p'miss., vizt his treacherous & murtherous Disposiçon against Vncus &c and
how great A Disturber hee hath beene of the Coñion peace of the whole
Country we could not in respect of the justice of the case safety of the
Country and faithfullnes of our frend do otherwise then approve of the
lawfullnes of his death, which agreeing so well w'h the Indians owne manners
and concuring w'h the practise of other Nations w'h whom we are quainted,
we pswade o'selues, how euer his death may be greevous at p'sent, yet the
peaceable fruits of it will yeild not onely matter of safety to the Indians but
p'ft to all that inhabite this continent.

That as soon as the Commissioners for Conectacutt and New Hauen shall
returne into those parts that then Vncas be sent for to Hartford w'h some
considerable number of his best & trustyest men, and that then he being made
acquainted w'w the advice of the Commissioners *Myantenomo be de-
lified vnto him that so execuçon may be donn according to justice & prudence
Vncus carrying him into the next pt of his owne goûment and there put him
to death. Provided that some discreet & faithfull psons of ye English accompany
them and see the execuçon for our more full satisfacçon, and that the English
meddle not w'h the head or body at all: And this being donn that notice be
given to all ye Confederates by fes That so the Massachusets goûment may
therevpon send to Nanohiggunssett, & Plymouth may take due course w'w
Woosamequin as after is advisèd.

That Hartford furnish Vncus w'w a competent strenght of English to defend
him against any p'sent fury or assault of the Nanohiggunssets or any other.

That in ease Vncas shall refuse to execut justice vpon Myantenomo. That
then Myantenomo be sent by Sea to the Massachusets, there to be kept in safe
durance till the Commissioners may consider further how to dispose of him.

That Plymouth labour by all due means to restore Woosamequin to his
full liberties in respect of any encroachments by the Nanohiggunssets or any
other Natiues that so the pprieties of the Indians may be p'served to them-
selues, and that no one Sagomore encroach vpon the rest as of late: And
that Woosamequin be reduced to these former termes & agreements betweene
Plymouch and him.

| JO: WINTHROP Presid | EDW: WINSWLO | W'M COLLIeR |
| THO: DUDLEY        | WM COLLIER   | EDWA: HOPKINS |
| GEO: FENWICK       |             | THO: GREGSON  |
At A meetinge of the Commissioners for the united Colonies in New England at Hartford the fifth of September 1644.

The articles of Confederation being read an order of the general Court of the Massachusetts dated May the xxixth 1644 was presented and read whereby it appeared Mr Symon Brodstreete and Mr Wilhm Hawthorne were chosen Commissioners for one full and compleat yeare being invested with full power and authority according to the tenor of the said Articles and an order made thereupon at a meeting at Boston the vijth of September 1643.

Mr Edward Winslowe and Mr John Browne were in like manner chosen Commissioners for the Colony of New Plymouth as appeared by an order of their general Court dated the fifth of June 1644.

Mr Edward Hopkins and Georg Fenwicke Esq were chosen Commissioners for the Colony of Connecticut as appeared by an order of their general Court dated the xxvijth of October 1643.

Mr Theophilus Eaton and Mr Thomas Gregson were likewise chosen Commissioners for the Colony of New Haven as appeared by an order of their general Court dated the xxvijth of October 1643.

Mr Edward Hopkins was chosen President for this meeting.

The Commissioners for the Massachusetts moved that a due order might be attended in the subscriptions of the Acts and determinations of this and any future meetings of the Commissioners for the united Colonies, and expressed not only their owne apprehensions but the judgment of their general Court, That by the Articles of Confederation the first place did of Right belong to the Massachusetts, as being first named and so tother Colonies in like order, with being taken into consideration, and the Articles of Confederation read, It appeared evidently to the Commissioners that no such pledged had beene ever paid or granted or practised by the Commissioners for the Jurisdiccons in either of their former meetings, and yet the first subscription was made in the presence of the general Court of the Massachusetts. And to prevent future inconvenience upon this occasion they thought fit to declare that this Commission is free and may not receive any thing (not expressly agreed in the Articles as imposed by any general Court, yet out of their respects to
the Government of the Massachusetts they did willingly graunt that their
Commissioners should first subscribe after the President in this and all future
meetings. And the Commissioners for the other Colonies in such order as they
are named in the Articles viz Plymouth Conectacutt and New Hauen.

The Commissioners being put in mynd of the differences betwixt the
Narrohiggansets and Vncus and the former engagements of the English to
Vncus and his expectacion of succors from them in regard of some Assaults
p'tended to be made vpon him by the Narrohiggansets, as also of a Charge
layd vpon Vncus by the Narrohiggansets of taking a ransome or at least a
part thereof for the life of their late Sachime, whth afterward notwithstand-
ing he put to death. It was conceived requisite before a full consideracion
could be taken of the said difference or any determinacion thereupon, that two
Messengers should be sent to both the said Sachims with the following Instruc-
tions.

Instructiouns for Thomas Stanton & Nathaniell Willett sent by
the Commissioners for the united Colonies of New England to
Pessicus Canoonacu & other the Sachims of the Narrohiggan-
sett Indians and Vncus Sagamore of the Mohegan Indians.

You shall informe the above menconed Sagamores respectively That the
Commissioners for all the English Colonies namely the Massachusetts New Plym-
outh Conectacutt and New Hauen who haue full power & authority from
all the said Jurisdiction to consider and conclude both of peace and warr, and
by all just means to guide for the safety & welfare of the Countrey are now
mett together at Hartford.

*That the said Commissioners haue heard that the Narrohiggansett Sagamores and their company do charge Vncus & the Mohegan Indians that an
agreement was made for the Ransome of the late Narrohigganset Sachim
And that Vncus hath received part of the said ransome w'h Vncus denyeth
to haue received vpon any such consideracion, and therefore hath hitherto
refused to returne the same.

That dines Acts of hostillity haue lately passed betwixt the Narrohig-
gansets and the Mohegan Indians w'h are like to breake forth into an open
warr to the disturbance of the publike peace unless some seasonable course
be taken to prevent it.

That they Commission's haue therefore sent you both to the Narrohig-
ganset and Mohegan Sagamores to let them know that if they please
either to come theirselves, or to send any considerable men of theirs to
pound their seuerall grievances whether concerninge the foremenconed
ransome or any other matter, and to bring due proof of their complaints:
They Commission's without any partial respect to either party will consider their difference, and give answerable advice to them both to settle peace and a neighbourly correspondence with due satisfaction for injuries betwixt them.

That the Commission's hereby do promise & assure them, that they or their messengers shall have free liberty to come and returne, and to treat and prosecute their affairs in peace without molestation or any just grievances from the English. And in the name of the Comission's you shall require of both parties that during this treaty no acts of hostility pass either against any of their several plantations, or of their people in their occasions or Sagamores or Messengers in their travels.

If either of the parties put in excuses and seeme unwilling to come, you may remember them of the treaty made and concluded at Hartford betwixt the Narrohigganset Indians, and the Mohegans, by which they engaged themselves, that upon any difference or offences before they entered upon war, they would first acquaint the English with their grievances and receive advice and direction from them.

But if notwithstanding they refuse to come or send you shall from the Commission's demand from the refusing party what their purpose and resolution is whether for peace or war betwixt themselves, and on what terms they stand with the English Colonies, whether they purpose to hold and continue all former treaties and agreements made either with the English of the Massachusetts or the English at Hartford, or whether they account them all as broken and void that they Commission's may accordingly order their occasions.

You shall endeavour particularly clearly to acquaint open every one of the former Articles both of the Narrohigganset and Mohegan Indians, and you shall take their answers in writing to each particular. And when you have so donned read their answers in the several parts of it to them that they may understand how you understand their answers, that we may know they own it, and that there is no mistake.

Youghco the Sachim of Munhausett vpon long Island presenting himself to, the Commission's desired that in regard he was a Tributary to the English, and had hitherto observed the Articles of agreement, he might receive from them A certificate whereby his relation to the English might appeare and he persuaded as much as might be from unjust grievances and vexations (though the Colonies be no way engaged to protect him) yet hereupon the following certificate was giuen him.
To all whom it may concern, whereas Longe Island w'hit the smaller Island\(^n\) adjacent, are graunted by the Kings Ma\(t\)e of Great Britaine to the Lord Starling, and by him passed ouer to some of the English in these united Colonies. And whereas the Indians in the Eastern pais of long Island are become tributaries to the English and haue engaged their land\(^n\) to them: And whereas Youghcoee Wianteuse Moughmaidow and Weenagaminin do presse themselves friends both to the English and the Dutch and that they haue not beeue injurious to either of them in their psions cattle or goods, nor by wampam or any other meanes haue sought to procure the Mohawkes or any other Indians to annoy or hurt either of the Nations, and pnsise still to continue in a peaceable and and inoffensue course toward\(^n\) them both and that if it may appeare that any of their men in any secrett way have beeue actors in any thinges against either English or Dutch, upon due notice and prooue they will deliver all such to deserved punishment, or prude due satisfaction for all injuries \(\xi\) offences donn. It is our desires that the said Sagunures and their compaines may enjoy full peace w'hitout disturbance from y\* English or any in frendsues w'hit them, whilest they carry themselves in wayes of peace w'hitout engageing themselves in the quarrells of others or doing wrong to any.

\(\text{September: } 9\text{th 1644.}\)

*Whereas the Comission\(s\) for the Massachusets by vertue of A joynt Conquest layd clayme to some part of y\* lands lately belonging to the Pecofs, desiring that a division might either now be ordered, or some course \(\xi\) tyme appoynted in w'hit it might be settled: Mr Fenwick for himself and some Noble psions, by patent interested in the lands in question, desired that nothing might be concluded against their Right \(\&\) Title in their absence, and pesseth y\* Pecot Harbor and the land\(^\xi\) adjoyninge were of great conrme to those interested in Conectacut River, and that they had a speciall ayme and respect to yt when first they consulted about planting in these \(\text{pais.}\) The rest of the Comissioners considering the demand and answere thought fit that due and convenient respect be given to those noble \(\xi\) worthy psions absent to pleade their owne interest, and that all patents of equall Authorty receiue the same construccion, both in reference to psposie in land\(^\xi\) \(\&\) jurisdiccon: And Mr Fenwick was desired to acquaint those in England interessed, that the question might be yssue w'hit convenient speed. And vpon this occasion Mr Fenwick desired a meete pporcon of the Tribute receiued from the Indians as a fruitue of the Conquest attayned by A co\(n\)on charge wherein the Gentlemen interessed in Say-Brooke-fort bare a considerable part.

Whereas the most considerable psions in these Colonies came into these
ptç of America that they might enjoy Christ in his ordinance w'hout disturbance, and whereas among many other precious mercies the ordinances have beene and are dispenced among us w'h much puritie and power. The Commission's tooke it into their serious consideracion how some due mayntenance according to God might be guided and setled both for the present & future for the encouragement of the ministers who labour therein and concluded to p'ound ç commend it to eich geall Court. That those that are taught in the word in the sefall plantaçons be called together, that every man voluntarily set downe what he is willing to allow to that end ç use. And if any man refuse to pay a meeete pporçon, that then hee be rated by authority in some just ç equall way. And if after this any man w'h hold or delay due payment, the cuiill power to be exercised as in other just debts.

*This ensuing ppoçon of A geall Contribuçon for the mayntenance of poore Schollers at the Colledg at Cambridge being p'sented to the Comission's by Mr Shepherd pastor to the Church at Cambridg was read and fully approoued by them ç agreed to be comended to the sefall geall Courts as a matter worthy of due consideracion and entertainement for advance of learrning and w'h we hope wilbe cheerfully embraced.

To the Honored Commission's.

Those whom God hath called to attend the welfare of Religious Comon wealcs have beene prompt to extend their care for the good of publike Schooles by means of w'h the Comon wealth may be furnished w'h knowing and understanding men in all callings the Churches w'h an able ministry in all places and w'hout w'h it is easy to see how both these estates may decline and degenerate into grosse ignorance, ç consequently into great and vnissall phphanesse. May it please y's therefore among other thinges of Comon Concernement and publike benefitt to take into yo's consideracion some way of comfortable mayntenance for that Schoole of the Prophets that now is: For although hitherto God hath carried on that worke by a speciall hand and that not w'hout some euendent fruit and successse yet it is found by too sad experience, that for want of some externall supplys many are discouraged from sending their children (though pregnant and fitt to take the best impression) thereunto, others y't are sent their pents enforced to take them away too soone or to their owne houses too oft as not able to minister any comfortable and seasonable mayntenance to them therein. And those who are continued not w'hout much pressure geallly to the feeble abilitie of their pents or other private frends who beare the burthen therein aloane, If therefore it were commended by you at least to the freedome of every famly (w'h is able
and willing to give) throughout the plantaçons to give yearely but the fourth part of a bushell of Corne, or somethinge equivalent thereunto. And for this end if euerie minister were desired to stirr up the hearts of the people once in the fittest season in the yeare to be freely enlarged therein and one or two faythfull and fitt men appoynted in each towne to receive and seasonably to send in what shalbe thus given by them: It is conceived that as no man would feele any greevance hereby, so it would be a blessed meanes of comfortable puision for the dyett of diuers such students as may stand in neede of some support, & be thought meete and worthy to be continued a fitt season therein. And because it may seeme an vnymeete thing for this one to suck o draw away all that norishment w'h the like Schooles may neede in after tymes in other *Colonies, your wisdomes therefore may set downe what limni-
taçons you please, or choose any other way you shall think more meete for this desired p'sent supply, yo* religious care hereof as it cannot but be pleasing to him whose you are and whom now you servye, so the fruit hereof may hereafter abundantly testyfye that your labour herein hath not beene in vayne.

The Goûment of Massachusetts may receive Martins vineyard into their Jurisdicçon if they see cause

The Jurisdicçon of Conceetacutt hath the same liberty for Southhampton vpon Long Iland.

Whereas a Question hath beene formerly ppounded betwixt the Massachusetts and Mr. Fenwick about the ruïning of the Massachusetts line in reference to Woronoake where Mr. Hokins & Mr. Whiting haue purchased landç from the Indians, ç haue built and are possessed of a trading there w'h the Indians. And whereas the p'sent Comission's for the Massachusetts ppuced an order of Court made at Massachusetts wherein Mr. Fenwick ppmised to cleare the title to Woronoak as not w'hin y* Massachusetts line at or before this meeting or els to submit yt to the Massachusetts Goûment, The Comission's fynd that Mr. Fenwick hath not yet cleared his title by Patent to Woronoak, ç therefore see not for the p'sent but that the trading house and landç at Woroack doth fall vnder all just orders made at the Massachusetts w'h other trading houses and land w'hin that Jurisdicçon, till the title be further cleared. But the proprietor of the land to be left to the Purchasors they making their title appeare, puided it exceede not a thousand acres.

It is ordered that no pson w'hin any of the united Colonies shall directly or indirectly sell to any Indians either pouder shott bulletts guns swords daggers arrow heads or any amunition vnder the penalty of twenty for one nor shall any Smyth or other pson whatsoever mend any gunn or other fore-
mentioned weapon belonging to any Indian vnder the aforesaid penalty And it is
comended unto the serious consideracon of the sefall Jurisdiccons whether it
be not expedient & necessary to prohibit the selling of the aforesaid ammuni-
tion, either to the French or Dutch or to any other that do commonly trade
the same w'h Indians.

Whereas there was a petition presented to the Comission's for a pporecon
of pouder and other guiltis giuen to New England in gefall It is thought fitt
that what appeares to be so giuen shalbe deuided according to a just pporecon
reservinge the ptcular guiltis giuen to each Jurisdiccon as pper to them-
selues.

The Comission's fynding that in that intercourse of occasions w'h they
may haue w'h their neighbours whether Dutch French Sweeds or others ayd
may be demaunded or libertie pmission for voluntaries to strengthen and
assist one pty w'h may bee lyable to misconstruccon and hassard the peace
of the Colonies It is therefore ordered that no Jurisdiccon w'hin this Confed-
eracon shall pmitt any voluntaries to goe forth in a warlike way against any
people whatsoeuer, w'hout order p direccSn of the Comission's of the sefall
Jurisdiccons.

Whereas the Trade w'h the Indians in these pts is or may be of great Con-
cernement, but w'hall subject to many questions and difference as whether eich
Jurisdiccon shalbe limmitted and restrayned to their owne knowne and allowed
bound, whether in each Jurisdiccon each ptcular pson shall haue liberty at
his discretion to mannage a ptcular trade according to his optunitie, or whether
the trade shalbe rented out to some either at certaine yearely rate, or such
pporecon by the hundred or skinn, or whether as the Colonies are now united
so a gefall stock be raised for, throughout them all, into w'h each man shall
haue liberty to put in as he is able & willing. The Comission's conceived this
latter more pitable & honorable and accordingly agreed to comend it to their
gefall Courts in their sefall Jurisdiccons w'h these following consid-
eracon.

1 It is conceived that a stock of five or six thousand pound may begin
such a Trade, but Tenn thousand or more may comfortably, and to good
advantage be yemployed in yt

2 That in each Plantaccon every man may either put in his pporecon vnder
his owne Name (pvided he put not in lesse then xx), or divers may put in
vnder the name of some one whom they gefallly trust and are satisfied in,
And in such case he whose name is used, to be called an vndertaker or
feoffe, and all the rest adventur's.

3 That in each Jurisdiccon two or three be chosen by the vndertakers to
mange this joyn stock, by puidinge Comodities for trade, setling tradeing houses hireing factors or servantc to trade w'h the Indians, receiuing the Beauer or other peceof the trade from them w'haccountc from tyme to tyme and what els may be necessary and ordered as pp to their placc these to be called Committees.

*That if the sefall Geof: Courts approve this course of trading by a joyn stock every man may have tyme w'hin three months after to vnder write what hee will furnish for the trade, and six months after to pay it in. Provided that whatever any man vnder writes no more shalbe accounted or expected then what he payeth in w'hin the aforesaid six months.

For the payment of every mans apporção, either money English commodities fitt for Trade wampom Beauer English Corne or cattell fitt for the Butcher or markett shalbe accepted: so that by the Comittees they bee duly if indifferently rated, that they may equall to the payment of others that no man be wronged.

That this way of tradeing w'th due pruíledges be established by each Gefiall Court for tenn yeares if that all Interlopers both our owne and others be straryned asmuch as may be.

That the accounts of this joyn stock be made by the aforesaid Comittees every yeare and tendred to the view of the Comissio'n in each Jurisdiction before this yearly meeting in Septemb. And that after the first yeare so much of the gayne and pfitts (if it please God to prosper the trade) be decided as the Commission's for the Colonies w'h the aforesaid Comittees shall think meete.

The aforesaid Comittees to haue such allowance and consideráción for their care and paynes in mannageing this joyn stock as the vndertakers shall think meete.

Whereas it is conceiued there wilbe a Gefiall Court in each Jurisdiction this next ensuing month or the begining of Novemb.: where these ppóçions may be seriously considered, the Commission's pmise mutually to certify each other what entertainment they fynd that accordingly each Jurisdiction, if trade, may order theire owne occasions.

Some of the Inhabitants of Roade Iland haueing intimated a willingness to be receiued into and vnder the Government of one of the Colonies. The Commission's considering that by an utter refusall, they may by the discords and divisiones among themselves, be exposure to some greate inconveiencé,

hopeing many of them may be reduced to a better frame by gofiment, thought fitt that if y* major pt if such as haue most interest in the Iland will absolutely without reservacion submit either the Massachusetts , Plymouth may receive them.
1644. September. *34

*It is agreed by way of explanation of the fourth Article that in each meeting of the Commissioners in September, they always bring with them the true number of all their males from sixtene to sixty yeares of age. That till the next yeares meeting in any occasion of ayde the number of men to be sent from each Jurisdiction shall continue as was ordered in September 1643 but all charges past with fall upon the Colonies by the Articles shall be according to ye number of males last yeare brought in and all future charges for this yeare according ye number to be brought in in September 1645.

There being a question propounded of what esteeme and force a verdict or sentence of any one Court within the Colonies ought to be of in the Court of another Jurisdiction the Commissioners well weighing the same, thought fit to commend it to the several several Courts, that every such verdict or sentence may have a due respect in any other Court through the Colonies where occasion may be to make use of it and that it be accounted good evidence for the plaintiff vntill either better evidence or some other just cause appear to alter or make the same voyde, and that in such case the issuing of the cause in question be respited for some convenient tyme, that the Court may be advised with, where the verdict or sentence first passed.

The Commissioners for the Massachusetts informeing what ayde had formerly beene afforced to Mons de la Toure at his owne charge by some Merchants or other volunteers out of the Bay without publike order or allowance that Mons De Aulney hath since given out Comissions to take any vessels belonging to the said Bay: that Mons de la Toure is or lately was in the Bay desiring further ayde against Mons de Aulney that the Massachusetts haue not onely refused to grant any further Assistance, but by a publike declaration haue strictly forbidden all their saue in their own defence) either as volunteers or any other way to do any hostile Act against Mons De Aulney or any of his till further consideration of order. And ye the Counsell for the Massachusetts haue written to Mons de Aulney that the former ayde was carryed by private men, hyred by Mons de la Toure at his owne charge and had no Comission, countenance nor any allowance from the several Court or Government there setted, that if it appeare any injurie haue beene done by any of them in that Course, they will as they may, guide for a due repaire and for that purpose are ready and do desire that in a faire treaty consideration may be taken of all former passages and grievances betwixt the English now unied in these Colonies and himself and his Company, ye due satisfaction may be giuen and receiued and peace and a neighbourly correspondenç continued betwixt them. And in the meantime that their Merchants may proceed in their lawfull trades without dis-

*35
turbance, but what answere or successe they may receive or fynd is yet doubtful, wherefore they desired advice from the Comission's how to procede further in these treaties or affaires w'\'h Mons\' De Aulney.

The Comission's seriously considering the p'miss's did fully approoue the late offer of a faire and neigbourly treaty to consider of greevance\'s mutually that just repairacons may bee accordingly made and if occasion require themselves shalbe ready to second and confirme that foremenconed offer that justice may be furthered and peace w'\'h the sweet fruits of it continued but if notwithstanding those just pposicions made by \y\' Massachusetts Mons\' De Aulney shall refuse to treat, or neglect to call back his fore\'d Comissions, if he shall p\'esse a Resolucon for warr or procede in Courses of actuall hostilitie assaulting or seizing any of the vessells belonging to any of the Colonies either at Sea or in any harbour, before any attempt or further just provocacion have bee offerred by any of the English, then it shalbe lawfull for the gefhall Court of the Massachusetts to graunt a lymitted Comission to any of theires to repairie themselves and by seizing any vessells of his to reco\'l their losses. And further if it bee apparent to the said gefhall Court that Mons\' De Aulney be so resolved vpon warr that peace and neigbourly correspondency cannot bee had vpon any equall termes. Then it may be lawfull for the said Court in the name and for the use of the said united Colonies to treate w'\'h Mons\' De la Towre \x\' if he be willing to purchase all his right and title to the land\'s, forte and app\'tences at St\' Johns Riuer, or if hee will not part w'\'h it, they may then take the best \x\' spedyest course they can according to rules of justice \x\' prudence at his charge to secure Mons\' De la Towres fort there, that yt fall not into the hands of such an implacable enemie. But in such case the Comission's for the united Colonies are to be summoned assoone as the season will pmitt to afford their further advice and dire\'cion in a businesse of so great importance and concernemnent.

Whereas a peti\'con was delified to the Comission's desiring the mending of some places in the way from the Bay to Connectacutt It was agreed that it be left to Mr\' Hopkins President, to take care for the guideing some man or men to fynd \x\' lay out the best way to the Bay, \x\' the charge to be borne by the whole.

*A motion being made by the Comission's of Plymouth that satisfac\'con might be required of Mons\' De Aulney for the injurie donn to them at Matthebiquatus in Penobscott The Comission's thought meete to deferr the same till they see what Answere the said Mons\' De Aulney will returne to a
Whereas by a wise Providence of God two of the Jurisdiction in the westorne part of Connectacut and New Hauen have beene lately exercised by sondry Insolencies and outrages from the Indians. As first an English man ruuing from his Master out of ye Massachusetts was murthered in the woods in or neere the limmits of Connectacut Jurisdiction and about six weeks after vpon discovery by an Indian the Indian Sagamore in those pts promised to deliver the murtherer to the English bound, and hauing accordingly brought him within the sight of Vncowah by their joynt consent as it is informed he was there vnbound left to shift for himself, vnderpon ten English men forthwhin coming to the place, being sent by Mr. Ludlow at the Indians desire to receiue the Murtherer, whose seeing him escaped, layed hold of viij or ix Indians there presented amongst whom there was a Sagamore or two, and kept them in hold two dayes, till foure Sagamores engaged themselves within one month to deliver the prisoner And about a week after this agreement, an Indian came precipitously, w'h guile in the day tyme, and murtherously assaulted an English weoman in her house at Stamford, by three wounded supposed mortall left her for dead after hee had robbed the house, by w'h passages the English were provoked, called to a due consideration of their owne safetie, and the Indians generally in those pts arose in an hostile manner, refused to come to the English to carie on treaties of peace departed from their wigwams left their Corn vnweeded shewed themselves tumultuously about some of the English Plantacons, and shot of peace w'hin hearing of the Towne, and some Indians came to English told them the Indians would fall vpon them see that most of the English thought it vnsafe to trauell in those pts by land and some of the Plantacons were put vpon strong watch and ward night and day, and could not attend their private occasions and yet distrusted their owne strength for their defence, vnderpon Hartford and New Hauen were sent vnto for ayde, and sawe cause both to send, both into the weaker part of their owne Jurisdiction thus in danger and New Hauen for convenency of Scittuacum sent ayd to Vncowah though belonging to Connectacut, of all w'h passages they present acquainted the Comission's in the Bay and had allowance and approbation from ye general Court there w'had direction neither to hasten a war nor to beare such insolencies too long, w'h courses though chargeable to themselves, yet through Gods blessing they hope the fruitue is and will be sweete and wholesome to all the Colonies, the Murthurers are since deliered to justice, the publike peace formerly for the present probably may be better secured for the future. The
Commission's for Conectacutt & New Hauen for their Jurisdiction, who have expended these charges in the aforesaid cause ppounded how they should be borne whether by the Colonies or the aforesaid Jurisdiction with being considered the Articles for Confederacon read, the greater part of Commission's conceived that till warr be begun upon some one of the Colonies by an Actual Assault, no charge shalbe expected from the rest of the Jurisdiction. And the Commission's doe joyntly agree that in any such Assault or warr begun upon any one of them no charge is to be borne by the rest till all the grounds and occasions of the warr be considered, and the Jurisdiction invaded cleared by the Commission's according to the Articles, but being cleared then from the beginning of the warr the charge to fall upon the Colonies according to their proportion, wherein the French business (if there be cause) shalbe taken into consideration, and the order now entred in this meeting of the Commission's shalbe of no force to guide the matter of charge in any warr wh with may follow any further then the Articles thus expounded require.

Upon certaine difference between the Massachusetts and Mr Whiting with others concerning an agreement bearing date the xiiijth of the fourth month 1641 concerning two patentes upon the River of Pascataque. The Commission's for the Massachusetts pleaded that their geoffall Court intended not to grant any land to the foresaid gentlemen but only to receive from them what then was conceived to be theirs upon a supposicion that the Patentes of the said gentlemen were auntienter then that of the Massachusetts and desired that some course might be thought upon and settled, whereby the Townes on the said River might enjoy such liberties as other Townes in the Bay doe according to a clause in the said Agreement, or otherways they shalbe forced to surrender with being duly considered, it appeared to the rest of the Commission's with in the agreement mentioned the Court of the Massachusetts do grant or consent to the reservacion therein expressed to assist them by all legall courses in the mayntenance of those reservaciones, And that in making the said agreement there was a debate agitacion both aboute the Massachusetts line and date of the two Patents but they were by the said Court layd aside that the said Agreement might proceede and be concluded, And the Commission's conceive that that clause wherein there is mention of liberties refers only to Jurisdiction, and cannot infringe or weaken the Gentlemens proprietie in ye land reserved by the said agreement: yet they think it reasonable and just, that the Gentlemen afford some such further accommodation in land to the Inhabitants, as by with they may comfortably subsist and enjoy ordinances among them though no such thing be expressed or guided for in the agreement before mentioned.
Vpon the reading of A tre from the Govnor of ye Massachusetts to the Commission's dated the second of the vijth month 1644 and vpon a serious consideracon among themselves how the spreading course of Error might be stayed, and the Truths wherein the Churches of New England walke set vpon their owne firme & cleare foundacions The Commission's ppointed to and received from the Elders now p'sent at Hartford as followeth:

Whether the Elders may not be intreated seriously to consider of some confession of doctrine and discipline w'h solid ground to be approv'd by the Churches, & published by consent (till further light) for the confrmeing y's weake among our selues, & stoping the mouths of aduersaries abroad.

Wee who are here p'sent in all thankfulness acknowledg yo'r Christian and Religious care to further the good of our Churches and posterytie, and do readyly entertaine the motion: and shall use our best diligence & endeav'our to acquaint the rest of our brethren w'h yt, and shall study to answer yo'r desires & expectacions aseome as God shall giue a fitt season.

* Whereas there hath beene some difference betweene the Massachusetts and New Plymouth concerning A plantaçon now called Seacunck, to w'h Jurisdiccon it should belong and appertaine, w'h was now referred by both pties to the Comission's and an abstract or copy of a clause of Plymouth Patent expressing limmiting their bounds shewed vnto them: By w'h it appeareth that A Countrey or place called Poccanokick (als) Sewamset is granted vnto them. The Comission's not conceiving that the clause (als) Sewamset as there expressed should strean their limmits and improueing an oppurtunitie of the Narrohigganset Deputies now p'sent do find Secunck clearely w'hin the limmits so granted to new Plymouth, And therefore adjudg that vnlesse better evidence be brought at or before the Comission's meeting the next yeare in Septem'b) Seacunck doth and should fall into the Jurisdiccon of New Plymouth.

Thomas Stanton vpon his retorne informed that hee had fully acquainted the Narrohigganset Sagamores w'h the contents of his instrucçons that they consulting amponge themselves and w'h Einemo one of the Nayantick Sachems had sent a Sagamore w'h other considerable psons as their Deputies w'h direcçon and full power to charge Vncus and to treate w'h the English pmiseing to ratify & confirme what the said Deputies shall agree & conclude, wherevpon the Comission's gave a full heareing bothe to the Narrohigganset Deputies and to Vncus Sagamore of the Mohegans concerning a p'tended ransom for Myantinomo And as the yssue found, that thongh seall discourses had passed from Vncus and his men that for such quantities of Wampom and such pcells of other goods to a great value, there might have beene some p'bahillitie
of sparing his life, yet no such cells were brought: But Vncus denyeth and the Narrohigganset Deputies did not alledge, much lesse proue that any ransome was agreed, nor so much as any treaty begunn to redeeme their imprisoned Sachim. And for that Wampoms and goods sent as they were but smale cells and scarce considerable for such a purpose, ġ part of them disposed by Myantinomo himself to Vncus his Cōnsellors and Captaines for some favoure either past *or hoped for, ġ part were giuen and sent to Vncus ġ to his Squa for p'serueing his life so long and vseeing him courteously during his imprisonment.

Wherefore the Comission's declared to the Narrohigganset Deputies as followeth.

That they did not fynd any proofe of any ransome agreed.

It appeared not that any Wampom had beene payd as ġ ransome or part of a ransome for Myantinomos life.

That if they had in any measure prov'd their charg ġ Vncus. The Comissioners would haue required him to haue made answerable satisfacçon.

That if hereafter they can make satisfying proofe the English will consider the same ġ pceede accordingly.

The Comission's did require that neither themselues nor the Nyanticks make any warr or injurious assault vpon Vncus or any of his company vntill they make proofe of y* ransome charged. And that due satisfacçon be denyed vnlesse he first assault them.

That if they assault Vncus the English are engaged to assist him.

Herevpon the Narrohigganset Sachim aduiseing w'h the other Deputies enganged himself in the behalf of the Narrohiggansets ġ Nayantick ġ That no hostile Acts should be committ't vpon Vncus or any of his, vntill after the next planting of Corne. And that after that, before they begin any warr they will giue thirty dayes warneing to the Gōñor of the Massachusetts or Conetacutt.

The Comissioners approouing of this offer, and takeing their engagement vnder their hand ġ required Vncus as hee expected the continuance of the favoure of the English to observe the same termes of peace w'h the Narrohiggansets and theires

These foregoing conclusions were subscribed by the Comission's for the several Jurisdiccons this xix'th Septemb' 1644.

EDWA: HOPKINS Presid't.
SYMON BRADSTREETE
WIL.L. HATHORNE
EDW: WINSLOW
JOHN BROWNE
GEOR: FENWICK
THEOPH. EATON
THO: GREGSON.
1644. *Weetowishe one of the Narrohigganset Sachims Pummumsh (als) Puḿumshe and Pawpiamet two of the Narrohigganset Captaines being sent w't two of the Narrohigganset Indians as Deputies from the Narrohigganset and Nayantick Sachims to make proofe of the ransome they p'tended was giuen for their late Sachims life As also to make knowne some other greevance( they had against Vncus Sachim of the Mohiggins did in conclusion promise and engage themselves (according to the power committed to them) That there should be no warr begun by any of the Narrohigganset or Nayantick Indians w'h the Mohegan Sachim or his men till after the next planting tyme: And that after that, before they begin warr, or use any hostillity towards them, they will give thirty dayes warneing thereof to the Government of the Massachusetts or Coneetacutt. Hartford the xviij'h of Septemb: 1644

The marke of WEETOWISHE

The marke of PAWPIAMET

The marke of CHIMOUGH

The marke of PUḾUMSHE

The within named Narrohiggansets Deputies did futher promise That if contrary to this agreement any of the Nayantick Peccoatts should make any assault upon Vncus or any of his, they would deliuer them vp to the English to be punished according to their demeritts. And that they would not use any means to procure the Mawhakes to come against Vncus during this truce.
Boston Massachusetts the 28th of the fifth Month 1645

At a meetinge extraordinary

of the Commissioners for the United Colonies called by speciall Order of the general Court of the Massachusetts John Winthopre Herbert Pellame Esqrs Mr Thomas Prence Mr John Browne gent George Phenwick & Edward Hopkins Esqrs Theophilus Eaton and Mr Steeven Goodyer

An Order of the general Court of the Massachusetts dated the xiiiijth of the third month 1645 was shewed whereby John Winthopre and Herbert Pellame Esqrs were chosen Commission's according to the tenure of the Articles for this p'nte yeare vntill new be chosen.

An Order of the general Court of Plymouth dated the fourth of the fourth month 1645 was likewise produced whereby Mr Tho' Prence and Mr John Browne were chosen Commission's according to the tenure of the Articles for this p'nte yeare.

A like Order of the general Court at Hartford for the Jurisdiction of Connecticut was produced whereby George Fenwick & Edward Hopkins Esqrs were chosen Commission's according to the tenure of the Articles & for this p'nte yeare w'h order was dated the ixth of the fifth month 1645.

A like Order of the general Court at New Hauen dated the xxxih of the eight month 1644 was shewed forth whereby Mr Theophilus Eaton and Mr Steeven Goodyer were chosen Commissioners according to the tenure of the Articles & for a yeare then following.

John Winthopre was chosen President for this meeting of the Commissioners
The Commissioners desired to know the special occasion of this meeting, the Commissioners of the Massachusetts answered That it was concerning the French business w'h not being fully p'pared this day and the warrs betwixt Pisucus and Vncus being begun and requiring speedy course &c. It was agreed to take that first into consideration according to the present state of Affairs, It was thought fitt to send messengers forthw'h to both the pties to procure the Narrohiggansetts and Mohiggan Sachems to come or send to Boston and Instructions were drawne accordingly as followeth.

Instructions for Serjeant John Davies Benedict Arnold and Francis Smyth sent by the Comission's for the united Colonies of New England to Pissecus Canonacucus and other the Sachems of the Narrohiggansetts and Neantick Indians And to vnCUS Saga-
more of the Mohegans.

*You shall informe thaboue menconed Sagamores resspectively that the Comissioners for all the English Colonies namely the Massachusetts New Plymouth Conectacutt and new Hauen whoe have full power and Authority from all the said Jurisdictions to consider and conclude both of peace and warr and by all just means to guide for the safety and welfare of ye Countreys are now mett together att Bostone.

That the Comission's take knowledg both of some vnderhand Assaults on eich pte made one against the other contrary to the true meaning of the late truce betwixt them at Hartford and of seall hostile Invasions made by the Narrohiggansetts vpon and against Vncus and the Mohegan Indians to the disturbance and breach of the peace w'h the English have sought to settle.

That therefore the Comission's have sent you both to the Narrohiggan-
sets and Mohegan Sagamores to let them know That if it please them to come themselves or to send any considerable men of theirs fully instructed to de-
clare and proue vpon what occasions and grounds this warr is thus broken out, and fully authorised to treate and conclude as occasion shall require, the Comission's w'hout any p'tiall respect to either pty will consider the same and take ye best Course they can to restore and confirme peace betwixt them for their mutuall safety and advantage.

The Comission's do hereby promise and assure them that they or their Messengers shall haue free liberty to come and returne to trate psecute and conclude their affaires in peace w'hout molestacion or any just greevance from the English. And in the name of the Comission's you shall require of both pties, y't during this treaty no acts of hostilitie passe either against any of their seall Plantsacons or any of their people in their occasions or any of their Sagamores or messengers in their travells too & froo.
If either of the pties put in excuses ☁ seeme vnwilling to come or send to surece or suspend the warr begun you shall remember them of their former treaty made ☁ concluded at Hartford fine yeares since w'h Mr Heaynes and other majestring there by w'h they are both engaged to acquaint the English w'h their greevances and receive advice and direccions from them.

But if notw'standing they refuse to come or send ☁ shall acquaint them that the English are engaged to assist against these hostile Invasions, and that they haue sent some of their men to defend Vncus. You shall therefore from the Comission's demand of the refusing pty what their purpose is ciech to other, and on what termes they stand w'h the English Colonies whether the former Treaties ☁ for peace stand and remayne in force, or whether they will assault the English now w'h the Mohegans that ☁ Colonies may puide accordingly.

You shall endeavoure ptcularly and clerye to open every one of the former Articles to the Sagamores both of the Narrohiggansets and Mohiggan Indians that ☁ may fully undersand the same, and you shall take their answeres ☁ in writing to eich ptcular and when you haue so done reade their answere in the seall plts to eich of them, that ☁ may owne the Returne they make, and that wee may know there is noe mistake.

Our said Messengers being returned Benedict Arnold our Interpreter in-formed vs upon his Oath of the answeres hee received and what vsage he found from the two Sachims of Narrohigganset and Naantick as appears in the declaracion hereafter inserted. They brought us also a letter from Mr Roger Williams wherein hee assures us the warr would p'sently breake forth and that the Narrohigganset Sachims had lately concluded a Neutrallyty w'h Providence and the Townes vpwn Aquidnett Iland. Whereupon the Comissioners considering the great pvocations offered and the necessary we should be put vnto of making warr vpwn the Narrohiggaν ☁ and being also carefull in A matter of so greate weight and gfeall concernement to see the way cleared and to giue satisfaccon to all the Colonies did think fitt to advize w'h such of the Majestrats ☁ Elders of the Massachusetts as were then at hand, and also w'h some of the Cheefe Millitary Commanders there who being assembled it was then agreed. First that our engagement bound us to ayde and defend the Mohegan Sachim ☁ that this ayde could not be intended owely to defend him and his in his fort or habitation, but (according to the Coffin acceptacon of such Couenants or engagements considered w'h the ground of or occasion thereof) so to ayde him as hee might be p'served in his liberty and estate. That this ayde must be speedy least hee might bee swallowed vp in the meane tyme ☁ so come too late.

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The number of men
Boston 190
Plym. 40
Connect'40
New haft 30

46 men sent to ayde Vncus from the Massachusets

The Major sent to

The men brought in
Humfrey Atherton Leifemant & Daues Serjeant.

47 The justice of this warr being cleared to our selues and the rest then p'sent it was thought meete that the case should be breifly stated and the reasons of grounds of the warr declared and published w'h declaracion hereafter inserted

57 That a day of humiliation should be appoynted, w'h was after agreed to be the fift day of the weeke following

67 It was then also agreed by the Comission's that the whole number to be raised in all the Colonies should bee three hundred, whereof from the Massachusetts one hundred and ninety Plymouth fourty Conectacutt fourty and New Hauen thirty.

*According to the Counsell and determinacion aforesaid the Comiss's considering the p'sent danger of Vncus the Mohegan Sachim (his forte hauing beene divers tymes assaulted by A great Army of the Narrohiggansets & agreed to haue fourty Souldiers sent w'h all expedition for his defence, and because a considerable number of men had forisly beene sent to him from Conectacutt and New hauen, and that the Narrohiggansets & might know that the rest of the Colonies were resolued to joyn in this warr and not to sit still and deferr the tyne by Messages. It was agreed that those fourty men should bee sent from the Massachusetts, and because the businesse would admitt no delay (notice being gien to the Comission's that y's Ayde sent him from Conectacutt and New Hauen were returned home) so as there was not tyne to stay the convineinenge either of the geffall Court or of the standing Counsell. It was ordered by the Comission's that those fourty men might and ought to be raised & by the p'sent Authorty. Wherepon they acquainted the Goû, here w'h who gaue assent and advice therevnto and w'hall sent out summons for the geffall Court to be assembled aboute five or six dayes after vpon this the Comission's for the Massachusetts one of them being President sent first to the Majors of the Regiments of Suffolk and Middlesex for their assistance in raising the said fourty men: But fearinge that would not succeed so speedyly as was required they sent warrants w'hall to the Constables of six of the nearest Townes intemateing the vrgent and pressing occation & requiring them to impresse so many men and some horses to be ready at Bostone w'hin two dayes. The Majors endeavoured to rayse the volunteers, but they returned us answere they could haue men, but they expected to be ympressed So the Constables brought in our full number and we sent them forth w'hin three dayes armed and victualled vnder the Comaund of Lieffenant Humphrey Atherton and Serjeant John Davies w'h foure horses and two of Cutchamakins Indians for their guides and gaue Lieffenant Atherton A Comission and Instruccions by which himself and Serjeant Davies vnder him were to con-
duct the said fourty men to Mohegan and to stay there vntill Captaine Mason should come to them, as in the said Commission and Instruccons more fully appeares: And it was further ordered that the forces to be sent from Connetacutt & Newhauen should joyne w'h Leiftennant Atherton at Monhegan and should be there by the xxviii'h of this month at furthest & Leiftennant Atherton not to attempt vpon the Towne otherwise then in Vncas his defence before they came and then Captaine Mason to have cheife command of all those companys vntill they should meete w'h the rest of our forces in the Narrohiggansets or *Nyanticks Countrey and the rest of the forces from the Massachusetts and Plymouth being to joyne together at Seacunck now called Reho both and so to procede And comission to the same purpose in forme of a letter was sent to Captaine Mason by Leiftennant Atherton as followeth.

Loueing frend Captaine Mason we are assured you have full notice before this how thinges stand betwixt the Colonies & the Narrohiggansets and their Confederates All the Companies hitherto sent have beene limitted to defend Vncas w'hout invadeing his enemies Now we see our selues called to a warr in the full compas and extent of it fourty men vnder the direccon of Leiftennant Atherton are sent from the Massachusetts thirty wilbe sent from New hauen wee desire and hope Leiftennant Silly may have the oversight of them And fourty are to be sent from Connetacutt the charge of the whole company is intrusted to your care we so now ayme — — at the ptexion of the Monhegans that wee would have no optunitie neglected to weaken the Narrohiggansets and their confeders in their number of men their corne canoves wigwams wampam and goods. Wee looke vpon the Nyanticks as the cheif Incendiaries and causes of the warr and should be glad they might first feel the smart of it. The Massachusetts & Plymouth will send another Army to invade the Narrohiggansets or to devide themseles as the service may require, and as opportunittie serueth: You shall from tyme to tyme haue notice of their proceedings, we rest assured of yo' experience and prudence in these affaires and neede the lesse to advise for the safety of yo' men, p'servacon of all p'usions whether for dyett or service, and pticularly that Vncas Fort be secured when any strengh is sent forth against the Enemie lest hee and wee receive more damage by some Indian stratageme then the enemie. What booty you take or prisoners whether men weomen or children you may send them to Seabrook fort to be kept and improoned for the advantage of the Colonies in seall pporcon answering their charge &c

These dispatches being made and Leiftennant Atherton beinge vpon his
march the gefall Court assembled where the Gofinder declared vnto them the occasion of calling this Court, and the Comission's being all p'sent, the President seconded him and told them that the Comissions had drawne vp a Declaraçôn of the justice and necessity of this warr w'h was openly read to them, w'h being done the Deputies desired to haue it w'h the sefall Trea-
ties & Agreements made w'h the Narrohiggansets ã, that ye might consider of the cause and so pceede: The same day they sent three or foure of themselves to the Majestrats w'h a Bill to this effect: vizj. That in regard the fourty Souldiers were gone forth w'hout Comission from the gefall Court, That a Comission might be sent after them, The Comission-
ers being p'sent w'h the Matrates when this Bill came to them they *declared to the Majestrats how they had pceeded and vpon what grounds Wherevpon the Matrates returned the Bill w'hout consenting to yt, the Deputies not satis-
fyed w'h this, desired a conference in w'h the case was debated The Depu-
ties aledged that seing the Court was now assembled before the fourty men were gone out of the Jurisdiction they ought to haue Comission from this Court, otherwise if any blood should be shed, the Actors might be called to an account for it: It was answered that however it did properl belong to the Authoritie of the sefall Jurisdiction (after the warr was agreed vpon by the Comission's ã the number of men) to puide the men and meanes to carry on the warr yet in this present case the pceeding of the Comissioners ã y* Comission giuen was as sufficient as if it had beene done by y* gefall Court.

First it was a case of such p'sent ã urgent necessity as could not stay the calling of the Court or Counsell

2ly In the Articles of Confederacion power is giuen to the Comission's to consult order and determyne all affayres of warr ã and the word determine comprehend ã all acts of authority belonging thereunto.

3v The Comissioners are the sole judges of the necessity of the expedi-
tion

The gefall Court haue made their owne Comission's their sole Counsell for these affaires

These Counsells could not haue had their due effect except they had power to pceede in this case as they haue donn w'h were to make the Comi-
sions power and the mayne end of the Confederacon to be frustrate ã that meere-
ly for observing A Ceremony.

6v The Comission's haveing sole power to mannage y* warr for number of men for tyme place ã They onely know their own Counsells ã deter-
minacons, and therefore none can graunt Comission to act according to these but themselves
7th To send a new Commission after them or any confirmation of that where they have would cast blame upon the Comission's and weaken their power as if they had proceeded unwarrantably.

After much agitation a long time spent herein it was at last agreed that the Court would allow the proceedings of the Comission's in this case for the matter thereof but they would reserve the manner of proceeding as to their own Comission's to further consideration and so go on to expedite the present business appounded to them by the Commissioners. And first they agreed that it did belong to the Comission's onely to appoint one to have command in cheife of all the forces to be sent from the several Colonies and therefore desired them to consider of a man fit for so weighty a service: The Comission's willing to shew all respects to the Massachusetts agreed to make choyce of one out of that Colony, and accordingly divers able and sufficient men being appounded at last they made choyce of Major Gibbons and acquainted the several Court therewith that if they had any just exception against him it might be considered: The several Court not objecting any thing the Comission's sent for Major Gibbons who accepted the charge and had comission and instruction as followeth.

The Comission's of the united Colonies of new England being to appoint a Commander in Cheife over all such military Forces as are to be sent forth employed not onely in ayde of the Mohegan Sachem but also against ye Narragansetts Nyanticks and other their Confederats, who in making war vpon Vncas the Mohegan Sachem contrary to former treaties and agreements are now become aswell our enemies as his, in regard of our engagement. The said Comission's haueing sufficient knowledge of ye petty courage skill and discretion of You Major Edward Gibbons do hereby comitt vnto you the charge command conduct and gouernment of all the said Military forces with all such Armes Amunition provision and other appurtenances with all Officers heretvnto appointed, to be ordered mannaged and disposed of by all occasions by Ye self and yo Counsel of warr according to the course of military Discipline and according to such Instrucions as You may receive from the said Comission's from the tyme of Your setting forth in your March untill your returne or sufficient discharge sent you from the same authority You have power also hereby (w'he aduice of yo Counsel of warr to use and execute Marshall Discipline vpon all offenders and delinquents as occasion shalbe by fynes corporall punishments and capitall punishments also if neede shall require. And all persons whatsoever employed vnder you in this service are hereby required to yeild due obedience and subjection to all Your lawfull
Co"mandaus according to the quality of power wherew'h you are hereby invested, You haue also power to Co"mandaund all such Barkes and other Vessells w'h are to be set forth in the said service w'h all Seamen Souldiers and Affuinity and puisions in them: And the said Comission's doe hereby constitute and appoynt Captaine Miles Standish Captaine John Mason Captaine John Leveret Leiftennant Rob't Silley (or such others as shall haue cheefe Co"mandaund of the Forces comeing from New Hauen) Leiftennant Humfrey Atherton, and the rest of the Leiftennants vnder Yo' Co"mandaund to be Yo' Counsell of warr where-of Yo'self to be President and to have a casting voyce: And you and yo'said Counsell or the greater number thereof shall haue power from tyme to tyme as a Counsell of to manmage all affaires concerning the same and to joyne to you any other descreete and able officer or officers to be of your said Counsell as you see meete. You haue also power hereby vpon any necessary occasion to make new officers and to give them titles suitable to their places. Giuen vnder the hands of the said Comission's at Boston in the Massachusetts the 19'h of the 6 month 1645.

Instructions for Serjeant Major Edward Gibbons Co"mandaund in cheife of our military forces and for such as are joyned to him as a Counsell of warr.

Whereas You Serjeant Major Edward Gibbons are appoynted Commanduer in cheife of all such forces as are or shalbe sent forth of the sefall Colonies as by Yo' Comission beareing the date of these p'nts doth more fully appeare And whereas there is joyned to you by the same authoritie as a Counsell of warr diuers of yo' cheife Officers psons of approowed worth and fidelitty as in the said Comission they are more fully expressed And whereas the scope and cause of this expedition is not onely to ayde the Mohegans but to offend and invade the Narrighigansets Nyanticks and other their Confederates who vpon making warr vpon Vncas the Mohegan Sachem contrary to their engagements are become as well our enemies as his Yet it being the earnest desires of the Comission's if it may be attayned w'h justice honour and safety to purue peace rather then to prosecute warr It is first commend to yo' good discretions to take any fitt occasion (or if w'h safety you may w'out any considerable delay or danger to your proceeding) to use means to draw on such a peace w'h you haue hereby power to treate of and conclude, wherein you are to take due consideracion of the charges the Colonies have expended in the warr w'h you may estimate by the number of men sent forth at sefall tymes by their continuance abroad w'h wages and puisions aptaininge, And of the damage w'h Vncas hath sustained since the warrs began wherein it
were meete (if it may be donn w'h convenency) hee were consulted w'h that both the Colonies and hee may receiue just satisfaccon and repayre, w'h if the Narrogansets cannot p'sently make A considerable pt may be payd in hand, and the rest by a yearely tribute. But w'hall according to our engagements you are to guide for Vncas his future safety y't his plantaçons be not invaded, that his men and Squawes may attend their planting fishing and other occasions w'hout fear or injurie. And that Vsamequine Ponham, Sokakonoço, Cutchamakin & other Indians frends or subjects to the English be not molested w'h will disturb the peace and drawe on further charge and Inconvenience: But a peace well framed will hardly be secured vnlesse either some of ye cheife Sachims deliuer their Sonnes as Hostages or that some considerable pt of the Countrey be yeilded to the English for plantaçons wherein therio may be forts built by the *English and mayntayned (at least in pt) by a tribute from the Narrohiggansets to secure the Agreement. And it might phably conduce to the setteling or persevering of peace, if A trade were settled betwixt the Coloniies and them, by w'h they might be supplied w'h necessaries, but peacees & poder kept back w'h other traders furnish them w'h. Yf You cannot conclude a peace w'h them vpon the terms above menõoned, to p'uent greater Inconveniences, you may abate somewhat of our charges, and of the Damage Vncas hath sustayned, but much care must be taken to secure both our and his future peace which if it may be donn by raising fortes & keepeing Garrisons in the Narrohiggansets and Nyantick Countreys at their charge, thõgh we require Hostages as abone, they may bee restored when the Fortifycations are finished & their payments made, And the Articles for future peace are to be agreed & confirmed by the Comission's of the united Colonies at their next meeting, otherwise to be of no force

But if peace may not be obtayned in such way as before p'rsect. warr. expressed, you are then w'h all prudent seleritic to psecute w'h force of Armes the said Narrohiggansets & Nyanticks and all such as shall assiste them vntill you may (through the Lords assistance) have subdued them or brought them to Reason. And if the necessitie of the service shall require a further supply of men or puasions (be it one hundred more or lesse) vpon your letters of advice to the Godâors of the seall Coloniies, supply shalbe speedely sent vnto you according to the pporeson agreed. You are to make fayre warrs w'hout exercising cruelty and not to put to death such as you shall take captive if you can bestowe them w'hout danger of your owne. You are to use yo' best endeavours to geyne the Enemies Cannowes or utterely to destroy them, and herein you may make good use of the Indians our con-

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federates as you may doe vpon other occasions, hauing due regard to the honor of God, whoe is both our sword and sheild, and to the distance w'h is to be observed betwixt Christians and Barbarians, as well in warres as in other negotiations, if you fynd any English Straglers traders or others whom you shall suspect to give intelligence or to furnish w'h Armes or Ammunition, or to give any other ayd to the Enemie, you may secure them or send them to Boston, All other of our Countrey men carrying themselves peaceably & inofensuely shalbe at peace w'h you. And if you have occasion to make use of any their boats or vessels, cattle, prisoners or other goods you shalbe very tender of indamageing them, And you shall give them a tickett whereby they may receive due satisfaction from the Colonies or some of them. *When you shall meete w'h the forces w'h come from the Confederates of Plymouth Conneticut and New Haven or any of them Yo' self and yo' Counsell may order and dispose of them into such bodyes, and vnder such of the Comandours as you shall fynd to be most convenyent and most agreeable to the service, hauing care to give no just occasion of offence or discontent to any of the Commanders or Officers of any of the Colonies.

Wee doubt not but Your self and your Counsell knowing well how p'cious the liues and healths of our men are among all our Colonies, and how greate charg this warr is like to bring vpon us wilbe very carefull in p'serving and husbanding both to the best advantage, so as we shall not neede to give you any Instruccons or Direccons about the same, but shall rest satisfied in the confidence wee haue of your wisdomes and faithfullnes, to be ymproued through the Lords assistance & blessing vpon you in this service for his owne glory and his peoples safety and prosperitie in this wildernes.

Yf the Enemie fly so as you cannot come to fight w'h them it may be expedient that you build one or more fortificacons in the most convenient places of the Narrohiggansets or Nyantike Countreys into w'h you may by the holp of the Indians our frends gather and p'serv the Enemies Corne and other goods for the advantage of the service.

Lastly (yet aboue all the rest) we commend to yo' Christian care the upholding of the worship of God in yo' Army and to keepe such watch over the confusion of all those vnder yo' charge, as all phanenes ympleties, abuse of the sacred name of God luxury and other disorder may be avoyded or duly punished, that the Lord may be pleased to goe forth before you, and prosper all yo' proceedings and returne you to us in peace w'h we shall dayly pray for.

Boston the 19th of the 6th month 1645.
The Comissioners considering that of necessety they must ymploy several vessels to carry provision by Sea for the Army and to attend such occasions as the service may require, agreed that the men ymployed in such vessels should be an ouer number aboue the three hundred, and to be payd by the Colonies in their due proportion, And in like occasions the other Colonies haue and will send an ouer number as occasion shall require w'h the gefall Court approoned.

The President informed the Comissioners that since Myantenomy his Death the Narrohigganset Sachems by messengers sent him a p'sent expressing their desire to keepe peace w'h the English; but desiringe to make warr with Vncas for their Sachems Death, Mr. Winthrope then Goñnor would not receive it vpon any such termes, The messengers desired they might leave it, till they had further advised w'h their *Sachems, and the p'sente not accepted nor disposed off remaynes in Spetic, to be ordered as the state of things now required, Wherevpon the Comission's thought fitt to returne it by express messengers conceiuineg thereby the Indians would see the resolution of all the Colonies for warr: and accordingly Captaine Harding Mr. Welborne & Benedict Arnold had Instrucçons giuen them as followeth.

Instrucçons for Captaine Harding Mr. Welborne and Benedict Arnold sent by the Comission's of the United Colonies to Piscus Canownacusc Janemo and other Sagamores of the Narrohiggansets and Nyantick Indians

You shall informe the Sachems aboue menconed that the Comissioners for all the English Colonies assembled & yet continuing at Boston haue formerly by treaties and more lately by messengers vsed their best endeavours to p'serve the peace of Courtry in gefall; And paticularly to p'vent or stay the warr betwixt them and the Mohegans but hitherto their Messengers discouraged and abused haue returned without suucces The Narrohigganset and Nyantick Indians haue begun & p'psecuted warr vpon Vncas, haue wounded and slayne diuers of his men, seized many of his Canowes, taken some prisoners, spoyled much of his Corne, and haue not onely refused a faire treaty wherein all difference and greevances might haue beehe heard and waved and due satisfaction ordered according to justice but haue reproached the English threatened to kill them, if they but stirr out of doores and to lay their cattell on heapes, all w'h are heigh p'vocaçons and open willfull breaches of the former treaties and agreements.

Wherefore you are from Mr. Winthrope Deputie Goñnor of the Massachusetts and President of the Comissioners for the united Colonies to returne a present long since sent, and left by messengers from Piscus, but not accepted,
volesse the peace both w'h the English and Vncas and other Indians frends to the English might bee entirely kept; but as thinges stand he may no longer keepe the present the Colonies being now forced to other Counsells and Courses.

Yet the English (euen to the Indians themselues if they shutt not their eyes) may cleare and manefest their peaceable disposicion and just proceedings. You shall let them know that there men already w'h Vncas by expresse order haue hitherto onely endeavoured his defence, w'hout invadeing, or attempting any thinge against the Narrohiggenset Countr耶, and if yet they may haue due repairacion for what is past, and good securtъ for the future, it shall appeare they are as desirous of peace and shalbe as tender of the Narrohiggen- sets blood as euer *Yf therefore Pisscus & Janemo w'h other Sachems will (w'hout farther delay) come along w'h you to Boston the Comission's hereby p'mise and assure them they shall haue free liberty to come and returne w'hout molestacion or any just greevance from y* English But Deputies will not now serue, nor may the p'paraesion in hand bee now stayed, or the direcţons giuen recalled till the foremenconed Sagamores come, and some further order be taken, but if they will haue nothing but warr, the English are guideing and will procede accordingly.

Bostone, the xviij'h of the vy'h month. 1645.

post-script. Yf you cannot conveniently come to speech w'h all the foremen-çoned Sachems You may deliuer the Contents of these Instruccţons to such onely as you haue optunitie to speake w'h at the Narrohiggensts especially Pisscus.

Captaine Harding and Mr Welborne returninge from the Narrohiggen- sets Sachems brought back the Present, and acquainted the Comission's, that they found not Benedict Arnold at Providence, and heard he durst not adventure himself againe amongst the Narrohiggenset Indians w'hout a sufficient guard They also understand that Mr Williams sent for by the Narrohiggenset Sachems was going thither, wherefore the acquainted him w'h their message, shewed him their Instruccţons, and made use of him as Interpreter. The Narrohiggenset Sachems denying some of the passages which Benedict wpon Oath had formerly certeyed and excuseing others declared that Janemo the Nyantick Sachem had beeene Ill diuers dayes, but had now sent six men to p'sent his respects to the English, and to declare his assent and submission to what y* Narrohiggenset Sachems and the English should agree wpon whether by their Messengers at the Narrohiggensts Countr耶 or else where, where-
vpon it was agreed That Pissecus cheif Sachem of the Narrohiggansets and Mixano Canowanus his Eldest sonn and others w'h full power from the Narrohigganset & Nyantick Indians should forthw'h come to Bostone to treate w'h the Commissioners for the restoring and setling of peace, and what they did conclude should bynd the rest. Captaine Harding & M'r Welborne further acquainted the Comission's that vpon M'r Williams request they had written to Captaine Mason certefying him of their hopes of a peace betwixt y' Indians and English, adding in their letter (as they affirme) they did it not to stay any direcc8n he had forswly receiued.

The Comission's thanked Captaine Harding & M'r Welborne for their paynes and expedition, but blamed them that they had in seuerall things gone beyond their Instruccons namely in bringing back the Present in vseeing M'r Williams but cheefely in writing to Captaine Mason, w'h could have no other end as they supposed but to retard his peceedings and therefore pexpressed they thought them worthy of censure and punishment.

Pissecus Mixanno and Witowash three principall Sachems * of the Narrohiggansets Indians and Awassequen deputy for the Nyanticks w'h a large trayne of men w'hin a few days after came to Boston. The Comission's first acquainted them with the Instrucons sent by Captaine Harding & M Welborne and enquired whether they understood them and came preparèd accordingly. They pexpressed M'r Williams had not acquainted them w'h two weighty passages therein, namely that they must give satisfaccon for what is past and good securitie for future peace And that they English preparèons and direccons for invasione warr might not be stayed or recalled till by treaty some further order were taken.'

Herevpon Captaine Harding and m'r Welborne were sent for who therevpon declared that m'r Williams had the Instrucons in his hand tould them hee had opened all the pticulars therein and by the sefall answers he returred from the Indians they conceiued hee had so done. The Comissioners acquainting the Indian Sagamores that how euer this treaty should succeed, they in their psions and company should receive noe injurie but should stay and returne in safety (according to the safe Conduct graunted them) entred a Treaty w'h the said Sagamors and deputy and first remembred them of sefall agreements made betwixt the English and them both in the Massachussets and at Hartford, by w'h they were engaged not to enter vpon any warr either with Vncas or other Indians w'hout first acquainting the English w'h y' cause thereof: notwithstanding they had this summer at sefall tymes invaded Vncas and had wounded and slayne diuers of his men taken some pris-
oners and brought much damage vpon him in his estate and had forced the
English according to engagement to send their men at seall tymes to defend
him: And when first ye gefall Court of the Massachusetts and after the
Comission's for ye united Colonies sent vnto them to stay these vyolent and
hostile courses and offered them a faire and a just heareing of all difference be-
twixt them and Vncas: they abused our messengers refused any cessation of
Armes reproached and threatened the English Colonies and pressed whoener
began the warr they were resolvd to continue yt and nothing but Vncas his
head should satisfye them.

The Narrohiggusset Sachems at first began to charg Vncas w'h sondry
injuries he had donn them and paticulerly they alladged his taking of a ran-
some for their Sachems life but being tould the Comissioners could determine
nothing conserning these matters in Vncas his absence, & remembred that
themselves had hindred his being sent for to answer for himself: they ex-
cused themselves conserning the English, and were loath to acknowledg
any breach of Covenant w'h them: but after a long debate and some priuate
*conference they had w'h Serjeant Callicat they acknowledged they had
broken pmise or covenant in the afore menconed warrs, and offered to make
another truce w'h Vncas either till next planting tyme, as they had done last
yeare at Hartford or for a yeare or a yeare and a quarter; but that not satis-
fying, one of the Sachems offered a stick or a wand to the Comission's ex-
pressing himself, that therew'h the, put the power and disposition of the warr
into their hands and desired to know what the English would require of them
The Comission's tould them that the charge trouble & disturbance w'h they
had brought vpon the Colonies by their unjust proceedings was greate besides
the damage Vncas had sustayned, yet to shew their moderation they would
require of them but two thousand fathome of white wampam for their owne
satisfacon, and that they should presently restore vnto Vncas all Captiues and
Canowes they had taken from him w'h reparacon for his corne spoyled &
destroyed in this warr since they were forbidden by the English, referring all
other difference vnto the next meeting of the Comission's. The Sagamores
and Deputie would have had an abatement in the charge demanded for the
Collonies, and pressed they had spoyled none of Vncas his Corne that was
against the custome and course of their warrs but at last crouing onely some
case in the manner and tymes of payment, and that Vncas might restore such
Captiues & Conowes as hee had taken from them they yelded that part
And the same euening concluded w'h the Comission's a perpetuall peace both
w'h the English and w'h Vncas and all other Indians being frends or sub-
jects to the English and to giue Hostages for the English better securty, the
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

day being spent in these agitation the full issue was referred to the morning, then the Commission's again pronounced to the said Sachems and deputie the former and other particulars for settling and establishing a perpetually peace, and after a due and serious deliberation a full agreement was made and drawne up as followeth.

A Treaty and agreement betwixt the Commission's for the united Colonies of New England on the one part And Pessecus Mexanno eldest of Canownacus sons Jannemo (nts) Neugelett and Wipetamock and others Sagamores of the Narrohiggansets and Nyantick Indians on the other pt made & concluded at Bostone in the Massachusetts the xxvij'h of the six month 1645.

A warr being raised and prosecuted by the Narrohiggansets and Nyantick Indians against Vncas Sagamore of the *Mohegans contrary to former treaties and their express engagements therein, The English Colonies were first put vpon charg and inconvenience in sending men for defence of Vncas, then they sent messengers to the Narrohiggansets & Nyantick Sagamores to stay their warr till the English according to former covenent and agreement had heard their greevances, but w'hout success: And lastly were forced to prepare an offensive warr against them. Yet they Commission's before the warr began sent other Messengers to the Narrohigganset Sagamores to offer them peace vpon due satisfaction for what was past and other just termes for the future.

Pessecus and Mexanno w'h other captaines & Counsellors of the Narrohiggansets and one Deputie for the Nyanticks being come to Bostone, and joyntly affirming they had comission to treate and conclude not onely for the Narrohigganset but for the Nyantick Indians, and engageing themselves one for another were after a larg debate and conference about former greevance betwixt themselves and Vncas, and a due consideracon of former Treaties and agreements w'h the English convinced and acknowledged that they had broken their Covenants and had thereby not onely endamnaged Vncas but had brought much charge and trouble vpon all the English Colonies w'h they confess were just they should satisfy.

It was agreed betwixt the Commission's of the united Colonies and the forementioned Sagamores and Nyantick Deputie That the said Narrohigganset and Nyantick Sagamores should pay or cause to be payd at Boston to the Massachusetts Commission's the full sum of two thousand fathome of good white wampom or a third part of good black wampom peage in foure payments namely five hundred fathome wh'n twenty dayes, five hundred fathome whin
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foure months, five hundred fathome at or before next planting tyme, and five hundred within two yeares next after the date of these presents within two thousand fathome the Comission's accept for satisfaction of former charges expended.

The foresaid Sagamores and Deputie (on the behalf of the Narrohiggansets and Nyantick Indians hereby promise and covenant that they will upon demand and proofe satisfy and restore unto Vncas the Mohegan Sagamore all such Captuines whether men weomen or children and all such Canowes as they or any of their men haue taken, or as many of their owne Canowes in the roome of them full as good as they were within full satisfaction for all such Corne as they or any of their men haue spoyled or destroyed of his or his mens since last planting tyme And ye English Comission's hereby promise that Vncas shall do the like to them.

Whereas there are sondry difference and greevances betwixt Narrohigganset and Nyantike Indians and Vncas his men (within Vncas his absence cannot now be determined) It is hereby agreed that Narrohigganset and Nyantik Sagamores either come themselves or send their deputies to the next meeting of the Comission's for the Colonies either at New haven in Septemb' 1646 or sooner (upon convenient warning) if the said Commissioners do meete sooner fully instructed to declare and make due proofe of their injuries and to submit to the judgment of the Comission's for the united Colonies in grieving or receiuing satisfaction, and the said Comission's (not doubting but Vncas will either come himself or send his deputies in like manner furnished) promise to give a full heareing to both parties within justice without any partial respect according to their allegacions and promises.

The said Narrohiggansett and Nyantick Sagamores and deputies do hereby promise and covenant to keepe and maintaine a firme perpetual peace both within all the English united Colonies and their Successors and within Vncas the Mohegan Sachem and his men within Vssamequin, Pomham, Sokakonooce, Cutchamakin, Shoanan, Passacoñaway, and all other Indian Sagamores and their companies, who are in friendship within or subject to any of the English hereby engaging themselves that they will not at any tyme hereafter, disturb the peace of the Country, by any assaults, hostile attempts, invasions or other injuries, to any of the united Colonies or their Successors or to the aforesaid Indians either in their persons, buildings cattell or goods directly or indirectly, nor will they confederate within any other against them, And if they know of any Indians or others that conspire or intend hurt either against the said English or any Indian subject to or in friendship within them, they will without delay acquaint and give notice thereof to the English Comission's or some of them.
And if any questions or difference shall at any tyme hereafter arise or grow betwixt them and Vncas or any Indians before mentioned, they will according to former engagements (w'h they hereby confirm and ratifie) first acquaint the English & craue their judgments and advice therein, and will not attempt or begin any warr or hostile invasion till they haue liberty and allowance from the Comission's of the united Colonies so to doe.

The said Narrohigganset and Nyantick Sagamores and deputie do hereby promise that they will forthw'h deliver and restore all such Indian fugitives or captiues w'h haue at any tyme fled from any of the English, and are now liuing or abiding w'h or amongst them, or give due satisfaction for them to the Comission's for the Massachusetts, And further that they will (w'hout more delayes) pay or cause to be payd An *yearly tribute a month before Indian harvest evry yeare after this at Boston to the English Colonies for all such Peacotts as liue amongst them according to the former treatie and agreement made at Hartford 1638 namely one fathome of white wampam for evry Peacott man, and half a fathome for eich Peacott youth, and one hand length of wampom for eich Peacott manchild And if Weekwash Cooke refuse to pay this tribute for any peacotts w'h him the Narrohigganset Sagamores promise to assist the English against him. And they further covenant that ye will resigne and yeild vp the whole Peacott Countrey and evry pt of it to the English Colonies, as due to them by conquest

The said Narrohigganset and Nyantick Sagamores and Deputy do hereby promise and covenant, that w'hin fourteen dayes they will bring and deliver to the Massachusetts Comission's on the behalf of all the Colonies foure of their children viz Pissecus his eldest sonn, the sonn of Tassaquanawitt brother to Pissecus Awashawe his sonn and Ewanghho sonn A Nyantick to be kept (as pledges or hostages) by the English till both the foremenconed two thousand fathome of wampom be payd at the tymes aboue expressed, and the differences betwixt themselves and Vncas be heard and ordered, and till these Articles of agreement be vnderwritten at Boston by Janemo, and Wypetock. And further they hereby promise and covenant that if at any tyme hereafter any of ye said children shall make escape or be conveyed away from the English before the premisss be fully accomplished, they will either bring back and deliver to the Massachusetts Comission's the same children, or i they be not to be found, such and so many other children to be chosen by the Comission's for the united Colonies or their Assignes, and that w'hin twenty days after demaund, and in the mean tyme vntil the said foure children be delivered as hostages the Narrohigganset and Nyantick Sagamores and deputie do freely and of their owne accord leaue w'h the Massachusetts
Comission's as pledges for present securitie foure Indians namely Witowash Pomamse Jawashoe Waughwamino, who also freely consent to offer themselves to stay as pledges, till the said children be brought and deliçied as abovesaid.

The Comission's for the united Colonies do hereby promise and agree, That at the charg of the united Colonies the foure Indians now left as pledges shalbe paided for, and that the foure children to be brought and deliçied as hostages, shalbe kept and mayntained at the same charg, that they will require Vncas and his men with all the other Indian Sagamores before named to forbear all acts of hostility against the Narrohigganset & Nyantick Indians for the future. And further all the promises being duly observed and kept by the Narrohigganset and Nyantick Indians and their company; they will at thend of two yeares restore the said children deliçied as hostages and retayne a firme peace with the Narrohigganset & Nyantick Indians and their Successors.

It is fully agreed by and betwixt the said parties that if any hostile attempt be made while this treaty is in hand or before notice of this agreement (to stay former paraçons and direçons) can be giuen, such attempts and the consequents thereof shall on neither pt be accounted a vyolaçon of this Treaty nor a breach of the peace here made and concluded.

The Narrohigganset and Nyantick Sagamores and Deputie hereby agree and couenant to and with the Commission's of the united Colonies, that hencoward they will neither giue graunt, sell or in any manner alienate any part of their Countrey nor any cell of land therein either to any of the English or others without consent or allowance of the said Comission's.

Lastly they pmise that if any Peacott or other he found and discoled amongst them who hath in tyme of peace murthered any of the English, he or they shalbe deliuered to just punishment. In witnes whereof the parties aboue named have interchaungably subscribed these psents the day and yeare aboue written.

The marke of PESSECUS
the mark of AUMSEQUEN
Nyantick Deputy
ABDAS
the mark of POMMUSH
CUTCHAMEKINS

the marke of MEEKESANNO
the marke of WITTOWASH
This treaty and agreement betwixt the Comission's of the united Colonies and the Sagamores and Deputie of Narrohigganset and Nyantick Indians was made and concluded: Benedict Arnold being interpreter vpon his oath Serjeant Callicutt & an Indian his man being present Cutchamakin Josias two Indians acquainted wh the English language assisting therein who opened and cleared the whole treaty and every Article to the Sagamores and Deputy then present.

The Commissioners calling for the number of Males according to the Articles they were brought in from all the Colonies (except from the Massachusetts) whereupon it was ordered, that the number of them be forthwith taken, that the charges of the present expedition against the Narrohigganset &c, And the wampam to be received from them may be equally portioned wh is to be according to the different number of males at *present, and not as it may be when the after payments are to be made. The Comission's also considering the great damage that Vncas the Mohegan Sachem hath sustayned in these warrs, and that much thereof hath befallen him for want of tymely ayde from the Colonyes, they haue therefore ordered that he shall haue one hundred fathome of wampam out of the first payment to the Comission's from the Narrohiggansets &c.

The Comission's considering that the Colonies of Connectacutt and Newhauen, haue expended more then their portions in the late expedition &c and that they have beene out of purse a good value a considerable tympe before the other Colonies were at any charg about the same, haue therefore ordered that they shall haue the five hundred fathome of wampam due vpon the first payment deducting the hundred fathome ordered to be giuen to Vncas.

Whereas the Comissioners were called to Boston vpon extraordinary occasion and the meeting continuing to this day being the first of the seaventh month, so as they cannot assemble at New Hauen at the tyme appoynted in ordinary Course It is therefore agreed and ordered That the next meeting in ordinary course shalbe at Newhauen according to vy Articles.

The Comission's hauing occasion to consider whether by vertue of the Articles of confederacon they haue not power to censure all such as shall offend in any of the yeomploymts as messengers of what Juridiccon souer they bee, and whether all ministerial officers be not subject to their comands in such service as concerns their authortie for the gefell affaires of all the Colonies It was agreed that the Comission's of the sefall Colonies should adjuse wh the gefell Courts of the sefall Jurisdiccon's that such agreements and order may be made therein, as may best conduce to the good of the whole.

Here followeth the Declaracon before menconed.

VOL. I.

1645.

August.

*61

100 fathom ordered to Vncas

September.

400 fathom ordered to Connectacutt Newhauen

Question

What power the comission haue to punish messengers &c officers offending
1645. September.

A Declaraçon of form passages and proceedings betwixt the English and the Narrohiggansets, w'h their confederates, wherein the grounds & justice of the ensuing warr are opened and cleared. Published by order of the Commission's for the United Colonies at Boston the xj' th of the vi' th month 1645.

The most considerable pt of the English Colonies profess they came into these pts of the world w'h desire to advance the Kingdome of the Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy his p'cious ordinances w'h peace (and to his praise *they confess) he hath not fayled their expectaçon hitherto, they haue found safety warmth and refreshing vnder his winges to the satisfacçon of their soules: but they know and haue considered that their Lord and Master is King of Rightousnes and peace y' hee giues answerable lawes and casts his subjects into such A mould and frame that (in their weake measure) they may hold forth his vertues in their course and carriage not onely w'h y' Nations of Europe, but w'h the barbarous natives of this wildernes: and accordingly both in their Treaties and converse they haue had an awfull respect to divine Rules endavoureing to walk vprightly and inoffensiuely and in the middest of many injuries and insolencies to exercise much patience and long suffering towards them.

The Pecott grew to an excesse of vyolence and outrage and proudly turned aside from all wayes of Justice & peace before the sword was drawne or any hostile attempts made against them, During these warrs and after the Pecott w' were subdued the English Colonies were carefull to continue and establish peace w'h the rest of the Indians, both for the p'sent w' for posterity as by seall treaties w'h the Narrohigganset & Mohegan Sagamores may appeare, w'h treaties for a while were in some good measure duly observed by all the Indians, but of late the Narrohiggansets and especially the Nyanticks their confederates haue many wayes injuriously broken and vyolated the same by entertayneing and keepeing amongst them, not onely many of the Pecott nation, but such of them as haue had their hands in the blood & murther of the English seazig & possessing at least a part of the Pecott Countrey, w'h by the right of Conquest justly appertaines to the English, by allureing harbouring and w'hholding seall Pecott captiues fled from the English, and makeing proud and insolent returns when they were redemaunded, and more lately the English had many strong and concurrant Indian testymonies from long Hland Vnboway Hartford Kennebeck, and other parts of Myantenomies ambitious designs travelling through all the Plantacons of the Neighbouring Indians and by promises and guifts laboureing to make himself their vnifsall
Sagamore or goñor, psweading and engageing them at once to cutt of the whole body of the English, these parts: which treacherous plotts were confirmed by the Indians gefall preparaçons, messages, insolencies and outrages against the English and such Indians as were subjects or frends to them, so that they English Colonies to their great charge and damage were forced to arme, to keep strong watch day and night, and some of them to travell w'h Convoyes from one plantaçon to another, and when Myantenomy in his circuler trauell was questioned at Newhauen concerneing these things, instead of other & better satisfacçon hee threatened to cutt off any Indians head that should lay such a charg on him to his face.

*The Comission's by the p'miss observed Myantenomies proud and treacherous disposiçon, yet thought not fitt to yceede against him in that respect till they had collected more legall and convinceing proove.

But when these thinges were under deliberaçon Myantenomy was brought prisoner by Vncas to Hartford & the case being opened and cleared as followeth, hee craued the Comission's advice how to yceed w'h him.

It appeared in a Treaty made w'h the English at Massachusetts 1637 Myantenomy engaged himself not to fight w'h any of the Indians and pticulerly not to invade Vncas w'hout the English consent. And after in Tripar-tite agreement made and concluded at Hartford betwixt Myantenomy & Vncas w'h reference to the English Anno 1638 In w'h one of the Articles was that though either of the said Indian Sagamores should receive injurie from the other, yet neither of them shall make or begin warr untill they had appealed to y* English and till the greevances were first heard & determyned, and if either of them should refuse, the English might assist against and compell the refusing and obstinate pty.

Notwithstanding w'h Myantenony and his Confederates have both secrettly and openly plotted and practised against the life of Vncas, not at all acquainting the English or adviseing w'h them, but more especially of late since the foremençonned plotts and designes were in hand.

First a Pecott Indian one of Vncas his subjects in the spring 1643 aymeing at Vncas his life shot him w'h an arrow through the arme, and p'sently fled to the Narrohiggaensets or their confederates, boasting in the Indian Plantaçons that he had killed Vncas, but when it was knowne that Vncas (thoug wounded) was alivie, the Peacott taught (as was supposed) chaumed his note, affirming that Vncas had cutt through his owne arme w'h a flint and had hired him to say that he had shott and killed him.

Myantenomy being sent for by the Goñor' of the Massachusetts vpon another occasion brought this Peacott w'h him, & would have couered him w'h
the former but when the English out of his owne mouth found him guilty and would have sent him to Vncas his Sagamore Myantenomy earnestly desired he might not be taken out of his hand lest punising hee would send him safe to vncas to be examined punising. But fearing (as it seems) his owne treachery would bee discoued in a day or two he stopped the Po- cotts mouth, by cutting off his head. But at parting hee tould ye Gouvernor in discontent, that hee would come no more to Boston.

After this some attempts were made (as is reported) to take away Vncas life by poysion and by sorcery, ye daye sine some of Sequassons company (an Indian Sagamore allyed vnto an intimate confedaurate with Myantenomy) shott at Vncas with an arrow or two as he was going downe Conectacutt Riuer, Vncas according to the foremenconed Treaty 1638 complayned and the English by mediation sought to make peace, but Sequasson expressing his dependence on Myantenomy refused, and chose warr, they fought and Vncas had the victory

Lastly Myantenomy wthout any quocation from Vncas (vnnlesse the Dis- apoyntment of former plotts proked) and sodainely wthout denouncing warr, came vpon ye Mohegans wth nine hundred or a thousand men, when Vncas had not half so many to defend himself; Vncas before the batalla told My- antenomy, that hee had many wayes sought his life, and for the sparing of blood offered by a single combat betwixt themselues to end the quarrell; but Myantenomy presuming vpon the number of his men would have nothing but a battell, the yssue fell contrary to expectacion his men were routed, di- uers of his considerable men slayne and himself taken prisoner.

These thynge being duly wayed the Comission's judged that Vncas could not be safe whilst Myantenomy liued, wherefore the thought hee might justly put such a treacherous and blood thirsty enemie to death, but advised him to doe it in his owne jurisdiccon wthout torture or cruelty. And Vncas hauing hitherto showed himself a frend to the English and in this and for- mer outrages (according to the treaty) cruasung their advice if the Narrohig- gansets or their confederates should for his just execucion vjustly assault him, the Comission's for the Colonies prised Vncas to assist and pteect him.

Vncas herevpon slew an enemie but not the enmy against him, the Narrohiggansets soone fell to new contriuements, they pretended they had payd a Ransome for their Sachems life and gaue in ptcular about foutry pounds.

This for a while cast an imputacon of foule wthout dealing vpon Vncas, but in Septembr 1644 the English Comission's meeting at Hartford sent for the Narrohiggunset Sachems or their deputies desiring them they might be in- structed to make good their charge.
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

Vnca's came himself, they sent their deputies, but after due examination it appeared that some loose discourse had passed, that for such quantities of Wampum and such p'cels of other goods to a great value there might have beene some p'ability of sparing his life, that no such p'cels were brought, and the Narrohigganset Deputies did not alreadg much lesse proue that any Ransome was agreed, nor soe much as any serious treaty begun, to redeeme their imprisoned Sachem, and for y* wampam and goods sent as they weree but smale p'cels and scarce considerable for such A purpose, so they were disposed by Myantynomy himselfe to sondry psons for curtesies receiued during his imprisonment and vpon hope of further favour. The Narrohigganset Deputies saw their proofes fell far short of former p'tences *and were sylient. The Commission's promised that vpon better eudence hereafter, they should haue due satisfaction.

Wherevpon a Treaty was made, and both p'ties were engaged that all hostilitie should cease till planting tyme 1645 and after that they would giue thirty dayes warninge either at the Massachusets or Hartford, before the treaty should cease. Yet in February last the Narrohiggansets by Messengers sent to Boston, declared that vnlesse Vnca's would redeeme one hundred and sixty fathome of Wampam or come to a new hearing within sixe weeks they would beginn the warr.

This crossed the former agreement and the season was such that neither Commission's could be aduised w'h, nor could vncas travell if notice had bene giuen. After w'h about or before planting tyme Tantoqueson a Mohegan Captaine who tooke Myantnomy prisoner was dangerously and treacherously wounded in the night as hee slept in his Wigwam, and other hostile acts were on both p'ties attempted in a private and underhand way as they could take advantage each against other.

But since the Narrohiggansets have at seall tymes, openly invaded Vncas, so that Conectaricut and New Hauen, were forced according to engagement to send men, from those Colonies for his p'sent defence, but w'h expresse direcc'on not to begin any offensive warr against the Narrohigganset or their confederates till further order. In the meane tyme Messengers were sent to the Conectaricut & Newhauen, and forces sent to y* Vncas to ayde Vncas & defend. Messengers sent to y* Narrohigganset & Mohegan Indians, mynding them of their former treaties & Messengers sent the second tyme.

1645.
September.

Not proved.

65

War cease till planting tyme.

Vnseasonable weather

Tantoqueson wounded in his wigwam

160 fathome of wampam demanded.
truce, desiring them to send their deputies instructed and furnished with authority, to declare and open the grounds of the warr, to give and receive due satisfaction and to restore and settle peace.

At first the Narrohigganset Sachem gave a reasonable and fair answer that he would send guides with them to the Mohegans, and if Vncas consented he would send his Deputies to the Commission's, and during eight days hostility should cease, but he soon repented of this moderation, told the English Messengers his mynd was changed, sent private instructions to the Nyantick Sachem, after the delivery of whom, there was nothing but proud and insolent passages, the Indian guides with the English Messengers brought with them from Pumham and Sokakanoco were by frownes and threatening speeches, discouraged and returned, no other guides could be obtained though much pressed, (they knew as the expressed themselves) *by the course holden at Hartford last yeare, that you Commissio's would mediate and presse for peace, but they were resolved to have no peace without Vncas head, it mattered not who begann the warr, they were resolved to continue it, the English should withdraw their garrison from Vncas, or they would take it as a breach of former Covenants, and would proceed as many Mowhauges, as they English should afront them with, that they would lay the English cattle on heapes as heigh as their houses, that no English man should stir out of his doore to pisse, but he should be killed.

They revyled Vncas charged him with cutting through his owne arme, and saing the Narrohigganset had shot him, affirmed that he would now murther the English Messengers as they went or returned (if he had opportunity) and lay it upon the Narrohiggansets.

The English messengers upon this rude and vnciull vsage wanting guides to pceede and fearing danger returned to the Narrohiggansets, acquainted Pissicus with the former passages, desired guides from him, he (in scorne as they apprehended it) offered them an old Pea cott Squaw, but would afford no other guides: there also they conceived themselves in danger, three Indians with hatchets standing behynd the Interpreter in a suspicious manner, while he was speaking with Pissicus, and the rest frowning and expressing much distemper in their countenance and carriage. The English Messengers not hoping for better successe at that tyme departed, telling Pissicus that if he would returne any other answer, he should send it to the English trading house where they intended to lodg that night. In the morning he invited them to returne and promised them a guide to Vncas but would graunt no cessation of armes. When they came to Providence they understood that in their absence a Narrohigganset Indian had beene there, and being himself
to be of Coneettacut spake in that dyialect, but could not put of the Narrohigganset\(^{\text{c}}\) tone, hee tould Benedict Arnold\(^{\text{c}}\) wyfe (who well vnderstood the Indian language) that the English Messengers should not passe to the Mohegans, he knew they should haue no guides, but should be destroyed in the woods as they trauelled toward\(^{\text{c}}\) Vncas.

Thus the English Messengers returned and the Interpreter vnder his hand and vpon his Oath related the former passages (with others (lesse material) more largely.

Mr Williams by the Messengers wrote to the Commission's assureing them that the Countrey would sodaineely bee all on fire meaneing by warr; that by strong reasons and arguments hee could convince any man thereof, that was of another mynd, that the Narrohiggansets had beene w'h the Plantacons combyned w'h Prudence and solemnly treated and setled a Newtrality w'h them: w'h fully shewes their Counsells and setled resolu\(^{\text{s}}\)ons for warr.

Thus while the Commission's in care of the publike peace sought to quench the fyre kindled amongst the Indians these children *of strife breath out threatenings \(^{\text{a}}\)vocations and warr ag\(^{\text{e}}\): the English themselues: so that valesse they should dishonor and \(^{\text{a}}\)voke God, by \(^{\text{a}}\)volateing a just engagement, \(^{\text{a}}\)expose the Colonies to contempt and danger from the Barbarians they cannot but exercise force when no other means will \(^{\text{a}}\)payle to reduce the Narrohiggansets and their confederats to A more just and sober temper.

The eyes of other Indians vnder the \(^{\text{b}}\)tection of the Massachusett\(^{\text{c}}\) and not at all engaged in this quarrell are (as they haue exprest themselues to the English Messengers) fastened vpon the English w'h strict observa\(^{\text{c}}\)on, in what manner and measure they \(^{\text{a}}\)uide for Vncas his safety: If hee \(^{\text{a}}\)ish they will charge it vpon them who might haue preserved him, and no Indians will trust the English if they now broke engagements, either in the \(^{\text{a}}\)sent or succeeding gefiations. Yf Vncas be ruined in such a cause, they foresee their heads vpon the next \(^{\text{a}}\)tence shalbe deli\(^{\text{f}}\)ed to the will of the Narrohiggansets, w'h whom therefore they shalbe forced to comply, as they may for their future safety, and the English may not trust an Indian in y\(^{\text{e}}\) whole Countrey. The \(^{\text{a}}\)misss being weighed it clearely appeares That God calls the Colonies to a Warr.

The Narrohiggansets and their Confederats rest on their numbers weapons and opertunities to do mischeefe as probably as of ould Ashur Amaleck and the Philistins with others did confedare against Israel: So Sathan may stir up and combyne many of his Instruments against the Churches of Christ: but their Redeemer is the Lord of Hostes, the mighty
one in battle, all the shields of the earth are in his hands, he can save by fewe \( ^{\text{by weake means, aswell as by many and great \text{In him they trust.}}} \)

The Commissioners taking into consideration the matter concerneth the peace made betwixt the government of the Massachusetts and monsieur De Aulney referred to this meeting for confirmation or abrogation. And such questions and positions as have been delivered unto them, both by the Commissioners for the Massachusetts Colonies as also by Mr Saltenstall and Mr Hawthorne employed by the general Court to enquire about the proceedings of Captaine Haukens and other of the English in aid of monsieur De Latore against monsieur De Aulney, and also some questions appounded by one of the Elders concerning the same matter, and having pused the said Articles of agreement, and all such letters \( ^{\text{other writings as concern the said affaires, haue (vpon mature advice and deliberacon) stated, resolved and answered the said positions and questions as here followeth.}} \)

1 Whether monsieur Latore being a French man borne, accepting his land from the Canada Company, and of Commission of Lieutenant of those pts from the King of France, be not concluded thereby (both in facto and de jure) to be a subject of France and to hold all his estate in Accady of the Crowne of France?

2 Monsieur Latore being knowne and concluded to be subject of the King of France, and his lands to be accounted (by Custome of all States of Europe) as belonging to that Crowne whether these confederate Colonies of new England (being strangers to that Kingdome of France and the affaires of that State) may judg of the validitie, of any of the proceedings against Latore there?

Answered negatiuely.

3 If monsieur Latore his person, estate and cause belonging to the Jurisdiction, and cognizance of the Crowne of France should be apparently injured, or oppressed by monsieur De Aulney, whether the said United Colonies, haue any lawfull calling to giue assistance to monsieur Latore against monsieur De Aulney, holding forth the Authority of the King of France for his warrant?

Answered negatiuely.

4 When monsieur Latore arrived here, in the ship of monsieur Mooroone, wh
Comission from the Vice-Admirall of France for bringing supply to Latore (styled therein Leiftennant Gefall of the King of France) and therein required all the Subjects of France and desired all others to yeld him assistance, as occasion should require, whether in this case the voluntaries, might lawfully be putted, to goe in ayde of Latore, according to the request of the said Comission?

Answered That in reference and respect to the State of France, it might be done, and so it appeared to have beene allowed in France.

Whether such Volunters (as were putted to goe in ayd of Latore vpon such grounds and intimations as is expressed in the former question) invading Mons' de Aulney in his owne habitation &c. do by such action lay this Goverment under guilt or ptitipaçon of any hostility, or injurie w'th might be comitted thereby

Answered. That in reference to the State of France volunteers going forth as before w'ho Comission or encouragement to do any vnlawfull act the State so puttting them, doth not fall vnder guilt, vnlesse by some after neglect of Duty.

*Whether Mons'. De Aulney his Intimaçon of the State of France their satisfacçon concernyng the Voluntary ayde afforded Latore and the Articles of peace concluded therevpon doe not barr Mons' De Aulney from requireing any further satisfacçon from this goyment otherwise then in a way of psecu- tion in a course of ciuill justice against ptcular psons intressed?

Answered. That Mons' De Aulney hauing by his letters Septemb't 20th 1644 declared what construcçon the Kinge of France had made of the late voluntary Ayde afforded Latore, chargeing the fault vpon the vice Ad- mirall of France, And ordering that peace should be kept w'th the English, And De Aulney himself by his Agent Mons' De Marie hauing concluded A peace w'th the Goyment of the Massachusets, not excepting nor menconing therein ethier their damage or repairacçon: wee see not why he should now require satisfacçon from the said Goyment for former acts done by the said Volunteers without their Comission or consent.

Whether Mons' De Aulney his seazing the Catch of Joseph Grafton going w'th puissions to Latores fort and refuseing to gine satisfacçon &c be a breach of the peace on his pte?

Answered, negatивely.
Whether the carrying home Latores Lady from Boston in the Shipps of Strangers riding in our Harbour, or the attempt of the said Grafton to carry pursions to Latores fort being both done w' hout the Assistants of this Go- ment be a breach of the peace on our pt?

Answered. That vpom consideračon of the Articles agreed vpon w'h Mons': Marie there appears no breach of the peace in either.

Whether the Mortgage or conveyance made from Mons' Latore to Major Gibbons of his fort & after the Comission of the King of France to Mons: De Aulney was made knowne to vs be of any force against the said De Aulney especially now after the fort hath beene seized into the hands of the King of France by Authoritie of the said Comission?

Answered. Negatiuely. for ought appears at p'sent vpon what wee haue scene.

Whether the Comission's are to take cognizance of the former injuries offered to any of the Confederates (as that of Penobscott) & seing the parties inpressed do not now complayne?

Answered. They Comissioners conceiue they neede not expresse their thoughts herein, till the parties interrested shall call for them.

Whereas some hostile acts appears to haue beene committed against Mons'. De Aulney in killing some of his men *and destroying and takeing his goods, by some of those English who went forth vnder the Co mâund of Cap-taine Haukins and joyned w'h Mons'. Latore his men therein, whether this act may bee justyfyable in him and the rest of those English, or if they ought not to be called to an account for the same?

Answered. It doth not appeare to the Comission's that Capitaine Hawkins or any vnder him had any Comission from the goûnor of the Massachusetts or any other to attempt any hostile act agnst: Mons'. De Aulney, nor to enquire after wronges or require satisfaccon from the one to the other, nor why hee or they should joyne with Mons' Latores men in that way of force after he had receiued Mons' De Aulneys Letter: but Capitaine Hawkins being now absent, they leave him to answere for himself.

Whereas the Comission's haue beene further mooued by some of the Court of the Massachusetts to consider of the said hostile act committted by Capitaine Haukins and the English w'h him.
They answer thereunto in effect as before viz. They conceive that Captaine Haukins or those w'h him have don severall things against Mons'. De Aulney of weighty concernement (w'hout Comission from hence) w'h are justly questionable, but the cause depending as they hear in the Court of the Massachusets they refer it to the due course of Justice.

Lastly the Comission's vpon serious advice considered doe assent (as is hereafter expressed) to the Articles of peace made betweene the Goſſenent and Mons' De Aulney, if hee agree and ratyfye them vnder his hand. The ratyficacon now drawne vp as here followeth in English (but it was translated into Latine) and vnder the former agreement exemplyfied 

An agreement between John Endicott Goſſenor of the Massachusets in New England and the rest of the Majestrats there And Mons': Marie Commissioner for Mons': De Aulney Knight Goſſenor and Leiftenant of his heignesse the King of France in Accaday A Province of New France made and confirmed at Boston in the Massachusets aforesaid the eight day of the eight month 1644.

The Goſſenor and Majestrat' do pmise to Mons': Marie aforesaid That they and all the English w'hin the Jurisdiction of the Massachusets in New England shall obserue and keepe firme peace w'h Mons': De Aulney Goſſenor &c and all the French vnder his Goſſenent in Accady and also Mons': Marie pmiseth for Mons': de Aulney that hee and all his people shall keepe firme peace alsoe w'h the Goſſenor and majestrat' aforesaid, and all the Inhabitants of the said Jurisdiction of the Massachusets *and that it shalbe lawfull for all their people aswell French as English to trade eich w'h other, so as if any occasion of offence shall happen, neither of them shall attempt any thing against the other in a hostile way except complaint & manifestacon of the Injurie be first made and satisfaccon according to equitie bee not gien Provided alwayses that ye Goſſenor and Majestrat' aforesaid bee not bound to restrayne their Merchant' from tradeing w'h the ships w'h what people soeuer, whether French or others in what place soeuer inhabiting. Provided also that the full ratyficacon and conclusion of this agreement be referred to the next meetinge of the Comission's of the united Colonies of New England for the continuance or abrogation thereof and in the mean time to remayne firme and inviolable.

The Comission's for the united Colonies of New England hauing pused and considered the agreement and Articles abowe written, and being desireous
that a firme & general peace might be mayntayned betweene the English and all their Neighbours, that every one might pursue the common intention of subduing this wilderness for the use of man in that way for w'h the earth was first giuen to the sonses of Adam, and for bringing these barbarous people first to civilitie (and so by diuine assistance) to the knowledg of the true God and our Lord Jesus Christ. It seems fitt and necessary vnto them, that the agreement & Articles afore specifyed (comprehending therein all the said united Colonies) should be confirmed. But whereas there are certaine questions and injuries on both pts alledged and charged, the Comission's are willing that in due tyme and place ye' same shalbe duly heard and composed according to justice, and that peace in the meane tyme, be fully and firmly kept by the English Colonies according to the late Agreement. Provided that Mons' De Aulney under his owne hand doe confirme and observe the same.

These foregoing Conclusions were subscribed by the Comission's for the seall Jurisdictions this second of Septemb: 1645.

JOHN WINTHROP Pres't.
HERBERT PELHAM
THO: PRENCE.
JOHN BROWNE.

GEO: FENWICK
EDWA: HOPKINS.
THEOPH: EATON.
STEPHEN GOODYEARE.
At a meetinge of the Commissioners for the united Colonies in New England at New Haven 9th 7ber. 1646.

The Articles of Confederation being read, an order of the general Court of the Massachusetts dated the sixt of the third moneth 1646, was presented & read, whereby it appeared that John Endicott and Herbert Pelham esq'r, were chosen Commissioners for that Colony for a full compleat yeare, & were invested with full power & authority accordinge to the tenure of the said articles, and an order made thereupon at the meetinge at Boston the 7. 7ber 1643.

Mr. John Browne, & Mr. Timothy Hatherley presented a like order of the general Court of Plymouth the second of the 4th moneth, 1646, at which time they were chosen Commissioners for that Colony for one yeare, accordinge to the tenure of the aforementioned articles.

A like order of the general Court at Hartford for the jurisdiction of Connecticut was produced, whereby Edward Hopkins & John Heynes esq'r, were chosen Commissioners according to the tenure of the said Articles for one yeare, with order was dated the 9th of the second moneth 1646.

Theophilus Eaton esq'r. & Mr. Stephen Goodyear were chosen Commissioners for the Colony of Newhaven for one yeare, accordinge to the tenure of said Articles, as by an order of that general Court dated the 30th of the 8th moneth, 1645. appeared.

Theophilus Eaton was chosen President for this meetinge of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Connecticute complayned of several insolencies & injuries with an high hand lately comitted & maintayned by the Dutch Agent, & some of his family to the disturbance of the peace there; And a Protest lately sent by the Dutch Governoure against New Haven, with the answere returned were read.

The Protest was written in Latine, the contents in English was as followeth.

We William Kift general Director, & the Senate of new Netherlands, for the high and mighty Lords the States of the United Belgicke Provinces,
for his Excellency the Prince of Orange, \( \epsilon \) for the *most* noble Lords, the Administrators of the West India Company. To these Theophilus Eaton Governoure of this place, by vs called the Red Hills in New Netherland, but by the English called, New Haven, we giue notice that some yeares past, yours (without any occasion given by vs, \( \epsilon \) without any necessity imposed vp\( \delta \) them, but with an vsatisfiable desire of possessinge that w\( \text{h} \) is ours, against our Protestations, against the law of Nations \( \epsilon \) the auncient league betwixt the Kings Ma\( \nu \) of greate Britaine, \( \epsilon \) our supiours have indirectly entred the limit\( \epsilon \) of New Netherland, vsurped diverse places in them, \( \epsilon \) haue bene very injurous vn\( \nu \)o vs, neither haue they given satisfac\( \text{\textc{c}} \)n though oft required: And because you \( \epsilon \) yours haue of late determined to fasten your foote neare Mauritius River in this Province, \( \epsilon \) there not onely to disturb our trade (of noe man hitherto questioned) \( \epsilon \) to draw it to yourselves, but vtterly to destroy it, were compeld againe to Protest, \( \epsilon \) by these presents doe protest against you as against breakers of the peace, and disturbers of the publicke quiet, That if you doe not restore the places you haue vsurped, \( \epsilon \) repaire the losse we haue suffered, we shall by such meanes as God a\( \text{f} \)foords, manfully recover them. Neither doe we thincke this crosseth y\( \text{e} \) publicke peace but shall cast the cause of the ensuinge euill vpon you. Given in Amsterdam forte. August 3. 1646. New stile.

WILLIAM KIEFT.

The answere was returned in Latine to the said protest the Contents as followeth.

To the Right Wo\( \text{r} \) William Kieft Governoure of the Dutch in New Netherland.

Sr.

By some of yours I haue receaued a Protest vn\( \nu \)der your hand Da\( \tt \) Aug: 3. 1646. wherein you pretend we haue indirectly entred the limit\( \epsilon \) of New Netherland, vsurped diverse places in them, \( \epsilon \) haue offred you many injuries, Thus in generall, \( \epsilon \) in reference to some yeare past, more pticularly that to the disturbance, ne\( \nu \)y to the vtter destruction of your trade, we haue lately set foote neare Mauritius River in that province \( \epsilon \)

We doe truely professe we know noe such River, nor can conceiue what River you intend by that name vn\( \text{lesse} \) it be that w\( \text{h} \) the English haue longe \( \epsilon \) still doe call, Hudsons River. Nor haue we at any time *formerly or lately entred vpon any place to w\( \text{h} \) you had, or haue any knowne title, nor in any other respect bee\( \nu \)e injurios to you. It is true we haue lately vpon Pawgussett River w\( \text{h} \) falls into the sea in the midst of the English Plantations,
built a small house within our owne limits, many miles nay leagues from the Manhattoes from your tradinge house ℒ from any porte of Hudsons River, at which we expect little trade but can compell none, the Indians beinge free to trade with you, vs, Connecticute, M Matthausets, or with any others: nor did we build there till we had first purchased a due title from the true proprietors: what injuries ℒ outrages in our persons ℒ estates at the Manhattoes in Delawar River ℒ we haue receiued from you, our former letters ℒ protest doe both declare ℒ proue to all ℒ you haue hitherto given very vnsatisfyinge answers: But what ever our losses ℒ sufferinge haue beene, we conceiue we haue neither done, nor returned any thinge even vnto this day, but what doth agree with the law of God, the law of Nations, ℒ with that ancient confederation ℒ amity betwixt our superiours at home, see that we shall readily refer all questions and difference ℒ betwixt you ℒ vs even from first to last to any due examination ℒ judgem:\^t, either heere or in Europe ℒ by these presents doe refer them, beinge well assured that his Ma^v: our so\'aigne Lord Charles Kinge of greate Britaine ℒ the Parliament of England now assembled will maintaine their owne right ℒ our just liberties against any who by vnjust encrochment shall wronge them or theirs, ℒ that your owne Principalvs vpon a due ℒ mature consideration will alsoe see ℒ approve the righteousness of our proceedings.


The premises beinge dueley considered both in reference to Hartford ℒ New haven the Commissioneres thought fitt to expresse their apprehentions in writinge to the Dutch Gov: in latine but the Contents as followeth.

To the Right wo\^r: William Kieft. Governor. ℒ

Sr

Vpon a due consideration how peace (a choice blessinge) may be continued, we are carefull to enquire ℒ search into those difference ℒ offences see longe continued betwixt some of our confederates ℒ your selues: It is now neare 3 yeares since the Governor of the Matthausets by consent ℒ advice of the Counsell of that Colony, did paticularly propounde to your consideration sundry injurious ℒ vnworthy passages done by your Agent vpon the fresh River, ℒ some of his family vpon our brethen at Hartford to all ℒ w\'h you returned an Ignoramus, with an offensive addicion w\'h we leaue to a review ℒ better consideration, what inquiry ℒ order you after made ℒ tooke to suppresse such miscarriages for the future, we haue not heard, certainly your Agent, ℒ his
company are now growne to a strange \(\varepsilon\) unsufferable bouldnes (we hope without Comission) An Indian captiue liable to publike punishment fled from her Mr\(^{\text{st}}\) at Harford is entertayned in your house, at Harford, \(\varepsilon\) though required by the Magestrate is vnder \(\text{v}\)\(^{\text{st}}\) hands of your Agent there denied, \(\varepsilon\) we heare she is either married, or abused by one of your men: Such a servant is parte of her Masters estate, \(\varepsilon\) a more considerable part then a beast, our children will not longe be secure if this be suffered: your Agent himselfe in height of disorder \(\varepsilon\) contempt of authority, resists the watch at Harford, draws \(\varepsilon\) breaks his rapier vpon their weopens and by flight escapes, had he bene slaine in this proud affront, his bloud had beene vpon his owne head: Lastly to passe by other particulars, some of your horses beinge pownded for damage done in the English Corne, your Agent \(\varepsilon\) 4 more made an assault, and stroke him who legally sought justice, \(\varepsilon\) in an hostile way tooke away his teame and laden.

We haue also scene a Protest of yours. Da\(\text{\textdegree}\) Aug: 3. 1646 New stile, against our confederat\(\varepsilon\) of New-haven with their Answere Da\(\text{\textdegree}\) Aug: 12\(^{\text{th}}\). \(\varepsilon\) delivered to lietenant Baxtay yo\(\text{r}\) messenger: vpon our most serious consideration of the Contents togeither with their title heere held forth we conceiu this Answere fayre \(\varepsilon\) just, and hope it will cleare their proceedings, and giue you full satisfaction, yet to prevent inconveniences w\(\text{h}\) may grow by any part of the premises, we haue sent this bearer, by whome we desire such a returne as may testify your concurrence with vs to embrace \(\varepsilon\) pursue righteousnes \(\varepsilon\) peace.

Vpon information that the Dutch Governor in a \(\varepsilon\)re to the Governor of the Mattachusets chargeth Mr Whitinge, one of the Magistrates of Connecticut \(\text{v}\)\(^{\text{st}}\) at the Manhattoes he should say, The English were foole to suffer the Dutch to live there, Mr Whitinge vpon other occasions beinge now at New haven \(\text{y}\)\(^{\text{r}}\) Comissioners enquired of him what had passed \(\ast\)betwixt him \(\varepsilon\) the Dutch Governoure, or him \(\varepsilon\) others at the Manhattoes, \(\varepsilon\) therevpon in English wrote another letter to the Dutch Governoure as followeth.

S\(\text{r}\). since your former dated the fifth of this present we haue spoken with Mr Whitinge concerninge words you chandge him with in yo\(\text{r}\) letter to the Governoure of the Mattachusets, he professeth he neither remembreth nor knoweth any such words spoken by him, \(\varepsilon\) we could wish that all such provokinge \(\varepsilon\) threatninge language might be forborne on both \(\text{p}\)\(\text{t}\)\(\varepsilon\), as contrary to that peace \(\varepsilon\) neighbourly correspondency w\(\text{h}\) we desire sincerely to preserve betwixt the 2. Nations. Mr Whitinge complains of a sentence lately
passed against him in his absence at the Manatoes, when he had noe Agent there to pleade to his cause, or to give in his evidence, that demandinge a just debt longe since due from some of yours, he received neither that helpe of Justice from yo' selfe, nor soe faire an answer as the cause required he expected, we are assured you will both grante him a review in the forsa he free passage for recoveringe debt as all the Colonies will readily doe to any of yours in our Court, yf in your answer to our former you will please to adde a word or two concerninge the fomisses, it may settle a right understandinge betwixt vs, we rest, Yours, &c September. 7th 1646. old style.

Both these letters were sent by Lieutenat Godfrey a messenger to the Dutch Governoure the same day.

The Comissioners consideringe the treacherous disposition of the Indians, how hard a thinge it is to continue any firme peace with them, how skillfull they growe in the use of pecore, powder & shott insolent thereby, withall how plentifully those who liue aboute neare the French and Dutch are (though at high prices) furnished with them, the Traders of both Nations preferring profit to their owne & neighbours safety, thought it their duty to revive strength what former provision hath bene made, that such disorderly dangerous tradinge may not onely be straitened, but suppressed in all those Colonies according to their place trust, they doe therefore confirme the order made at Hartford in Septemb: 1644 hopinge that neither any generall Court, nor magistrate within those Colonies, will vpon any occasion or for any respect giue license or use any Conivance contrary to the scope and true meaninge thereof, And whereas three of the Colonies haue already made orders to regulate tradinge with others in those provisions for war, the Comissioners for Mattachusetts, Connecticut & New haunt & the Comissioners for Plimoth in particular, where for want of such an order some traders haue lately taken too much liberty to carry sell considerable quantities of powder shott, or lead to at the Manatoes w'h hath bene as fewell to the fire, a means to continue increase an indirect hurtfull trade the Dutch have with the Indians, are intreated to preserue the orders already made, with due seriousnes to propounde to the severall generall Court that speedily some wholesome provision may be made vnder a weighty penalty, that none within their particular respective Jurisdictions sell or cause to be solud directly or indirectly any gun or guns of what name or sorte soever, any powder, shott, bullet lead swords or any other weapons or instruments proper used for war to any person or persons out of these or any of these Jurisdictions without license vnder the hands of two magistrates of the Jurisdiction, or at
least under the hand of one Magistrate & two Deputies intrusted for the publicke affaires, And that all every such license shall from time to time be kept in a booke or memoriall in writtinge that all the pcells or particulars with the quantities soe licensed, the persons to whome, the grounds for wh'ch, vpon occasion may be considered by the generall Courte or Comissioners for the Colonies.

Mr Hopkins & Mr Heynes acquainted the Comissioners with a murtherous plott & designe Sequasson is charged with against themselves, Mr Whitinge, that his accuser formerly hired by Sequasson to murther an Indian petty Sachem, offers to witnes this to his face, that the wampan given with Sequassons senr false excuses flight makes the evidence probable, if not certaine, that Sequasson doth not yet come to cleare himselfe, though twice sent for by Mr Heynes; The Comissioners consideringe the premises thought fit once againe to send for him with safe Conduct vnder their hands, accordingly gaue instructions to Jonathan Gilbert, as followeth.

You are with all convenient speedy to repaire to Warranok or such other place where you understand Sequasson abides, havinge obtayned opportunity to speake with him, you are to give him to understand that the Comissioners for all the English Coloyes, (viz) Mattachusets, Plimouth, Connecticut New haven who are betrusted with matters of peace war in behalfe of all the Colonies, beinge now met at New haven have bene enformed which the said Sequasson, some others are accused by a certaine Indian sometimes residing with him, of a plot conspiracy entered into by them for the killinge of Mr Hopkins, Mr Heynes Mr Whitinge of Hartford, that the said Indian was hyred by them for the effectinge thereof, havinge rec'd part of his pay for the same in 3 girdles of wampan w'h he hath brought to the English, with promises of a far greater quantity when the designe was accomplished: you are further to acquainte the said Sequasson, that the Comissioners aforesaid beinge very desirous to understand the truth or falshood of the premises, doe by you tender to him an open willinge care vpon notice hereof, if he forthwith repaire to them at the place of meetinge at New haven readily to heare impartially to consider what alleadge evidence in his owne defence in the presence before the face of his accuser, who tenders himselfe ready to make good his accusation.

You are for his further encouragement herein to gie the said Sequasson to know, that the Comissioners did promise that he should receive noe disturbance or molestation in his repaire to them from any of the English or any others by their knowledge or consent, the like free liberty passage he shall have
in his returne backe whatsoever the discovery of the case shalbe. But if notwithstandinge the aforesd encouragement he refuse psonally to appe before the Commissioners for the clearinge of himselfe, you may let him know, that the withdraweing of himselfe will much increase the suspition of his guilt to all the English, he induce them to proceede in answerable courses towards him: Yf there be any other Indians at Warranok or thereabouts, whome you know to be accused of the aforesaid plott togeither with Sequasson, you are to require them to repairie hither alsoe in the name of the Commissioners to cleare them selues, if they desire to stand right in the eies of the English he havinge caused them all fully to understand those instructions, you are to take their answere in writing he to returne it to us with all convenient speede.

Jonathan Gilbert vnderstandinge where Sequasson was, went to have spoken with him, (but as he conceiued) the Indians prevented him, he gaue notice to Sequason who thereupon fled he could not be mett with: But a few dayes after Nepinsoyt he Naimataigue two Sagamoers with other Indians came to New haven, he informed the Commissioners that they were freinds to Sequason, he had bene with him at the Mattachusetts he intimated he had presented the Governoure with Wampam, but the Governoure would not accept the present, onely would give it house roome he wished them to attend the Commissioners at this meetinge, if Sequason cleared himselfe then he would tell them more aboutes the present, they alsoe professed respect to the English he said they had brought down Sequason to cleare himselfe, that one of them held him by one arme, he the other by the other, yet when he was neare New haven, almost at the towne fence, he brake from them he made an escape, they added alsoe that he was ashamed to come because he had brought no present. The Commissioners tould them they intended Sequason no hurt, but desired to bring him his accuser face to face, that he should have a just hearinge in their presence: But as they were assured ye Governor of the Massachusetts would returne his present, if he did not cleare himselfe, se the Commissioners would neither accept any present if tendered, nor should the want of it prejudice his cause. The Commissioners were by some other Indians informed, that Sequason was within a mile of New haven he it was considered he would gladly make his peace some other way then by a due examination he tryall. The two Sagamoers said he was afraied he durst not come, though he confessed it was just he should come he cleare himselfe if innocent, all with being considered the Commissioners conceiued, that Sequason whither guilty or afraied of the English, would be plottinge against them, and soe
proe dangerous, wherefore they thought fitt ε ordered, that all iust ε prudent means should be used (his life preserved) to bringe him to tryall that the matter might some way be ishewed.

In the meane time they thought fitt to examine Wotchibrok a Potatuke Indian Sequasons accusor, who waited to give evidence against him, he beinge warned by Thomas Stanton the Interpreter to speake nothing but truth, affirmed that beinge this last springe in a wigwam with Sequason at Warranot ε ready to depart, Sequason perswaded him to *stay three daies, thence he drew him to the Falls above M'. Pincheons, when they had bene there fowre dayes, Wontibrou would haue bene gone to ^ to see some freinds, Sequason told him it was dangerous to travell that way he would be killed, walked along with him to a springe, ε there told him that if ever he would doe him the said Sequason a kindenes now was the time, he was almost ruyned, ε the English at Harford the cause of it, he should therefore go to Hartford ε kill M'. Hopkins, M'. Heynes or M'. Whitinge ε he would giue him a greate rewarde, ε thereupon pluckt out of his bagg, three girdles of wampam ε gaue them to him with a peice of a girdle to play and promised him much more. Wotchibrook told him it was dangerous to kill an English Sachem, they would finde out the murtherer and pursue him to death, what wold then wampam doe him good. Sequason said he had store of wampam, when the thing was done, they would fly togetheir to the Mowhaukes, But in the way when they came to the Wampog Indians, he should gие it out that Vnkus had hire him for so much wampam ε that would sett the English against Vnkas, ε then he the said Sequason should rise againe, ε he further told this examinatε Naimetaigue one of the forementioned Sagomores that came on the behalfe of Sequason ε his father knew ε approved the said murther. Wotchibrough further saith that having taken the aforesaid wampam he remembered that himselfe had taken formerly Busshege ε brought him to the English who for a murtherous attempt at Stanford, was put to death at New hauen, that if he should kill any English by such means, he should goe in feare of death all the dayes of his life, ε that for bringinge in Busshege he had a gratuity from the English, ε for discovery of the plot he should finde favor ε he thought the favoure of the English with security would be better to him than Sequasons wampam with feare ε danger, he therefore came first to Tuncksus ε the next day to Hartford ε discovered Sequasons practise, he saith further that Sequason hearinge of the discovery spake to Rominot an Indian, ε he sent 64 by another Indian to this examinant, desiringe him to conceale ε hide as much as he could of the plot ε not to lay
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

all open, but he in anger *had the said six pence hold his peace, he had dis-
covered it *would hide nothinge.

Two petitions were presented to the Commissioners from John Griffin, Ed-
ward Elmar & others, complayninge that some Indian or Indians had wilfully
* malitiously burned some quantities of Pitch & tar of theirs together with
beddinge, a Cart & its furniture with heapes of Candlewood, tooles &
work for greater quantities of pitch & tar in value (as they expresse it)
above 100t particularly they complayned of Wahannos a Waranot Indian as
guilty therein as by sufficient evidence they thought they could prowe, that
he had since avoyded all the English plantations, and that he beinge sent for
by a warrant from some of the Magistrates of Connecticut fled, but beinge over-
taken *seised by one of the English he was rescued by Indians, & the English
by them jeared & abused, particularly by Chicwallop, Sachem of Nowottok,
whereupon Jonathan Gilbert & John Griffin with others were sent with
instructions from the Commissioners, as followeth.

Instructions for Jonathan Gilbert & John Griffin sent by the Com-
missioners of the united Colonies to Chickwallop Sachem at Na-
wattock and Manahauces an Indian, abiding in those pt's the
5. Sept. 1646

You are with all convenient speed to reaour to Newwatlock & havinge
informed the Sachem there of the meetinge of the Commissioners for all the
English Colonies at New havne, you may give him to vnderstand that the
said Commissioners haue beene enformed of some late practises of Manahauces
an Indian, now or lately residing with him, in burninge the pitch & tar
of some inhabitant of Windsore vpon Connecticut, of some resistance
made by himselfe a'est some English sent by order from the Magistrates, vpon
the Riever of Connecticut to bringe the said Mahanose to a due tryall of the
said charge layd against him. You are further to let him know that the said
Commissioners not beinge willinge to condemne any before they heare them,
doe by you tender them an impartiall hearinge of what they can alledge in
their owne defence, if they presently vpon notice hereof reaour to them at
the place of their meeting in New havne, wh you are in the Commissioners
*name to require of them, And for the encouragemt of the said Sachem
hereunto, you may let him know that the Commissioners doe promise he shall
receau no disturbance nor molestation in his repair to them or returne from
them from any of the English or any other with their consent or knowledge,
But in case they refuse to attend the advise of the Commissioners herein, you
shall enforce him that such refusall will much increase the suspicion of their guilt, & induce the Commissioners to proceed in answerable courses towards them; when you have caused them fully to understand these instructions & that you perceive they are resolved not to make their appearance here, but to withdraw themselves from the way of righteous proceeding therein propounded to them, 

You being a prudent considera\$on of the strength you have with you in reference to the number & strength of the Indians that may oppose you, you doe judge your selves able with safety to yo\$ psons to bring away Manahanoe in a forcible manner then you may contraine him to come alonge with you. Provided you can do it without prejudice to his life.

At their returne they informed the Commissioners that they could not meete either with Chickwallop, or w\$h Manahanoe, they conceived the Indians had carried away Manahanoe, but the Sagamors & Indians at Waranoco carried it insolently towards the English vauntinge themselves in their armes, bowes & arrowes, hatchets, swords, some with their guns ready chargd before & in the presence of the English messengers, they primed & cocked them ready to give fire, & tould them that if they should offer to carry away any man thence, the Indians were resolued to fight, & if they should stay but one night at the English tradinge house, neare all the Country would come in to rescue any such Indian seised. Yet the next morninge the Sachem with some others offered the English messengers 8 Fade of wampam towards satisfaction & promised to provide more. The messengers not havinge any thinge to that purpose in their Comission advised the Sachem to send to the Commissioners but he refused.

*Herevpon Noynetacha one of the Sagamores of Waranoco, who as before came on Sequassons behalfe, was questioned by the Commissioners aboute those proude affronts to the English, at first he denied pt of what he was charged, & excused some pte, but one of the English messengers beinge present, he hearinge the rest should be sent for, fell vnder most of the chargde professinge he intended noe harme to the English.

The Commissioners seriously consideringe the p\$miss\$ thought, that if such wilfull & hostile practises against the English, together with the enterayn-\$ng, p\$ting or rescuinge of offenders were suffered, the peace of the Colonies could not be secured, it was therefore concluded, that in such cases the magistrates of any of the jurisdictions, might at the plaintifs chargde send some convenient strent of English, accordinge to the nature & value of the offence, & damage seise & bring away any of that plantation of Indians
that shall entertaine, protect, or rescue the offender, though it should be in another's jurisdiction, when through distance of place, counsel, or direction cannot be had, after notice (due warninge given them as abettors or at least accessory vnto the Injury and damage done to the English, onely woemen (children to be sparingly seised, vnles knowne to be some way guilty. And because it wilbe chargeable keepinge Indians in prisone, and if they should escape, they are like to prowe more insolent, (dangerous after, it was thought fitt, that vpon such seasure, the delinquent or satisfaction be againe demanded, of the Sagamore or plantation of Indians guilty or accessory as before, and if it be denied, that then the magistrates of the Jurisdiction deliver vp the Indians seased to the pty or pties indamaged, either to serve or to be shipped out (exchanged for Negroes as the cause will iustly beare. And though the Commissioners foresee that such severe (though iust proceedinge) may provoke the Indians to an vnjust seasinge of some of ours, yet they could at present finde noe better means to preserve the peace of the Colonies (all the forementioned outrag( (insolencies tendinge to an open war considered) onely they thought fitt, that before any such seasure be made in any plantaçon of Indians the ensuinge declaration *be published (a copy of it given to the p'ticular Sagamo's (accordingly copies were given to Nipnesait, Namatayhue the 2 before mentioned Sachems. Dat. 7ber. 1646.

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The Commissioners for the United Colonies consideringe how peace w'h righteousness may be pursued betwixt all the English (the seuerall plantations of the Indians, thought fitt to declare (publish, that as they will doe noe injury to them, soe if any Indian or Indians of what plantaçon soeuer, doe any wilfull damadge to any of the English Colonies, vpon preffe they will in a peaceable way require satisfaction, accordinge to the nature of the offence (damadge, but if any Sagamor, or plantaçon of Indians after notice (due warninge entertaine, hide, prect, keepe, convey away or further the escape of any such offender or offenders, the English will require satisfaccō. of such Indian Sagamore or Indian plantaçōns, (if they deny it, they will right themselves as they may vpon such as seee maintaine them that doe the wronge, keepinge peace (all tearmes of amity (agreement w'h all other Indians.

A letter from m'r Peeters, (another from William Morton one of the plantaçōns at Poquatt were reade, wherein they complaine against Vncus for a plott (for some injurious (hostile insolencies commited by him (his brother against Notewas Cooke (his man at the English plantation to the
disturbance of the peace. And by advice of the Commissioners, answeres were returned that Vncus was expected, if they sent any instructions to charge him they should be heard. Vncus came and stayed certaine dayes before any of the English came or sent from Pequatt, whereupon after inquiry a large debate with Vncus the yssue was drawne vp in the ensuing writinge and vnder the Comissioners hands given to Vncus.

Septemb: 14. 1646.

Whereas seuerall compl• have beene made against Vncus for an assault made vpon Neckewash Cooke • his company at or neare the English Plantation at Pequatt, concerning w'h with some other accusations not onely w'm Morton but m' Peeters wrote lately to one of the Commissioners • by way of answer were acquainted that Vncus within 4. or 5. dayes was expected at New hauen vpon other occasions, • then the case might be heard betwixt them, Vncus came accordingly, but none • either from Nameoke or Seabrooke, The Commissioners therefore questioned Vncus in all the particulars expressed in w'm Mortons letter: he acknowledged some miscarriages in vindicatinge his owne right soe neare the English plantations, • complayned of seuerall wrongs he had receiued, namely that diverse of the Pequat • formerly graunted him, were drawne from him vnder colloure of submitting to the English plantation at Pequat that Neckwash Cooke vpon some countenance • encouragem• given by the said English, hunted within his proper limit• without his leaue. And that Neckwash Cooke (the Narragenset and Nyan-tick Indians not having performed their Covenant•) should without the Commissioners knowledge be entertaigned and maintayned against him as a freind to the English.

These things beinge considered, though the Commissioners would receiue nothinge against the English plantation in their absence, yet desiringe to provide for their future peace • withall to maintaine Vncus in his iust right by Thomas Stanton the interpreter expressed themselves as followeth.

First that it was an error in Vncus to begin any quarrell with Neckwash Cooke to the disturbance of the publicke peace without consent of the English. 2. • that to doe it neare the English plantation was an offensive affront and blameworthy: and the Commissioners required him to acknowledge his fault to that plantation (as he did to the Commissioners) • by promise to secure them from any such disturbance for the future.

Whereas compl• are brought against Vncus his brother for some insolent expressions or carriage, but neither the accusers or accused beinge
present the Comissiofis only advised Vncus that he take due order therein.

The Comissioners acquainted Vncus with a declaration wh they intend to make to the Indians, that in case of any wilfull damage done to any of the English in these Colonies by any Indian or Indians vpon professe they will in a peaceable way require iust satisfaction But if any Sagamore or Plantation of Indians after notice of due warninge entreate, hide, protect, keepe, convey away, or further the escape of any such offender or offendo's, the English will require satisfaction of such Indian Sagamos or Indian plantations, if they deny it, they will right themselves (as they may) vpon such as so maintaine them who doe the wronge keeping peace of amity agree with all other Indyans, vpon Vncus approv'd.

*The Comissioners assured Vncus that he pformeinge the covenant concerning the Pequat, they will neither take any of them from him, nor allow that they be withdrawne by any of the English plantations, till they haue some further just groundes, acquainted him therewith.

That the Comissioners have not yet graunted any license to Neckwash Cooke or any other of the Narragensett or Neantick Indians to hunt within his prop limit, nor will they allow any English plantations to countenance any such disorderly huntinge, till vpon a due hearinge the Comissioners set some order therein.

The Comissioners thought it disorderly unwarrantable for any English plantation to entreate Neckwash Cooke or any of the Narragenset or Neanticke Sagamors or their companies into a league, protection, or submission un'till they haue fully performed all their covenants with the Colonies, and that the Comissioners have considered ordered some thinge therein.

The 16. Sept: William Morton of Pequat Indians came from m' John Winthrop's plantation, Vncus dismissed from the Comissioners, but not gon from Newhaven was sent for, sundry questions were propounded and Injuries charged, but the Comissioners found noe cause to alter the former writinge given him, onely a plott menc'd by m' Peeters was by w'm Morton charged vpon him, namely that for some pcell of wampam, aboute 15. fadome he should hire Wampushet a Pequat powowe now present, by himselfe or some other with a hatchett to wounde another Indian to lay it vpon Neckwash Cooke, the Indian was accordingly hurt and Neckewash Cooke at first charged with it, but after the Pequat Powow troubled in conscience could haue no rest till he had discouered Vncus to be the author. W'm Morton being asked what witnes he had against Vncus answerd that an
Indian woeman had spoken as much, but whither she had heard it from Vncus, or onely from the Pequat Powow he could not say: being further asked to whome the Pequat powowe had first chardged Vncus as guilty in the plott, he said it was to Robin an Indian who had servued Mr Winthrop, the whole evidence for ought appd, restinge vpon Waupushett. The Comissioners by Tho: Stanton required him to relate the story, w'h he did but contrary to the expectation of William Morton, of the 2 Pequat, w'h came with him, he cleared Vncus & cast the plott & guilt vpon Neckwash Cooke, Robin & Mr Winthrop's Indyan, though Thomas Stanton had repeated to him all he had sayd, the Comissioners appounded severall questions, and w'm Morton by order from the Coun'ts did the like, though the other two Pequat, whereof the one was Robins brother seemed much offended, after in Vncus had hired him to withdrawe after his chardge, yet he persisted & said Neckewash Cooke & Robin had given him a payre of breeches, promised him 25. fadome of wampam to cast the plott vpon Vncus, that the English plantacon Pequat knew it. The Comissioners abhorring this diuillish falshoode advising Vncus if he expected any favoure respect from the English to haue no hand in any such designes or other vnjust wayes, dismissed w'm Morton the Indyans.

Vncus now beinge gon nothinge yet heard from the Narragenses & Nyanticke Indyans accordinge to theire covenant, the Comissioners did seriously consider what course should be taken with them, they called to minde their breach of covenant in all the articles, that when above 1300 fadome of Wampan was due they sent (as if they wold put a scorne vpon the ) 20 fethome a few old kettles.

That the Narragenses chardeg the Nyanticks, and they the Narragenses, but both delude the Colonies. That the Nyantick had sent 100. fathome of Wampam as a psent to the Governoure of the Mattactheusets, promisinge to send what was due to the Colonies very speedily. Mr Winthrop would not accept the present, toulde them they might leave it with Cuchamakin, when the covenant were fully pformed he would consider of it. But no payemt nor any thing tendinge to satisfaction since tendered, the Comissioners were alsoe informed, that the Sagamo's had taken contribucon of wampam from their men, by good evidence it appeared, that by present of wampam they are practisinge with the Mohawkes, with the Indyans in those parts, to engage them in some designe against the English Vncus. All wh' beinge duly considered with the former passag mentioned in the printed declaracon the last yeare, the chardge they putt the Colonies to before these articles of peace were concluded, the Comissioners have a cleare way open
to right themselves according to justice by war, yet to shew how highly they prize peace with all men, \( \text{et p tic} \) to manifest their forbearance \( \text{et long} \) suffering to these Barbarians, it was agreed that first the aforesaid present should be returned, \( \text{et f} \) that after that againe before any thinge should be attempted against them a declaration \( ^* \) by some fitt messenger should be sent from the Matochusetts under the hands of all the Comissioners as followeth.

A declaration or instructions for

sent by the Comissioners of the United Colonies, viz\( ^* \), the Matochusetts, Plimouth, Connecticut \( \text{et N} \) New Haven to Pessicus Canonicus Janemo \( \text{et m} \) other Sagamors of the Narragansett \( \text{et N} \) Nyanticke Indyans.

First you shall enforce the Sachems aforesaid that the Comissioners from all the English Colonies who met at New Haven expected them or their Deputies according to an express article in the covenant made at Boston the last yeare fully instructed to meete with Vncus that all difference betwixt them might be fully heard and justly ordered and yssue. Vncus attended diverse dayes but none at all came from them, though they haue the Articles by them \( \text{et f} \) though from the Matochusetts they have bene mynded of the time soe that Vncus was forced to depart vnnsatisfied.

That in noe other parte they haue obserued the Covenant \( \text{et m} \) w\( ^* \)h solemnly \( \text{et m} \) with much deliberation they made with the English Colonies. as.

Though they left hostages at Boston to bringe 4. of their children, yet they neither brought any of their children within the time limited, nor haue yet brought the right children named \( \text{et m} \) agreed.

whereas towards the great charge they had put the Colonies vnto in defence of Vncus against their hostile assaults \( \text{et m} \) unjustly made, they should haue paide 500 fadome of wampam in Septem: 1645. 500 fadome in Decemb: \( \text{et m} \) 500 fadome in May, they haue yet paid but 170 fadome in all.

They haue neither returned to Vncus the captiues, \( \text{et m} \) Canoos unjustly taken the last yeare, nor made him any satisfaction for his corne spoyled as by covenant they are engaged.

They haue not restored the Indyan fugitives \( \text{et m} \) captiues fled from the English, nor giuen any satisfaction for them, nor haue they paide the tribute due for the Pequat, who liue amonge them, nor any parte of it.

Lastly as appeares by good evidence, by present of wampam, they haue beeen practising with the Mohawk \( \text{et m} \) other Indyans contrary to their Covenant; soe that the premises to all the Comissioners and Colonies doe

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justly render them a pifidous treacherous people, and accordingly in their owne season they should proceede against them, what ever the consequence proue, themselves are the authors of it.

Sept. 15th lieutenat Godfrey returned from the Manattchoes brought 2 letters from the Dutch Governoure, the one in latine, the other in English, the latine translated hath these contents.

To the most noble worthy Commissioners of the federated English met togethger at the Red Mounte, or New haven in new Netherlands, w™ Kieft Director the Senate of new Netherland doe send many salutations.

Yours dated the 5th Septemb: old style we receaue the 21. new style by your messenger to w'h we thinke sufficient to gine this shorte answeere.

That the Inhabitants of Hartford haue deceived you with false accusations as were easy to be evidenced by vs if it were now seasonable to produce our allegations w'h we can proue to be true by diuere attestations as well of your owne Country men, as ours, togethger with other authenticke writings, but that we may not seeme to be willing to evade you with vaine words, we shall at this time present you a few particulars, out of soe greate an heape, whereby, as by the claw you may judge of the talants of the lyon, therefore passinge by their usurpinge of our jurisdiccon, of our proper grounde against possession solemnly taken by vs, our testamen formerly made, we doe say, that the bloude of our country men wrongfully shed by the inhabitant of Hartford, and the sellinge of our domesticke beast by them, doe sufficiently testify the equity of their proceedings therefore your prejudgem' supported by this oath Creto Cextius, as if you should say Amen, Amen, seemes wonderfull to vs, done contrary to the modesty requisite in such an assemblie, who should allwaies keepe one eare for the other party.

Soe far as concerns the Barbarian handmaide although it be apprehended by some that she is no slaue but a free woeman, because she was neither taken in war, nor bought with price, but was in former time placed with me by her parents for education, yet we will not suffer that she be wrongfully detayed, but whither he shall pay the damadge to her Mr. or she shalbe restored to him we will not suffer him that desires her for his wife to marry her, vntill she be lawfully baptised. *Concerning the breakinge in of our Agent upon the watch at Hartford we truely conceiue that watches are appointed for the defence of townes against the violence of enemies, not for the hinderinge of freinds returne to their owne houses, therefore least
mischeifes happen, it were good to committ such a trust to skilfull men, &
not to ignorant boyes who when they once finde themselves loaden with
armes, thincke they may alsoe lawfull cry out, etiam nos poma natamus.

Certainly when we heare the inhabitants of Hartford complayninge of
vs, we seeme to heare Esops wolfe complayninge of the lamb, or the admo-
nition of the younge man who cryed out to his mother chideinge wth her
neighbours, oh mother revile her, least she first take vp that practise against
you: But being taught by precedent passages we receiued such an answere to
our Protest from the inhabitants of New haven as we expected, the Eagle
allwaies despiseth the Beetle fly, yet notwithstandinge we doe vndauntedly
continue in our purpose of pursuinge our owne right by just armes and
righteous meanes, & doe hope without scruple to execute the expresse
comands of our superiours.

To conclude we protest against all you Commissioners mett at the Red
Mounte as against breakers of the comon league, & alsoe infringers of the
speciall right of the Lords, the States our superiours, in that ye haue dared
without expresse & speciall Comission to hould yo\' generall meetinge within
the limit\^ of New Netherlande, these things are spoken from the duty of
our place, in other respect\^ we are yours.

WILLIAM KEIFT, by the Comaunde
of the Lord Director & Senate
New Netherland the

The other letter wrote in English was as followeth.

Worthy Gen\^.

Yo\^ of the 7th Septemb: I haue rec\^ wherein you are pleased to
mention yo\^ speakinge with Mr\^ Whitinge concerninge some words spoken by
him \^ mentioned in my letter to my honoured freind Mr\^ Winthropp Gov-
erno\^ of the Mattachusettts, what I haue there charged him with I haue it
vnder good testimony of his owne country men however, I shall rather ym-
pute it to his present passion then any \^meditated resolucion \^ allltogether
forgett it. \*Yo\^ hon\^bles: desires that all occasions of Discontentm\^ may be
removed by the forbearinge of all threatninge \^ provokinge language on both
sides, \^ that the sun of peace may more clearly shine amonge vs, I both
applaudc \^ desire.

Whereas likewise you mention Mr\^ Whitinges comp\'^ concerning a sen-
tence of Corte passed here against him in his absence \^ without any Attorney
to pleade for him, I cannot but appre hend it as a greate injury to my selfe in particular, but cheife ly to you, gent; that he shal l shoule see misinforme you, for in the first place he left Mr. Dolling for his Agent, who pleaded his cause for him, which pces was then and there awarded with the reasons groundcb inducinge vs, if he had produced the Copy of the Sentence of Corte vnder our Secretaries hand, I suppose you would haue beene very well satisfied. Yet if he can further cleare the said cause by better Evidence I shall willingly graunte a review, cb doe that wcb is just accordinge to that light God gives me.

Concerninge debts due to him from any here, I shall according to justice cb the law of our Country doe him right

Whereas I understand there is somethinge pended to be due to him from our Agent Mr. David Provost, I suppose our ed Agent shall giue such fayre satisfaction to mcb Hopkins, or Mr. Haynes in the said cause, that it wilbe clearly demonstrated to them, that it is more pretence then a just due. see Gent. I shall take my leave of you cb rest Yo^ in all office of loue.

Fort Amsterdam 22th of Sept. 1646. S. N.

Wm. KEIFT.

To these letters the Commissione rs thought meete to returne this ensuing answer.

St. we haue lately recd by our messenger, 2 letters from you, the one in English, the other in Latine, of the forcb though we close not in each particular, we can in the generall make a further construccon, in the latter we must professe our selves much vn satisfyed, some particulars, or the weight in them, you lae ve untouchd in some you are misinforme: the Indyan mayde was taken in war cb for late miscarriages of a publck nature, was subject to the justice of the *of the place, she flies is receaued at your house cb detayned both from her mcb, cb from the magistrate, as by a writinge vnder the hands of your deputys may appeare, cb from yo^ Agent we are informed that one of yours hath abused cb defiled her, such a practic we should condemne in one of ours with any vnmarried, much more with an vnhabited Indyan: what order you haue taken that she be returned, what satisfaction you cb for this wronge we heare not. We conceive waches are in all places set to prevent inconveniencb cb mischief cb wcb may be done by enemies, or disorderly persons, cb in all places a sober cb comely answer
expected, he that shall draw and breake his weopen vpon a watch, neither attends his duty nor safety. Yo' Agent ã 4. more came in an hostile manner assaulted, strike ã take away the teame ã ladings from a man peaceably following his occasions, who had onely legally sought satisfaction for damadge, to this you returne no answere, Vpon our second thoughts we conceiue these things to be vndoubtedly true, ã to be vnsufferable disorders, we thought you ouerstraine in exceptinge against that phrase (most certainly) ã that without wronge to yo'selues you might have spared that chardg of ymmodesty, we conceiue you will hardly proue either by witnesses or writinge that our Confederats of Hartford haue deceiued vs by false complts, for your other expressions, proverbs or allusions, we leaue them to yo' better considera'son you might indeed expect a faire ã just answere from our confederats of New haven w'h we did ã doe hope will give you satisfaction, either here or in Europe, but we shall waite the yssue. Your conclusion though it seeme harsh to vs, agrees with your premises, ã that we say no more, we haue more cause to protest against yo' ã testation, then you haue to be offended at o' bouldenes in meetinge at Newhaven, ã for ought we know, may shew as good Comission for the one, as you for the other, But our iust liberties being ãserued we rest Yours ã.

An English plantation being lately begun by Mr John Winthrop Junior at Pequat, a question grew to w'h Colony the Jurisdiction should belonge. The Comissioners for the Mattachusets ppounded an interest by conquest the Comissioners for Connecticut, by patent, purchase ã conquest. It was remembred that in a treaty betwixt them at Cambidg 1638. not perfected. A proposition was made that Pequat river in reference to the conquest, should be the bounds betwixt them, but Mr Fenuick was not then there to pleade the pattent *neither had Connecticut then any title to those lands by purchase or deed or gift from Vncus. But the planta'son is on the west side of Pequat, and soe within the bounds at first ppounded for Connecticut. The Com''s joyntly agreed, that an English plantation there being well ordered may in sundry respect be of good use to all the Colonyes, ã thought ftt it shou'd have all encouragem.*, onely they conceiued, vnes hereafter the Mattachusets shou'd better tytle, the Jurisdiction should belonge to Connecticute.

A question being propounded about the interpretation of a passage in the Comissioners conclusions at Boston 1643. the Comissioners for Connecticute ã New hauen joyntly (Mr Eaton ã Mr Hopkins being present at those agitations) conceiue the sense is cleare, that all tracts or pcell of lands are

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*ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

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thereby preserved to the Colony of Plimouth, except that possessed by the English or Indyans, who had then submitted to the Massachusetts, but uppon what grounds it was done, vnto ease Plimouth of chardg in Gortons businesse, or for that they thought the land questionable, or of smale value is not now remembered.

A question was ppounded by the Comissioners for Connecticut concerning an imposition layd on goods passing by the Rivers mouth to sea, wh all the plantations on Connecticut River pay, cheifly to maintayne the fort for security & conveniency, onely Mr. Pincham & Sprinckfield who haue in their pportion the same benefit refuse. The Comissioners thought it of weighty concern to the plantations above, that the mouth of the River be secured: but Mr. Pincham being absent, noe instrucons given from the generall Corte in the Massachusetts, the yssue and determination was respited till the Comissioners next meetinge.

Mr. Pelham on behalfe of Richard Woddy and Mr. Pincham by letter complayned of some theft Comitted by some of the Narragessett Indyans, the like compit was alsoe made by Mr. Browne in the behalfe of Wm. Smith of Rehoboth but in the absence of the Indyans nothing could proceed.

According to former orders the number of males should now haue beene brought forth from the seuerall Colonies & a true accounte should alsoe haue beene brought of all expenc in the seuerall expeditions for the publicke safety, but the Massachusetts & Plimouth being defective in one or both, nothing could be yssue with full satisfaction, onely it appeared that Connecticute & Newhaven Collonies haue expended more then their ppor6ons, namely Connecticute 162; 3d. 1d at least, Newhaven 71; 8d. 7d at least, as the accompts were represented with some disadvantage to them, wh monies should haue beene p4d vnto them by the other Colonies some time since, It is therefore ordered that the Massachusetts forthwith pay to Connecticute or their assignes. 136; 19d. 11d. to New haven or their assignes 71; 8d. 7d, that Plimouth pay vnto Connecticute or their assignes. 25d. 4. 0d. And that against the next meetinge the accompts be better prepared brought in. And uppon consideration of souldiers dyet & other expences in wine, hott waters, powder & shott wherein any of the Colonies may either be prudent or remisse to their owne or their neighbours damadge, it was now ordered, that no Collonies for such expenc bring to acco. above 6d. a man p weeke according to the number of souldiers, onely meetings of service a due consideration may be had of the expenc of powder & shott, & in this accompt boate hyre not to be included. And that no Colony bring to accompt for the wages of any souldier above 6d. p weeke, for officers not above the rate followinge wax, a
Vpon serious consideration of the spreading nature of Error, the dangerous growth of effects thereof in other places particularly how the purity of power both of religion of Civill order is already much complain'd,* if not wholly lost in a parte of New England, by a licentious liberty granted setled, whereby many casting off the rule of the word, profess practise what is good in theire owne eyes: And vpon information of what petitions haue beene lately putt vp in some of the Colonies, against the good strait waies of Christ, both in the Churches in the Common Wealth, the Commissioners remembering that those Colonies for themselves their posteritie did enter into this firme perpetuall league, as for other respects so for mutuall advise that the truth liberties of the gospell might be preserved, propagated, thought it their duty seriously to Comend it to the care consideration of each generall Corte within these United Colonies that as they haue layd their foundations measured the temple of God, the worship and worshipps by that straight Reed God hath putt into their hands, see they would walke on build vp (all discouragem'ts difficulties notwithstanding) with an undaunted heart unwearied hand, according to the same rules patternes, That a due watch be kept continued at the doores of Gods house, that none be admitted as members of the body of Christ, but such as hold forth effectuall callinge thereby union with Christ the head, that those whose Christ hath receaued, enter by an expresse covenant to attend and observe the lawes and duties of that spirituall Corporation, that Babtisme, the scale of the Covenant be administered onely to such members their immediate seed, that Anabaptisme, familisme, Antinomianisme generally all errors of like nature w'th oppose, undermine slight either the scriptures, the Sabbath or other ordinance's of God, bring in every vp unwarrantable Reuelations, inventions of men, or any carnall liberty, vnder a deceitfull colloure of liberty of conscience, may be seasonably duly suppress, though they wish as much forbearance respect may be had of tender conscience seeking light as may stand with the purity of religion peace of the Churches. (The Commissioners of Plymouth desire further consideration concerning this advise given to the generall Cort.)

And lastly that some serious provision be speedily made against oppression whither in Comodities, or wages, against excessive disorder in apparrell, drincke all other loose and sinfull miscarriages not fitt to be named amongst Christians, by w'th the name of of holy God is much dishonoured, the

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• 1646. Churches of Christ in those parts much reproached, as if they were strict in their forms only, or had respect only to one of the tables of God's law, their fruits in reference to the other, being nothing better then the wild vines or brambles in the wildernes. Yf thus we be for God he will certainly be with vs, And though the God of the world (as he is stiled) be worshipped, and by usurpation sett vpon his thronae in the maine € greatest pt of America, yet this small parte € portion may be vindicated as by the right hand of Jehovah, € justly called Emmanuells land.

• The foregoing conclusions were agreed vpon by the Comrs. of the united Colonies. 18. Sept. 1646, € subscribed.

New Haven. 24. Sept. 1646

Concerninge the Narragensen t € Nyanticke Indyans when first the present is returned € in a fitt season after the declaration drawne by the Comissioners sent € interpsted to them, yf yet they attend not the Colonies iust satisfaccion or if by any insolent € hostile carriage they giue further provocation, It is now agreed, that in May, or any other fitt season vpon convenient warninge from the Mattachussetts, with the consent of the Comissioners for Plimouth all the Comissioners for the Colonies doe meete at Plimouth to consider of some further course to secure our owne peace € to bringe the Narragensetts € their confederates into a better frame.

Whereas the Colonies at present affoord e some help towards the maintenance of some poore schollers in the Colledge at Cambridge in the Mattachussetts, It was propounded € thought fitt that some course be taken with the parent€ € wth such schollers themselves (as the case may require) that when they are furnished with learning, in some competent measure, they remoue not into other Countries, but improve their pt€ € abillities for the service of the Colonies, € for this purpose the Comissioners for the Mattachussetts were desired to advise with the generall Courte € Elders there for the orderinge such a course, € how such schollars may be employed € incouraged, when they leave the Colledge either in New plantation s, or as schoole m's. or in ships, till they be called and fitted for other service.

Whereas our good God hath from the first done great thing€ for his people in these Colonies in sundry respect€ worthy to be written in our heart€ with a deepe € characted impression not to be blotted out € forgotten € to be transmitted to posterity, that they may know the Lord, € how he hath gloryfied his grace € mercy in our foundations € beginnings, that they also
may trust in him, and walke with a right foote before him with out warping
\( \xi \) declining, It is desired by the Comissioners, that all the Colonies (as
they may) would collect \( \xi \) gather vp the many speciall \( \varphi \)uidenc(\( \xi \) of God
towards them, since their arrivall \( \xi \) setting in these part(\( \xi \), how he hath made
roome for them, how his hand hath bene with them in laying their founda-
tions in church \( \xi \) comon wealth, how he hath cast the dread of his people
(weake in themselves) vpon the Indians *scattered their counsells, broken
their plotts \( \xi \) attempts \( \xi \) continued our peace (notwithstanding their insolencies
rage and malice) made gratious \( \varphi \)visions for vs, \( \xi \) in all respect\( \xi \) hath bene a
sun \( \xi \) shield to vs, and that memorials beinge made, they may be duly com-
nicated \( \xi \) seriously considered, that no thinge be mistaken, but that history
may be compiled according to truth with due weight by some able and fitt
man appointed therevnto.

HERBERT PELHAM.         THEOPH: EATON president.
JO: ENDECOTT.             TIMOTHY HATHERLY.
STEPHEN GOODYEARE.       JO: BROWNE.
JO: HEYNES.              ED: HOPKINS.
At a meeting of the Commissioners for the united Colonies of New England held at Boston 26. July 1647

an order of the generall Corte of the Mulfillet dař 6. of the third moneth 1647 was presented, whereby it appeared, That Thomas Dudley & John Endecot esq's were chosen Commissioners for that Jurisdiction for this present yeare, were invested with full power to treate & conclude of all things according to the tenure of the Articles of combination concluded at Boston. 19th of the third moneth 1643.

A like order for the Jurisdiction of New Plimouth dated the first of the 4th moneth 1647. was read investing Mr William Bradford & Mr John Browne with like power as Commissioners to treate & conclude according to the tenure of the said articles.

An order of the generall Corte of Connecticut was alsoe presented & read dař. 28th. of the 4th moneth 1647. appointing Mr Edward Hopkins & Capt John Mason to the foremenioned service & investing them with full power according to the Articles of Confederation.

A like order for the generall Corte of Newhavens Jurisdiction dař 27. October. 1646 inuesting Mr Theophilus Eaton, & Stephen Goodyeare with the like power according to the tenure of the said articles for the yeare ensuing was now alsoe read.

Thomas Dudley Esq'. was chosen President for this meeting.

The Commissioners by experience findinge that the occasions of the Colonies some times require their meeting & consultations before the ordinary time appointed by ye articles of Confederation in the 7th moneth And that at such times the ordinary meetinge in Sept: may well be spared (the generall occasions of the Colonies being dispatchid) w'h yet seemes by the Articles ought necessarily to be attended every yeare, it was agreed, that it be propounded to the severall generall Court, that it may be left to the liberty of the Commissioners for the time beinge to order the time of meetinge, as the occasions of the Colonies may require: And to forbeare the ordinary time of the meetinge in Sept. as they see cause, Provided there be a meetinge once every yeare.

Consented vn.to

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*And whereas the Articles of combination seemes to require the meeting togethether of the whole number of the Comrs. before they can consult or conclude of any occasions w'h concerne the Colonies, w'h may be very p·judiciall to the publike weale, not onely the liues of men after they are on their journeys (beinge lyable to hazzards) whereby their meeting with the rest may be prevented, but other occasions may alsoe intervene to hinder the same, It was agreed that it alsoe be recomended to the generall Court that when any meetinge is agreed vpon, whither ordinary or extraordinary (all the Comissioners chosen by the seuerall jurisdiccions having had seasonable notice thereof,) ye no more then 6. come, they may meete consult, as in (case they all agree) conclude such things as concerne the sefall Colonies, as if the whole number were togethether.

One principall cause of the Comissioners meetinge togethether at this time being to consider what course should be held with the Narragansett Indyans, the their confederat' who have not onely broken their Cov'en', solemnly made at Boston in A°. 1645. But as the Comissioners have bene enformed credibly, haue bene plottinge the presents of wampam, ingageinge the Indyans rounde aboute to combine with them against the English Colonies in war. It was thought fitt to send Thomas Stanton, Benedick Arnold, and Sargeant Waite, as messengers to them, And that there might be better assurance of a true retourne the Comissioners gaue Thomas Stanton as interpreter the oath the instructions followinge.

You shall fully the truely according to the best of your abillities knowledge in the Indian language expresse the message now sent by you to Pessack the Coffars of the united Colonies, and in like manner make retourne of what answere you receaue from them or other considerable passages you meete with according to the instruccons here given you this 27. July. 1647.

Tho: Stanton you are hereby desired to goe with what speecl you may, to Pessack the cheife Sachem of the Narragansetts, as alsoe to Neegrate Webetamuk deliver to them in reference to themselues all their confederat' in the Indyan tounge (as neare as may be) the message hereafter written, in the words wherein it is expressed, as sent vnto them from all the Comissioners of the United Colonies now met at Boston in the Mattachusett, And you are to bring backe to vs with all convenient speede their answere resolucons with what other considerable passages you meete with either from Pessack or any other considerable Sachem Counsell, Captaine or Indyans.

*And whereas the Articles of combination seemes to require the meeting togethether of the whole number of the Comrs. before they can consult or conclude of any occasions w'h concerne the Colonies, w'h may be very p·judiciall to the publike weale, not onely the liues of men after they are on their journeys (beinge lyable to hazzards) whereby their meeting with the rest may be prevented, but other occasions may alsoe intervene to hinder the same, It was agreed that it alsoe be recomended to the generall Court that when any meetinge is agreed vpon, whither ordinary or extraordinary (all the Comissioners chosen by the seuerall jurisdiccions having had seasonable notice thereof,) ye no more then 6. come, they may meete consult, as in (case they all agree) conclude such things as concerne the sefall Colonies, as if the whole number were togethether.

One principall cause of the Comissioners meetinge togethether at this time being to consider what course should be held with the Narragansett Indyans, the their confederat' who have not onely broken their Cov'en', solemnly made at Boston in A°. 1645. But as the Comissioners have bene enformed credibly, haue bene plottinge the presents of wampam, ingageinge the Indyans rounde aboute to combine with them against the English Colonies in war. It was thought fitt to send Thomas Stanton, Benedick Arnold, and Sargeant Waite, as messengers to them, And that there might be better assurance of a true retourne the Comissioners gaue Thomas Stanton as interpreter the oath the instructions followinge.

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The united Colonies have now neare 2 yeares waited for the performance of the Coven made at Boston by the Narragensett Sachems in the seuerall part concerninge the English &c but haue founde hitherto nothing intending to satisfaction. The last yeare they should have mett the Commissioners at Newhaven, Vncus then attended, but they neither come nor sent. The Commissioners therefore now assembled at Boston expect them all with full satisfaction to the seuerall foremened ingagments, Vncus is appointed to meete them here expected daily, For their incouragement the Commissioners hereby promise full safety that they shall come &c returne without danger from the English Colonies yf they refuse or delay, they intend to send no more, but to procede hereafter as they shall see cause.

The 31st. July Tho: Stanton returned with Pessack's answer as following. Pessack being charged for not meetinge the Commissioners at New haven the last yeare, his answer was, he had no warninge. It is true said he I haue broken my Coven these 2 yeares, it is hath bene ye constant greife of my spirit. 2d. the reason why he doth not come at this time is, because he hath beeene sick is now sick, had I bene but pretty well (said he) I would have' come to them. 3d. he saith he hath sent his full minde by Nenegrat what Nenegratt shall doe concerning his businesse he will stand to it: he saith alsoe, that he hath sent Powpynamett and Pomumsk to goe &c heare &c testifie that he hath betruisted his full minde with Ninegratt. 4d. he doth say when he made his coven he did it in feare of the Army that he did see, and though the English kept their coven with him there and let him go from them, yet the Army was to goe to Narragensett ymediatly &c kill him there, Therefore said the Commissioners sett to your hands to such and such things or els the Army shall goe forth to the Narragensetts.

Meyanno answered that at this springe he did deliver his minde to Nenegratt, &c what he did or doth he will stand to it.

*alsoe he said if Nenegratt shall make any other or new Coven or agree with the English Sachems he will stand to it.

THO: STANTON.      BENEDICT ARNOLD.

In which answer the Commissioners founde seuerall passag of vntruth &c guile &c were unsatisfied.

First Mr Pelham Mr Hopkins by Benedict Arnold at the latter end of the third moneth 1646 minded Pesseck to his company of the meeting at New haven, &c the time when the time should be, &c they promised to come or to send their messengers thither.
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

Thomas Stanton vpon his best observation could not discerne any sickness, or other indisposition of body to hinder his trauell.

after covenants haue bene soe solemnly made ξ hostages given, ξ a small pte of the wampam payd, ξ all the rest due, now to pretend feare is a vaine ξ an offensive excuse.

August. 3d. Ninegratt with some of the Nyantick Indians ξ two of Pessacks men came to Boston, ξ desiring Mr John Winthrop that came from Pequatt plantation might be present, they were admitted. The Comissioners asked Ninegratt for whom he came whither as a publick psont on the behalfe of Pessacks and the rest of the Narragensett ξ confederates, or onely for himselfe as a pticular Sagamore, he at first answered, that he had spoke with Pessacks, but had no such Comission from him, he added there had not bee so good agreeem' betwixt Pessacks ξ himselfe as he desired, but by Mr John Winthrops testimony, by the answere Tho: Stanton ξ Benedict Arnold brought from Pessack ξ by the witnesse of Pessack ξ two men, it appeared to the Comissioners, that what ever formallity might be wanting in Pessacks expressions to Ninegratt, yet Pessack had fully ingaged himselfe to stand to whatsoever Ninegratt should conclude. The Comissioners therefore asked Ninegratt, whence it proceeded that the Narragensett confederates (of w'h him selfe was one) had neither paid the wampan to the English Colonies, nor pformed any other of their Coven' ξ, either with the English or with Vncus. Ninegratt first pretended ignorance as if he had not knowne what covenant ξ had bee made, he was tould that one of his men, as his deputy was *present at the treaty ξ vnder writ the Covenant ξ that Pessack ξ Canonicus sonne with the rest affirmed that what they ξ his agents did conclude, Ninegratt had promised to stand vnto, That they had a Copy of the Covenant ξ in parchm', ξ had or might haue Mr. W's help at all times to interprete them, there could therefore be no truth in his answere.

Ninegratt asked for what the Narragensett ξ should pay so much wampam, he knew not that they were indebted to the English, he was answered that the Narragenset ξ had greatly broken their former Covenant ξ with the English, ξ contrary to their agreeem' ξ engagem', they had made war vpon Vncus, wounded and slain diuere of his men, taken captiues, seased some of his Conooses, and spoiled much of his Corne, by w'h hostile outrag'es they had constrainyed the English at their great charges to send men for Vncus defence. That the Comissioners for all the Colonies meetinge at Boston on this occasion sent messengers to the Narragensett Sachem, But instead of just satisfaction, their messengers were slighted, ξ yll vsed, ξ Ninegrate himselfe vsed threatninge ξ insolent language, he tould the mes-
1647. July.

Sengers that by the meetinge at Hartford they knew the Commissioners would endeavoure to compose matters, ζ to settle a peace betwixt them ζ Vncus, but they were resolved to war, nor would they enquire who began war, they would carry it on. ζ nothing but Vncus head should end it, ζ if the English did not withdraw their garrisons from the defence of Vncus, they would heap vp their Cattle as high as their wigwams, ζ an Englishman should not step out of the doores to pisse, but they would kill him. Ninegrate not able to deny this charge, pretended that the English messengers provoked him, but that appeared a false ζ weake excuse, he lastly affirmed that the some was soe great, that the Narragensetts had not wampam enough to pay it, but that satisfied not, it being well knowne to the Commissioners, that the Narragensetts are a great people, ζ can raise a greater quantity of wampam vpon a shorte warninge when they please : Ninegrate herevpon asked, what wampam had beene already p', vpon the Coventζ ζ how the reckoninge stood, he was answered that Pessacks first sent 170 fathome of wampam w'h was rec'd in part of payem't, after he sent some kettles ζ aboute 15. fathome of wampam w'h beinge *a contemptible some was refused, ζ that the narragen-sett messengers had sould the kettles to Mr Shrimton a brasier in Boston at 124 p ξ, they weighinge 285¼. came to 14½. 5½ but the Indian messenger presently rec'd 20½ in pt, the rest with the mentioned wampam amountinge to 4½. 4½. 6½ the left in the brasiers hand, in all amounted to 17½. 9½. 6½ w'h hath beeene since attached by Richard Woddy for goods stolen from him by a Narragensett Indian. Ninegrate was not satisfied with the attachm't, ζ affirmed that neither the kettles nor wampam did belong to Pessacks himselfe, nor to the Indian that had stolen the goods, ζ y' they were left for the Commissioners in pt of payem't ζ so must be reckoned, The Commissioners thought it not fitt to presse the attachm't, but reckoned the kettles ζ wampam at 70 fathome ζ acknowledged the receipt of 240 fathome, besides a peell of Wampam sent by Ninegrate himselfe to the Governoure, whither as a present to him, or in pte of payem't to the Colonies, he was wished to expresse, together with the quantity he sent, because the said wampam then appre-hended to be a present was not accepted by the Governoure : But in trust left in the hands of Cutchamaquin who vpon a message from the Comissioners had lately brought in 2 girdles with a string of wampam all w'h himselfe rated at 45 fathome, affirminge he had rec'd no more except 8½. w'h he had vsed, ζ would repay. Ninegrate told the Commissioners that he had sent 30 fathome of black and 45. fathome of white in value togeither 105 fathome, that he left it to the Governoures discretion whither he would take it as a present, or as pte of the debt: but being pressed to cleare the question
himselfe, he answered his tounge should not belye his heart, let the debt be satisfied as it may, he intended it as a present to the Governoure, He alsoe affirmed he sent no girdles, it was all in strung wampam white with black in different parts as before. Herevpon Cutchamaquin was sent for before Ninegrate questioned for his vrighteousnes and falsehood, he at first repisted, added to his lyes, but was at last convinced by Ninegrate his messengers who then brought the present, was now here that the wampam for the Governoure was 105. fathome, besides with Ninegrate had sent Cutchamaquin. 10. fathome for himselfe.

These things being largely debated, Ninegrate was wished to consider what advise with the Narragensett deputy to give their full answere the next day according to with the Commissioners would resolve what proceede. The next day Ninegrate with the deputies for Pessack appeared, Ninegrett told the Commissioners that before he came he doubted the burthen of the businesse would lyve vpon him, Pessack having fayled him in what he should have done now he founde what he feared yet vpon due consideration of former passages with the Coven't made at Boston A. 1645. he was resolved to give the Colonies due satisfaction in all things, adding that he would forthwith send some of his men to the Narragensett C Nyanticke Indyans to gather vp the residue of wampam yet behinde, that in 3 dayes he hoped to have an answere what they would doe in 10 dayes at furthest he conceived the wampam might be here, that himselfe resolved to stay at Boston till it came, And soe he would satisfy the Narragensett confederates: But if the collection of wampam should falle shorte of the whole some due, he desired some forbearance, assuring them the residue should be shortly payd, they should see his reallity in keepinge Coven't tearmes of amity with the English: whereby the Commissioners were well satisfied for the present, hopinge they should finde answerable pformance with Ninegrate sent away his messengers.

Whereas a question propounded the last yeare at New haven concerninge an imposition laide vpon goods passing through the mouth of Connecticute river to sea was resipted to this meeting, the Commissioners for Connecticute desired the same might now be considered vysued. And the Commissioners for the Mattachusett did thereupon deliver in writinge certaine reasons from the generall Corte of that jurisdiction against the said imposition with were as followeth.

At the generall Corte at Boston. 4th. 9. moneth. 1646 the Corte having considered the controvery betwixt the Jurisdiction of Hartford vpon Con-
First they conceive that the Jurisdiction of Hartford hath not a legall power to force any inhabitant of another Jurisdiction to purchase any forte or other lands out of that Jurisdiction without their consent.

They thinke it very unequall for them to impose a custome vpon the freinds confederates, who have not more benefit of the River by exporting and importinge of goods, then strangers of another nation where there they liue w'thin Hartford Jurisdiction pay none.

The propoundinge standinge vpon an imposition of Custome to be paid to the Rivers mouth by such as were, or are within our Jurisdiction, hindered our confederation aboue 10 yeares, And there was never any paid to this day, now to impose it vpon any of ours after our confederation will putt vs to new thoughts.

It seemes to vs very hard that any of our Jurisdiction should be forced to such a disadvantage as will necessarily in thrall their posterity by imposing such rates customes as will either constraine them either to departe their habitations, or weaken their estates, especially when as they with the first tooke possession of the River, were at greate charge at buildinge w'h if they had foreseen would not there haue planted.

Yf Hartford Jurisdiction shall make use of this power over any of ours, we conceive we haue the same power to imitate them in the like kinde w'h we desire may be forborne on both sides.

p the Corte.

INCREASE NOWELL secr:

Vnto w'h Mr Hopkins (some respite beinge given him to consider of the same) delivered in writinge the answere followinge.

A shorte answere to the reasons propounded by ye gefiell Corte of the Mattachusetts for Springfield not payinge of the imposition at Seabrook forte presented to the Comissioners of the United Colonies. 27. July - 1647.

The first argument seemed (at least to vs) to labour of a greate mis-
take in reference to the case in hand (to omit all other inst exceptions that
might be made against that affirmation) and doth not touch the present ques-
tion, w\h is, whither such an imposition be lawfull \ regular, bottomed \pon
a foundation of equity \ rightousnes, \ not to what vses \ impuem\',
the meanes raised \pon the imposition is put, for if there be sufficient grounde
reason for the imposition, that it transgresse not a rule of rightousnes
in regarde of the thinge itselfe, not exceeding a rule of moderation in regarde
of the quantity it concerns not the pty that payes to inquire after, or call to
acc. for the employem\' of the monies raised by y* imposition therefore the
further answere it might be absolutely denied that w\h is imposed to be
p\d by Springfielde as they passe, is to purchase lands or forte.

The second, as it is a position in itselde nakedly considered seemes at
least to lay most of the govern\' of Europe vnder the guilt of injustice, yet
because it hath an appearance of an equitale consideration in it, we are
content the yssue of the present difference may lye there, for we affirme the
forte mentioned hath beene for nigh 12 yeares past, is at present, \ may be
still for the future, vseful to that plantation, \ yet not j\d p\d by them towards
it to this very day.

The third is but a presumption, \ if it had any cleare foundation, yet
the comparison is not equall.

The fowrth ever since the first readinge of it hath beene a reall troble
to our thought\', labouringe of so apparant mistakes, both in the one pte of
it \ in the other, w\h makes vs hartily wish that we may be all conscien-
tions carefull that our publique record\ may carry such evidence of truth,
that those who desire to take advantages may not haue any just occasions
given them, for whereas it is said the combination was hindered aboute 10.
yeares by the meanes ppounded, if a due consideration be had of it, it will
appeare, it was not aboute 5. yeares from the mentioned agitation for combina-
tion, \ the conclusion of this present confederation the one beinge in June.
1638. the other agreed \pon in May 1643. \ whereas it is affirmed that the
ppounding and standing \pon an imposition of custome at the Riuers mouth
hindered the combination soo many yeares, \*it shall (if need) be made
appeare by the oath of those who were impoloyd in that service, that they
were soo far from stiffly standinge \pon such an imposition, y\' they did not
soo much as propounde it, as it is there expressed, nor could they in reason
doe it, the townes havinge no interest in, nor relation to the forte at that
time.

The fifth carrieth not y\' strength of reason with it as to compell our
vnderstandinge to fall in therewith for what inthralement such an imposition
is or can be to the Inhabitants there, as to cause them to forsake their habita-
tions upon that ground, our thoughts reach not, especially consideringe if
that Jurisdiction grow exorbitant in their taxes, there is a remedy provided in
this combination to rectify any such deviations, but if weakninge of estates
be a sufficient plea to free men from payinge of taxes, we know not, who will
pay, for all such payemt doe weaken mens estates. What is meant by
taking of possession of the River (w'h was possest by the other townes a
considerable time before the foundation of that plantatio was layd) the
greate charg in buildings we understand not, for we are wholly ignorant what
expences they haue bee ne at in that kinde, But for their owne particular pri-
ivate advantages, nor can we yeeld a ready beleife to what is affirmed, that if
they had forseen t' present imposition would haue been required, they
would not then haue planted for the thing carryeth that evidence of equity
with it that Mr Pincheon whiles he looked upon him selfe as a member of
that Jurisdiction, acknowledged the same yeelded vpon a motion made by
himselfe to Mr. Fennicke (as we haue it from his testimony deserving credit)
that the trade of beaver vpon the Riber, w'h is the greatest thing now stuck
at, ought in reason to contribute to the chardg of the forte: besides the
incouragemt given by Mr. Pincheon vnder his owne hand, by others to the
gentlemen interested in Seabrooke forte, w'h might well draw out from them
an addition to the former expence, there seemes to deserve some weight of
Consideration in the present case.

To the sixt we willingly assent, in parallel cases shall readily submit.

W'h Argumt answers being read a further debate betwixt the
Commissioners of the Massachusetts & Connecticut had Mr. Pincheon then in
Boston being sent for, and desired to add what further reasons he could
against the imposition in question, he wholly referring to what the generall
corte had done, it appeared to the Co'm for the other two Collonies vpon
their most serious consideration, that it was of weighty concern to all the
plantations vpon the River of Connecticut that the mouth of the Riber the
passages of goods through it to and fro (though at some chardg) be secured
to them, that though the forte at Seabrooke be not of force against
an enemy of any considerable strength, yet an English plantation being now
settled there, it may more easily be secured, may in a comfortable measure
secure the passage aforesd for the convenience of all the plantations, vpon
that River, of w'h benefite Springfield doth share with the rest, That though
nothing be as yet demanded from the Duche house within Hartfords limit,
yet this imposition with other difference, are like to be considered in a fitt
season, that whatever conference hath formerly passed about the custome or imposition at Seabrooke, there never was any settled or demanded of any of the plantations, till now of late, ✓ from the first day that any of the plantations vpon that Rvier haue paid it, hath vpon the same grounds beene demanded ✓ expected of ✓ from Springfield, That it is no impeachm't of any liberty granted by patent to the Mattachusett's that Springfield seated vpon the River of Connecticut, doe beare a moderate ✓ equall pt of charges whither of scouring any parte of that River, or Rivers mouth (if there should be occasion) or in making or maintayninge such a forte as is in question to secure the passage to and fro, that the imposition in question is but the payem't of 2d p bushell for corne, and about j2 p ¹ for beaver passing out through y* the mouth of that River, and therefore seemeth a moderate charge in reference to the custome propounded, ✓ no matter of just greiuance or discouragem't to the plantations themselves, their setled

*The promises being weighed ✓ considered with all due tendernes ✓ respects to the intresions ✓ the 3d Comissioners for Plimouth ✓ New haven doe conceiue ✓ conclude

First that Springfield doe henceforward from time to time glue in to Connecticute or the Agent or agent✓ a true note or accompt of all Corne, ✓ beaver they or any of them ship, or carry out through the mouth of that Rvier to sea, to pay or desposet into their hands after the rate of 2d. p bushell for corne, ✓ 20p hogshead for beaver se exported.

that the mentioned imposition be neither at any time hereafter raised, nor increased vpon any of the inhabitant's of Springfield, without just ✓ necessary cause to be first approved ✓ allowed by the other Colonies, nor continued longer then the forte in question is maintayned, ✓ the passage as at present thereby secured.

That at the next meetinge of the Comissioners any Deputy from the Mattachusetts Colony, or from Springfield plantation, shall haue liberty further to ppound or object as they see caus'd against the present imposition, w'h according to the nature ✓ prop weight of the matter alleadged, shalbe duly heard ✓ considered without any disadvantage from the conclusion now made in the premisses.

A petition was presented by Mr. Henry Dunster president of Harvard college to the Comissioners wherein he desires their resolution in these ensuing queeres.

Whether you be willing to submitt the youth of your Colonies that be
or shalbe students so far to the Colledg Discipline administered by the President of fellows as in cases arnous, by the advice of the overseers, that whatsoever punishment shalbe inflicted for the demerits, according to the laws of the said Colledg shall no waies infringe any priuiledge or honourable exhibition from your Colonies to the Colledg, whether you doe not give your approbation to the said lawes.

2ly. whereas vpon the seasonable motion of Mr. Tho. Shepheard, the self all Colonies agreed firmely to contribute to the furtherance of learning in the Colledg, the disposall whereof hath wholly bee left to me hitherto, wherein I haue already fownde some cases difficult to my selfe, which may be dangerous in time ensuing to others, vnes by your counsells they be regulated, therfore haue I thought it necessary to propound to your wisedome these following questions.

whereas that way is by free contributions wherein every Colony, Towne, family take themselves to be at liberty to give or withould, yf therfore some Colonies or townes in them shall give nothinge, yet out of the said places well deserving schollers shall come, whither then these shalbe as capable of the sd contributions, as such as come from other Colonies that doe contribute liberally and consequently, if these supplies shalbe extended to schollars coming from foraine places, as old England, Virginia and the like.

2. whither in any case you give way that any of the sd supplies be diverted from the Society for the maintenance of schoole schollars, if soe in what cases.

3. whither we shall have respect in the disposall of the said contributions to all the schollers in geffall, (as by maintenance of Comon officers or the like) or especially to such as are poore pious learned the three usuall qualifications looked at in such cases, and whither any scholler discontinuing from the Colledg aboue a moneth shall have his exhibition continued.

4. whither any schollers that haue had these exhibitions, shall account themselves soe ingaged to stay in the Country, as that they may not goe away without offence, if soe, then what way they may disingage themselves.

5. seeing the contributions of the Colonies haue already amounted to above 50l. p annu. And if the first proposition of j s. a family were attended, they would amounte to much more, whither therefore if the said exhibitions were collected by some faithfull officers, countable or the like presented to the generall Cortes, or their betruisted in the said Colonies, thereof a fit proportion as themselves shall see good, allotted to the colledge 8l. *p An for a
The text reads:

scholarship £16.4 p a llam for a fellowship £ the rest for the maintenance of schollars at the grammar schoole in the plantaçons where these collections are made the said course would be more honourable £ orderly to the Collonies £ colledge £ more satisfactory to the people, when they shall see how their gift £ are bestowed £ how themselves may reap the fruite of them both at home £ abroad.

Sixtly whither it is expected that pious dilligent and learned Graduat£ should be elected fellowes, as emergent occasion shall require, £ that then they should haue for their encouragem £ the stipend due from such schollars as are vnder their tuition, w h for the present is a considerable parte of the Presidents maintenance. therfore we humbly entreate you to state, what you thincke to be a meete allowance for the President £ whence it shall arise.

Seaventhly seing from the first euill contrivall of the Colledg buildinge there now ensues yearely decayes of the rooff, walls £ foundation, w h the study rent £ will not carry forth to repaire, Therefore we present it to your wisedome to propounde some way to carry an end to this worke.

Eighthly seing the publicke library in the Colledg is yet defectiue in all manner of bookees, especially in law, phisicke, Philosophy £ Mathematiek £, the furnishinge whereof would be both honourable and proffitable to the Country in generall £ in speciall to the schollars, whose various inclinations to all professions might thereby be incouraged £ furthered, we therafore humbly entreate you to vse such meanes as your wisdemes shall thincke meete for supply of the same.

Ninthly seing it wilbe of concernem £ encouragement to the Student£, that the degrees here taken may be so accounted in England £ we are in- formed of the readines of some Masters of Colledges there to entertaine £ pmote such a motion, we therefore desire yo £ advise and furtherance in this matter. So prayinge for the blessing of the Lord vpon all your consultations for the welfare of the united Colonies I humbly take my leave £ rest

Yo £ willing servant

HENRY DUNSTER.

*The answere of the Commissioners to the former petition £ queres so far as concerns the Colonies in joynt respects.

First they conceiue that all who send any youthes to the Colledg doe, Eo facto, submit £ leave them to the Colledg discipline, as is vsuall in such cases in all plac £ in Europe.

29. they apprehend it very equitable, that those Colonies £ places w h doe contribute or are most inlarged therein, should be first attended, when any
of theirs are equally capable of the releife affoorded thereby wth others, though they would alsoe that deserving youthes from other places (recommended from such Colonies that doe contribute) but not neglected.

3v. they doe not thincke it fitt that any of the sd supplies be diverted to the maintenance of Grammar schoole schollars, the seueral plantations making provision in those kindes within the seueral Jurisdictions.

4v. The supplies graunted by the seueral Collonies were first intended for the support encourage of poore pious learned youthes, and it is desired those ends may cheefly be attended in the disposall thereof, onely if no such youthes be present, it may be imploied for the Comon advantage of the Colledge, if any schollar shalbe absent in a disorderly way aboue a moneth at one time they judge.

5v. It is apprehended by the Comissioners that those who haue benefitt by the contributions of the Collonies should be engaged to attend the service of yrr country vpon tender of imploym affording suitable to their condition the state of the Country, but such tender being made in case they doe not acquiese in what is presented, but for greater outward advantag or other respect choose to depart, they should be engaged in convenient time to repay what they have rec'd, from the Colonies.

6v. The Comissioners pmise with concurrent endeavours to promote the contributions accordinge to the former ppositions, but doe not juge it meete to put it into any other frame. The other pticulars mentioned belonget properly to this Jurisdiction wherein the Comissioners will not intermeddle, but referr the consideration thereof to the wisedome and piety of the generall Corte for this Collony.

The question concerninge the Jurisdiction of the English plantation lately setted on the west side of Pequatt River was againe taken into consideration by the Comissioners.

Mr. John Winthrop now present exprest himselfe as more indifferent, but affirmed that some of the plantation sate downe there in reference to the governent in expectation of large priviledges from the Mattachusetts should be much disappointed if that plantation fall and be setted vnder any other jurisdiction.

The Comissioners considering what passed at New haven last yeare that in all the Colonies though title to land may be seueral waies aquired, yet Jurisdiction goeth constantly with the Pattent, they tould Mr. John Winthrop that they doubted not, but Conecticute would tenderly consider affoord
such priviledges as may suite a plantation soe remote, but concluded that the Jurisdiction of that plantation doth \( \xi \) ought to belonge to Connecticut.

A Petition in the name of many Pequatts\( ^\* \) was presented by Mr John Winthrop to the Commissioners as followeth.

The humble petition of Casmamon and Obechiquod in the name \( \xi \) behalfe of other Pequatts now dwelling at Namyok, humbly sheweth. That whereas our Sachems \( \xi \) people have done very ill against the English forsoyle for \( \wedge \) which they have justly suffered \( \xi \) beene rightfully conquered by the English, we yo\( ^\* \) humble petitioners, who had no consent nor hand in shedding the English bloud, but by the advise of Necquash fled from our country, being promised by Necquash that the English should not hurt vs if we did not ioyne in war against them, doe humbly beseech the Co\( m^\* \) to take \( \wedge \) vnder the subjection of the English, and appointe \( \wedge \) a place where we may liue peaceably \( \wedge \) the go\( m^\* \). of the English. Casmamon and the Pequatts present gaue in the names of the Pequatts \( ^\* \) Nyanticke Indians to the n\(^\* \) of 62. on whose behalfe the petition was presented, the particular names are vnder written \( \xi \) left with Mr Hopkins.

The Commissioners not having forsoyle heard either from Necquash while he liued, or by any other means since of any such innocent Pequatts who fled from their country to decline that vniust war against the English, \( \wedge \) the rest of their Countrymen \( \wedge \) executed. By enquiry from Thomas Stanton from Foxon one of Vncus his men \( \xi \) at last by confession of the Pequatts present fownde, that some of the petitio\( n^\* \)s were in Misticke fort in fight against the English \( \xi \) fled away in the smoake. That others of them were in other places to fight against the Narragensetts \( \xi \) Mohyegens then assisting the English, so that the grounde of their petit\( \wedge \) n proved false \( \xi \) deceitfull. It apped further vp\( \wedge \) enquiry that these Pequatts, or most of them though they might have beene entarayned by other Indian Sachems, yet vpon the psuasion of Necquash \( \xi \) promisses of good vsage from Vncus, they submitted to him, \( \xi \) haue beene reckond amonoge his men, \( \wedge \) him tribute, \( \xi \) assisted him in his war ever since, onely they complains of sundry oppressions and outrag\( \wedge \) \( \wedge \) which they have suffered from Vncus, some concerning particular psions, others of a more generall consideration, in \( \wedge \) the body of the Pequatts seeme interested.

Obechiquod complayne\( d \) that Vncus had taken away his wife, defileth her, \( \xi \) keepeth her away \( \wedge \) force. Foxon being present (as Vncus deputy) was questioned aboute this base and unsufferable outrage, he denied that
Vncus either tooke, or kept away Obochiquods wife p force, c affirmed that Obochiquod withdrawinge with other Pequatc from Vncus, his wife refused to goe with him, c that amongst the Indians it is usuall when a wife soe desert her husband another may take her, Obochiquod affirmed that Vncus had defiled her before, c still kept her against his will.

The Comissioners though not satisfied in pointe of proff wth Obochiquods relation, yet abhorringe y' lustfull adulterous carriage of Vncus, as it is acknowledged c mitigated by Foxon c conceiuinge that he that abusinge another mans wife havinge *power in his hands, his life either by force or desert to deprive the complaininge husband of his life, ordered c concluded that Vncus restore Obochiquods wife, that Obochiquod himselfe haue his liberty to sitt downe c settle either at Nameoke vnder the English, or els where as y' English shall appointe, guiden that he assist Vncus in his wars, soe oft as the English shall direct.

Sanaps another of Vncus his men, but a Connecticut Indiā c no Pequat vpon the reporte of a Sachems squaw (since dead) complayned, that Vncus had abused his wife, he affirmed that after she was soe defiled, she grew froward, c he had little peace with her, he added that Vncus had since taken away his corne c beans p force c had engaged himselfe c attempted (as he conceiues) to take away his life, but the Comissioners founde noe proff c first or last of these chardges, c for the corne Foxon conceiues, Vncus seised it, because Sannap wth the Pequat in a disorderly manner withdrew him selfe from Vncus, vnnder whome he had liued seall yeares. they conceiued therefore that Sannop might either returne to Connecticut, or liue at Nyanticott, or that some pvision be made for his safety c peace at Mohegon, c that Vncus vpon Euidence restore what corne or beans he hath taken from him in an unrighteous manner.

In generall the Pequatts complayned, first of Vncus his vnjustice c tyranny, drawinge wampam from them vpon new pretenses from time to time, they say they have given him wampam 40 times since they came vnnder him, c that they have sent wampam by him to the English 25 times, but know not whither all, or any pt of it was rightly delievered. 2v. that in their play if a Pequat win of a Mohegen, he cannot get payemt. if he complains, Vncus carries it ptilly to the Mohegens c threatens the Pequats. 3v. when Vncus had a child dyed, he made an offeringe c gaue his wife a gift, c comanded the Pequats to doe y' like. They being affraid collected 100 fathome of wampan c gaue it as a present, wth pleased Vncus, c he promised thenc forward to esteeme them as Mohegens, yet a few dayes after, Vncus brother came c tould them that Vncē c his Councell, had determined
to kill some of them, wherewith being much amased they consulted, \( ^1 \) resoluted to with draw from Vncus, \( ^2 \) to submit \( ^3 \) subject themselves to the English. \( ^4 \). That desiring favoure of the English they purposed to collect wampam from amonoge themselves \( ^* \) and to present it to them \( ^4 \) by some of their old men acquainted Vncus therewith, yet the next morninge he came with his men armed to the forte, called for those who promoted that businesse, threateninge to kill them but they escaped out of the forte, went to Connecticut \( ^4 \) complayned. \( ^5 \). That though Vncus seemed glad that Mr. John Winthrop came to settell an english plantation at Pequat, \( ^6 \) \( ^7 \) ented him with wampan, yet without cause (as they conceiue) he quickly tooke offence, fell to outrages, first Vncus having a man wounded at long Iland, had occasion to goe thither \( ^* \) required Robin alias Casmamon with other Pequats to goe with him, Robin allledged that he had ingaged himselfe with some others to Mr. Winthrop, who was his former Mr. to build him a wigwam, the rest not knowinge any cause why Vncus should take so many men with him, excused themselves, yet pnised if any should shoote an arrowe against him vpon notice they would come over \( ^8 \) assist him. Vncus was not satisfied, threatened to be revenged \( ^* \) did cut all their nets. \( ^9 \). Mr. Tho: Peeters beinge ill \( ^8 \) others in the plantation wanting provision, wished Robin to goe a huntinge, Robin \( ^f \) essed he durst not, Vncus would be angry, Mr. Peters told him he should goe, as in or from an English plantation, Robin replyed we are but 20 men, we cannot driue the woods, whereupon Mr. Peters by a warrant sent for Weckwash Cooke to goe with him, \( ^8 \) they hunted on the East side of Pequat vpon this occasion, Vncus made the assault of wch the Commissioners heard the last yeare at New haven, \( ^* \) Mr. Winthrop hath now further to complaine. Foxon being present gane answere to the aforesaid charges as followeth.

First he beleueth the Pequat\( ^6 \) hane for tribute and vpon other occasions at sundry times p\( ^4 \) wampam to Vncus but denyeth that they in particular had given him any for the English, but the Moyhegens \( ^* \) they had sometimes joyned togethier to giue in wampam wch had beene sent as a \( ^* \) sente twice in to the Mattachusett\( ^6 \), \( ^* \) sometimes to Mr. Heynes at Hartford, but he thinckes the number of 25, times to be alltogether false.

\( ^2 \) he conceiues that the Pequat\( ^6 \) being an under people might have some wrong from the Mohegens in play \( ^* \) durst not presse for their right, but denyeth that Vncus had any hand therein.

\( ^3 \) he acknowledgeth that the Pequats did bring in 100 fathome of wampam at the death of Vncus child \( ^* \) were pnised favoure as is expressed, but the latter was onely a trecherous plott of Vncus brother pswading
1647. *the Pequats to withdraw from Vncus into their owne country, * there he would come vnto them. And to provoke them thereunto he toold them (though falsly) \(^\dagger\) vncus had determined to kill some of them. \(^4\) though Vncus at first apprehended noe inconvenience in such a present to be sent by the Pequatts to the English, yet being after informed that it was a plot, or a fruite of crooked counsell given them by Tassaquanott Sassacus his brother, who had suggested vnto them, that most of the cheife Sachems were cutt off, Vncus to them but a stranger, why should they serue or giue wampam to him, they should rather send presents to the English, withdrawe from the Mohegens, * settle in their owne Country, herewith Vncus was justly offended. \(^5\) he acknowledgeth that Vncus was glad at Mr. Winthrops setlinge at Pequatt * presented him with 25. fathome of Wampan, but he was after troubled when Robin * other Pequatts his men refused to goe with him to long Iland. Foxon added that he had heard some of the Mohegens tooke fish from them, but knoweth not that he cutt their nets though he cannot deny it. Lastly he confesseth that Vncus and his men were foolish * faulty in that rash assault wh they made vpon the Pequatts * Neckwash Cookes men at Nameok especially in the English plantation, to the affrightm\(^4\) of the woemen * children there; But saith, Vncus * his men were troubled, that Mr. Peters should not make vse of them who would willingly haue hunted for him * the English, but they were much provoked \(^4\) Neckwash Cooke, a professed enemy to Vncus, * one who stands in tearmes of possession * had broken all Coven\(^4\)c with the English, should be soe entertyned * imployed by Mr. Peeters, he added that Vncus had a right on the East side of Pequatt from his father, from his mother, * from his wife * had leaue to hunt there from the English w\(h\) Neckwash Cooke never had till now.

The Commissioners considering the \(\psi\)nisses as far as they concerne the Pequatt\(^4\)c interested in the petition ordered, that Vncus be duly reproved for any passage of tirannicall govern\(i\) over them, soe far as they may be proved, * seriously enformed that the English Colonies cannot owne or protect him in any vnlawfull much lesse trecherous * outrageous courses, but they are not so far satisfied in those Pequat complaint\(^4\), as to justify their disorderly withdrawinge, * whereas Mr. John * Winthrop spake of a resignation made by Vncus of those Pequats to him, w\(h\) yet he insists not on. The Com\(i\)rs doubt, whither there were not some misinterpretation * see msvnderstand\(i\)nge therein, but however remembering the proud wars some yeares since made by the Pequatts, and the just resolutions of the English that (though after the warre they spared the lives of such as had noe hand in the bloude of the English, yet the remnant of that nation should not be suffered (if the
English could help it) either to be a distinct people, or to retayne the name of Pequatt\(\xi\), or to settle in the Pequatt country, but that they should all be devided betwixt the Narragennet\(\xi\) Mohegens Indians, \(\xi\) that vnder a tribute to the English, they concluded that neither the Narragensett Sagamore nor Vncus had power to resigne them or any of them to any English plantation or Jurisdiction without the consent of the Comissioners, \(\xi\) ordered those Pequat\(\xi\) forthwith returne a due subjection to Vncus, that he receive them without charge or revenge for this disorderly withdrawinge, or the complains they haue now made \(\xi\) in all respect\(\xi\) to governe them with due moderation as he doth the Mohegen Indians (the tribute to the English onely excepted) yet they thought fitt that the old men who were at Namecke before Mr. Winthropes cominge, should continue there, or be soe provided for as may best suite the English plantation at Pequatt, but vnder subjection to Vncus, as the rest.

Mr. John Winthrop on the behalfe of the Nepnet Indians complayned, that Nowequa (Vncus brother) came vp\(n\) them the last yeare with 130 Mohegens \(\xi\) plunderd them, takinge from them 35 fathom of wampam, 10 copp kettles, 10 greate hempen basketts, many beare skins, deere skins \(\xi\) other things to a greate value.

Foxon being questioned affirmed, that Vncus with his cheife Counsellors \(\xi\) Cap\(\xi\) were at New haven with the Comissioners, when his brother thus plunderd in particular he knoweth not what wampam or other goods were taken away, but affirmeth that Nowequa at the same time robbed some of Vncus his owne men, neare adjoyninge, but Vncus neuer rec\(a\) any of the spoile either of the one or the other.

Mr. Winthrop \(\xi\) some with him complayned further, that Nowequa with 40 or 50. Mohegens lately goeing ou\(f\) to Fishers Iland, did staaue a Canoo, freighted the Indian that was there with his man, that his man without some puision against such outrages would be vnwilling to stay \(\xi\) himselfe should suffer in his occasions there. It was alsoe testif\(y\)ed by an English man of Mr. Winthrops plantation, that Nowequa returning thence hovered against the English plantation in a *susptious manner with 40. or 50. men, many of them armed w\(h\) guns to the affright\(m\), not onely of ye Indians on the shore (soe that some of them began to bring their goods to the English houses) but of diuerse of the English themselves.

The Comissioners considering the sundry comp\(s\) now brought to Newequa (Vncus brother) confirmed by Foxon his acknowledg\(m\) \(\xi\) testi\(m\)ony by enquery of doing that the Nepnat Indians having noe Sachem of their owne are at liberty pt of them by their owne choice doe app\(t\)aine to
the Narragansett Sachem, to the Mohegens, soe that when the covenants betwixt the English Colonies and the Narragansett confederatë come to be considered, satisfaction for the outrages committ by Nowequa wilbe expected, ordered that Vncus from them be fully informed, that he must either regulate ¶ continue his brother in a righteous ¶ peaceable frame, for the future untackinge ¶ providing that upon due proff due restitution be made to such as haue been wronged by him, or els whom disert ¶ leave him, that the Narragansett ¶ others may require ¶ recover satisfaction as they can. They also thinck it fitt ¶ just that with the Canooe split ¶ broken by Nowequa due consideration be had of returninge the gun taken from a Mohegen by the englishman at Fishers Iland, as the case upon examination shall require.

Mr Winthrop and his servant Robinajs Casmamon presented sundry comptë against Vncus importing that though at first he seemed glad to entreate the English plantation at Pequat, yet his carriage hath bene such since, as if he intended byalarums and affrightmeant¶ to disturb ¶ breake that plantation. but that which appeared to the Comissioners most cleare ¶ weighty was an hostile assault the last yeare made upon Neckwash Cooke ¶ the Pequats now petitioning, neare or within the English plantation, in which some of the Indians invaded were wounded, all of them plundered, the english disturbed ¶ affrighted, their cattle driven away ¶ they sustayned much losse in seffall respectë.

Two petitions from sergeant Mynott ¶ Wm Morton were read, wherein they desired satisfaction, the one for a curtaine or beade covering taken away (as he saith) worth 2 fathome of wampam, with it seemes he had lent Neckwash Cooke: the other for charges of a journey he made the last yeare to complaine against Vncus at Newhaven, ¶ the complainte of one Stibbins for come taken away or spoiled was heard, all with being duly considered, the insolency ¶ outrage of Vncus ¶ his men appeared much more heinous then the compit at Newhaven the last yeare impted. The Comissioners (havinge the last yeare ordered that Vncus should acknowledg his fault to the English plantation, with heare he pformed in Capt Masons presence) thought fitt now to add that upon the returne of the Pequats to his subjection, Vncus forthwith pay into the hands of Mr Jo. Winthrop, to be by him disposed ¶ divided to the English ¶ ould Pequats ¶ other innocent Indians towards the repaire of their losses in pportion as he shall finde cause 100. fathom of wampam.

Mr John Winthrop did further informe the Comissioners that he understood from the Mowhaset Sachem of long Iland, that after the Pequats wars
he had by Vncus sent 60. fathome of Wampam as a present to Mr. Winthrop Gove: of the Mattachusett, had alsoe then given to Vncus. 20. fathome for himselfe, but upon enquiry he findes that Vncus did never deliuer the sd present. The Comissioners thought fitt concluded, that if vpon inquiry it be fownd, Vncus hath receaued vnjustly detayned this wam-pam, he be required forthwith to make payemt. to him the Governoure.

Mr John Winthrop maketh clayme to a greate quantity of land at Nyanticott by purchase from the Indians, gaue in to the Comissioners a petition in those words.

Whereas I had the land of Nyanticott by a deed of gift purchasse from the Sachem before the wars, I desire the Commisioners wilbe pleased to confirme it vnto me, cleare it from any clayme of English Indians according to the equity of the case.

Mr John Winthrop havinge no writinge from the Indian Sachem concerning these lands presented to the Comissioners the testimony of their Indians as followeth.

We Tromatuch Wambarsquaske Antuppo doe testify vpon our knowledg before the wars were against the Pequats, Sassious our Sachem of Nyantick did call vs all our men together, tould that he was resolued to giue his Country to the Governours sonne of the Mattachusett who liued then at Pattaquassat alias Connecticut Rivers mouth, all his men declared themselves willing therewith, Therevpon he went to him to Pattaquasset he when he came bacike he tould them he had granted all his Country to him the said Governours sonne said he was his good freind, he hoped he would send some English thither sometime hereafter, Moreover he told him he had receaued coates from him for it, wch they saw him bring home.

*We vnderwritten doe testify that we heard these Indians testify the aboue written testimony concerninge the graunte of the land of the Nyantyk. Tho: Stanton, Cary Lathome, Tho. Mymat, Wm. Burdman.

I doe remember that Sasyous Sachem of the Nyanticot did giue Mr John Winthrop his country of Nyanticut before the Pequats wars, myselfe being interctor in that businesse, at the Rivers mouth.

p me. THO: STANTON

This testimony was taken vpon oath before me

JO: ENDECUTT.
The Commissioners for Connecticut upon the reading of Mr. Winthrop's petition, desired to be satisfied upon what ground the Commissioners could take the determination of the case in question concerning Nyanticut land, into their hands, rules it be by the mutual consent of both parties, which seemed to clam interest therein, for themselves, though they could in their own peculiar submitted to their judgment yet they humbly conceived it was beyond their Commission to refer any such thing to be determined at this time, nor are they prepared to make a full answer to Mr. Winthrop for the right he challengeth in those lands, only they sent to the Commissioners considering, that the gift or purchase tended by Mr. Winthrop beares not date, nor is limited within any precise bound, nor doth it yet appear, whither the Indian mentioned to give the said lands had any real or true interest in them himselfe, And the tended graunte is only verbal noe Recorde by writinge appearinge of any such thing within intimates, that what ever it was, it was looked upon as a transient airy passage. Besides Mr. Winthrop was then employed by Gentlemen interested in Seabrooke whether the lands mentioned were not procured by him for them, by him with their means doth not appear, how ever it seems somewhat vncomely (at least) for Mr. Winthrop, who was acquainted with their great engagement in the place to purchase land for himselfe, being their Agent, soe neare the cheife place of their intended Residence. But if all that is answered satisfy not, yet they humbly conceive the land was justly conquered before Mr. Winthrop made any clayme thereunto, which makes his dormant title (if it may be so called) altogether invalid.

The Commissioners for the Colonies duly considering the misses, though they desire the English plantation at Pequatt may have all comfortable requisite accommodations, yet they see no grounde for themselves to intermeddle or determine any thinge concerning the clayme title in question.

Upon occasion of the former debate some of the Comissiofns acquainted Mr. Winthrop with some report they had heard that he was about a purchase of land at longe Island, he was desired to take knowledge that longe Island (for a considerable some of money) is vnder engagemt to seall persons of Connecticut Newhaven, that any title with may be tended from Mr. Cope will be found weake, as himselfe a little before his death had acknowledged.

Mr. Elliott on the behalfe of an Indian called Todorsway complayne that one of the Mohegans called Cogeleys belonginge to Vncus his brother, knowne by Mr. Pincheon did owe him. 6. beaver skins, desired some means might be used for Recovery of the same, The Comissiofns thought fitt that enquiry be made, satisfaction required if the debt be founde just.
According to agreeem't, t' order made the last yeare at New haven the number of males w'h the chardg's pp't, to the combination expended by the sef'all Colonies were now brought in, by w'h it appeared that the Mattachusets w'h M't Dunsters bill, t' a gratuity given to Maior Gibons had expended —475. 01. 6d. Plimouth with 3d. 10. for bread—101. 10. 0d. Conecticutt as p acc'. last yeare 296. Newhauen as p acc'. 170. 18s. 7d. of w'h some of 10148. 10s. j2 as the accompt was cast vp both by y'^ Comissionis. t' by the auditor for the Mattachuset's, the Mattachussets are to pay 670. 03s. 4d. Plimouth 128. 13. 4d. Conecticutt 140. 2. 5. Newhauen 104. 11. 0d. By w'h it appears that the Mattachussets were to pay to Conecticute 128. 14. 3d. t' to Newhauen 66. 7. 7d. w'h is in all 195. 01. 10d. t' that Plimouth is to pay to Conecticutt 27. 3d. 4d.

And because the weighty concernem' of the Colonies may sometimes call for a meetinge when yet the Comissionis (as hath beene formerly founde) are not p'repared, to giue in the number of their males, It is now thought fitt t' ordered, that it be p'ounded to each generall Corte that after the pportion now setled in this p'sent acc', the Colonies shall hereafter beare their sef'all pt's of all chardg's disbursed, for the publicke till some inconvenience arise or appeare by a considerable increase or decrease in some of the Jurisdictions, t' that in such case any of the 4 Colonies callinge for it, the males be againe brought in, t' chardges borne according to the first importe of the Articles.

The Comissioners understanding that the Indians are plentifully furnish'd w'h English guns, powder t' shott (notwithstandinge sef'all orders made by them *(and as they hoped confirmed by the generall Court's in the sef'all Colonies to supprese a trade of such a dangerous consequence) upon enquiry finde that a considerable pt of this Inconvenience doth arise from warrants t' dispensions graunted, either by the generall Court's or by some magestrat's of the Mattachuset's to shop-keeps, or others to sell, lend, or furnish some Indians either because they are confederates, or vnder the governm't of that Jurisdiction, or upon some other respect, w'h cannot secure the Collonies frō danger: For the publicke safety they desire therefore y's all such warrants formerly granted may be speedily called in, t' due care taken, that no guns, swords, rapiers, or rapier blades, powder, lead, shott, or other instruem'ts or furniture for war, be sou'd, given or lent, or by any other meanes directly or indirectly be passed over into the hands or power of any of the Indians upon any command or respect whatsoever. And they conceive it worthy of the most serious thought t' consideration of the Collonies how the like disordered trade may be supprese at Roade Iland t' their confederates,
The Commissioners having waited many dayes for a retorne from the Narraganset Indians their confederats, the 16th of August Ninegrett Pessacks deputies acquainted the that the messengers were now returned, but had in noe measure answerd their expectation, they had onely brought .200. fathome of wampam. The Commissioners by Tho: Stanton their Interpreter asked what the reason was, that soe much being due soe little was brought, from whome this .200. fathome came. Ninegrett the rest could give noe satisfaction to the former question, onely Ninagrett intended that his being from home had hindred the gathering of the wampam, for the latter he said 100. fathome came from \( \text{Pessacks, } \text{100. fathome from himselfe, he added that since they fell soe far short in the payem't of their debt, he would order that the 105. fathome intended for a } \) sent to the Governor, should goe towards satisfaction of the Collonies, desired respite for the rest, untill next spring, then if it were not fully paid, the English should take his head and seise his country.

The Commissioners not thinking it meete to begin a sent war if satisfaction (though with a little forbearance may be had otherwise) by their interpreter acquainted Ninagratt, that since he intended the wampam had bene gatherd if himselfe had bene at home, they would give him free leave to retorne, 20 dayes more from hence to collect send the residue yet behind 500 fathome of the wampam now due should fall short in his payem't 20. dayes hence, they would forbeare it till next planting time, in the meane time accept both the 200 fathome now brought, the 105 fatho intended for a present in pt of payem't, but if they brought not, 1000. fathome more within 20 dayes, the Commissioners would send noe more messengers, but take course to right themselves, as they see cause in their owne time. And if they be forced to seeke satisfaction by armes, he his confederate must not expect to make their peace as lately they had done by a little wampam. In the meane time though for breach of Covenant they might put their hostages to death yet the Commissioners would forthwith deliver the children to Ninegrett, expecting from him the more care to see ingagem't fully satisfied. And if they find him real in his performance, they will chardg all former neglect vpon Pessacks, who hath not attended Covenant in such case they shall expect from Ninegrett his best assistance, when he shall be required to recover the whole remainder from him. All w'h Ninegrett cheerefully accepted, and promised to pforme accordingly.
This 200. fathome of wampam being thus rec'd from Ninegrett, the Commissiofns fownde the acc't to stand thus

Mr. Pellham rec'd almost 2 yeares since aboue what was given to
Vncus—-70. fath

left by the Narragansett's in Mr. shrimptons

hands in kettles & wampam —— 70. fath

In Cutchamakins hands by Ninegrett —— 105. fath


The same is ——— 448½ fath.

of w'h as the Commissioners & Auditor for the Mattachusetts cast it there is
due to y's Mattachusetts ——— 288. fath 4¼

to Plimouth ——— 55. fa: 1. 64

to Conneccticute ——— 60. fa. 1. 14

to New haven ——— 44. fa. 4. 74

w'h was accordingly devided

447.fath.7. 64

A writinge being presented by Sergeant Collicut & others to the Commissions in the nature of a petition wherein they complain against the Dutch & Sweeds for severall grievances & in particular for high Customes imposed upon them at the Manatoes, & for a disorderly trade in selling guns, powder & shot to the Indianes; The Commissioners thought fitt to write to the duch Governoure as followeth.

*Honoured Sirs.

We jointly congratulate ye arivall & entrance to the goffin at Manatoes & hoping all the English Colonies shall enjoy whin ye limit & all the fruits of a neighbourly & friendly correspondency in a free concourse and intercourse as ye's haue & shall doe in all our port & harbors: some thing presented to vs we shall present to your consideration. first we heare of a dangerous liberty taken by many of yours in selling guns, powder, shot & other instrumen'ts of warr to the Indians not only at ye's forte Aurora (though we conceiue that trade there driven is very unsafe both for ye's selues & vs but at long Island within the River of Connecticut, at the Narragansetts & other places within the English Jurisdictions, And though possibly you have good lawes to suppressome mischeevous a trade, yet see strunge is the temptation by an excessive gaine arising thence that w'hout a constant care & severe execution (as we finde by daylie experience) the inconvenience cannot be
removed, but the means we leave to your owne wisedome & judgment. Secondly we heare of an high Custome, excise or recognition demanded & taken for all goods sold within your Jurisdictions, not onely of your owne people, but of the English, with heavy fines, & seizures for omissions or misse entries to the hinderance of trade & the discouragement of our marchants, whereas hitherto all our harbours haue beene open & free to yours without any such burdens & hazards, We entreat you from you therefore in a few lines a perfect information of what Customs & you require with the grounds of the same both for goods imported & sold, & for beaver, Mouse, & for other commodities exported, and in what cases you impose fines & make seizures, that we may conforme our marchants, & steere our course accordingly, with our due respect to your selfe & the late governoure Mounsier Keift we rest.

your lovinge Friends the Commissioners of the united Colonies.

Boston in the
Mattachusets, the.
17th of 6. moneth. 1647.

The foregoing conclusions were agreed & subscribed by the Commissioners the 17th of the 6. moneth. 1647.

EDWARD HOPKINS
JOHN MASONE.
THEOPHILUS EATON
STEPHEN GOODYEARE.

THO: DUDLEY President.
JOHN ENDECOTT
WM BRADFORD
JOHN BROWNE
At a meeting of ye Comisio's: for ye united colonies of New England: held at New Plym: ye 7th and 17th 1648

An order of ye Gen' all Courte of ye Massachusets Dated ye 10th of ye 3 mo 1648, was present, whereby it appeared ye ye John Endicott: Esquire & Mr. Simon Bradstreete were Chosen Comisio's for ye Jurisdictio for this present yeare: & were invested w'h full power to treat & conclude all things: according to the ten't of ye articles of combinaci: Concluded at Bostō: ye 19th of ye 3 mo 1648:

A Lick Order from the Jurisdictio of New Plym Dated ye 7th 4't 1648: was Reed in vesting Mr. Wm Bradford: & Mr. John Browne w'h ye Lick power: as Comision's: to treat & Conclude according to ye saide articles

An order of ye Gen': Court of coniticott: was alsoe presented & Reed Dated the 18 may 1648 appwoynting Mr. Ed. Hopkins: & Mr. Rogger Lood-loe: to ye formenc' service & investing them w'h full power: according to ye articles of confederatio:

a like order from the Gen' Courte of New hueus Judictio. Dated ye 3'th may 1648: Investing Theoph: Eaton Esq' & Mr. John astwood w'h ye Lick power according to ye ten't of ye saide articles for ye yeare insewing was Now alsoe Reed.

Mr. Wm Bradford Esq': was Chosen president of this meeting:

It was p'pounded for the avoyding of ofen: & the carefull p'svacio: of Loue & amety: betwixt the united Colonies and there comisio's: that a dew order might bee settled and observed: by their comisio's: as in there Subscriptio's: soe alsoe in there tacking p'ce at all publique meetungs, Dewering the time of there *Seu''all sesions, w'h vpo dew consideracions was thus Agreed, that the Comisio's of the massachusets shall haue the first p'ce at all such meetings, & accordingly the Comision's of the oth' Colonies in such order as they are Named in the articles of confederacio: viz: Plym'h Conitacott & New hauen, Onely it is p'vided that any Comisio may manifest such psonall respects as in his owne discretion hee Judges meete to any of the rest of the comis's in any of the foremeen p'ticulers, notwithstanding this conclusio

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Mr. Will Cottington to Captain Patridg of Roade Iland presented this inewing request to the Comission's in Wrighting.

Of Request the mocing is in the behalfe of o't Iland: that wee the Iland's of Roode Iland may be Rescued into combinaciō w'h all the united colonies of New England in a firme & p'ctual League of Friendship & amity: of ofence & Defence Mutual advice and succo' vpō all Just occasions for o' Mutual safety & wellfare, & for p'seruing of peace amongst o'selues: and p'venteing as much as may bee all occasiōs of warr & Difference, and to this o' moction wee haue the cons' of the maio' pt of o' Iland:

WILL. COTTINGTŌ
ALICXSANDER PARTRIDG

To which moction: the Comis's returned this answer vnder all theire hands:

Mr. Cottington to Captaine Par't the Comis's for the united Colonies haue Considered what youe haue ppounded Eith' by speach o' Wrighting & finde yo' p'sent state and condiciō full of confusion and Dang' hauing much Disturbance amongst yo' selues and noe security from the Endians they desier therfore in sen'all Respects to afford both advice and helpe. but vpō the pvsall of the antient Patent granted to New Plym'th they finde Roade Iland vpō w'h y' p'lantations are setled to fall y'hin their line Σ bounds, w'h the honourable comittie of parlement thinke not fitt to Straighten o' infringe: nor may w'? if therefor yo' selues and the Inhabitants o' the most and most Considerable pt of them; vpon a dew Consid' of Plym'th Patent and Right, acknowledg y' selues within that Jurisdiction wee shall consider and advize how youe may bee accepted vpon Just termes and w'h tendr *Respects to y' Conveniencie : and shall after aford y' the same advise, protectiō And helpe w'h other Plantations w'hin the united Colonies Injoye, w'h we hope in sondery respects may tend to y' Comfort and safety.

Henery Bull of Newport vpō Roode Iland presented a p'ctiō to the Comision's informeing, that som Narragansett Indians had beaten him Σ oth' wise done him Iniury: desiering the Comision's to send to the Sachem of the Narragansetts to send the saide Indians that Satisfactiō might bee giuen him for the wronges hee hath sustained:

To w'h the Comision's Returned this answer: that they much pittted his Condiciō and were very senceable of the wronges hee hath sustained, but forasmuch as it is a p'cular case Σ belongs pp'ly to Roade Iland where he liues to Releae him the Comizo's could not see a faire and Convenient way to answer his desier but Refered him for further answer to the advice giuen to
the Iland in Gen'all wherby both hee and oth'rs that are oppressd may com
to Rescaiu dew satisfactiõ and for his future security gaue him a wrighting
vnder the Comisio's hands of the same Contents w'h they gaue to houlden
¢ Warn' w'h heraf' Folow'h.

Wheareas there was ãsented a wrighting vnto vs from the towne of plantaciõ of Warwicke: as they call it, by theire Meseng's Mr. Randall houlden ¥
Mr. John Warn' subãb'd By Mr. John Smith assistant in the behalfe of
the whole towne Dated the 4th of y* 7th m* 1648 wherein they comptne Amongst
oth'rs things of diu's Inguries Insolencies and afronts offred them by the Indi-
ans that are aboute them and neere Inhabitants to them as namely: killing
there Cattell about a hunderd hoggs; abusing their servants when they take
them alone: and som times makeing violent enterance into th' houeses and
strickeing the mast's thearoof: Stealeing and ployneing their goods And
hereupon doe earnestly desire to know y'* mindes of y* comisioners herein and
to receiue aduise from them. Whearevò the Comision's for theire future
Security gaue them this Insewing wrighting:

To all Indian Sachems whome it may Concerne: Inhabiting within the
Narragansett Bay and pches adiacant:

The Comision's for the united Colonyes of New England haucing Re-
scaued informaõ of seu'all outages comited võ the psons and Cattells of
the English in Seu'all pîces *Canot but looke võ such ãzetizes as tending to
the disturabance of the ãbligue peace: and therefore adviz that dew care may
bee tacken by the seu'all Sachems and all oth'rs whome it consernes to ãvent
and abstaine from all such miscarages for the future and if any off them
Rescauiue any Iniury from the English: võ Complainte in dew ploce and order:
satisf' shall bee Indenu'ed the'in according to Justice: as the Licke will bee
Expected from them: Plym'th this 10th of y* 7: 1648

Wheareas by order of the Comiso's the Last yeare it was ãvided that
the peaquets Resideing neere to the English Plantaciõs Settled at Nameach
should Returne to their former Subiectiõ to Vnquas: as may more fuly
appeare by the acts of that meeteing which was made knowne ¥ signified to
them both by the Comisiõs themselu's at boston ¥ by Mr. Hopkins allsoe Att
Peaquatt: but noe Conformetly hath hith'to beene yealded Thereavnto by
y'' it was Now thought fitt and concluded that Mr. John Winthrape bee
informed of the continued mindes And Resolucions of the Comis's for theire
returne, and desiered To further the same but in case a Reedy attendance
bee not forthwith yealded hearevnto, Vnquas shall haue order, ζ Liב by
Constraine to Inforce them; ζ it is desiered that the Go'ment of Conitacott
will gvide hee bee not therein opposed by any English Nor the Peaquats or
any of them habored or shiftered in any of theire howses: whiles noe Just
offence is giuen them by him or any of his in theire p'y Consernm's.

Vpon the InformacioЪ, Complainte of M' Wilh Westerhowse a duch
m'chant ( Liueing at, and a planter in New hauen) Conserneing the duch
Go'n's tacking away his shipp from him, whilst shee was Rideing at Ancker
in New hauen Harbour) Intreateing advice of and helpe from the Comision's
therein : this insewing Answer was Returned:

M' William Westerhowse:

The Comision's for the united Colonies, hane Considered what you hane
propounded, by way of advice and helpe: Conserneing γ's shippe and goods
Seized by the duch Goûfi in New hauen harbour: But theye doe not yet heare,
what the duch Goûfi can Chardg: Nor vpon what grounds hee made that seiz-
ure: if hee haue nothing to pretend or alegd. But that New hauen is pt of or
within the New Netherlands the English Colonies must and doe protest against
it, and according to theire dutty by all δew Just means aserte the English Right
Both to New hauen Lands and harbours, And to all English plantacions from
Cape Coop both one the maine and Ilands that are possesed by the English,
at present vnder theire Goûm as ancintly Grânted by the kings of England
to theire subjects, sence purchased by the English from the Indians, the trew
propriet's of the Land: and for diuers yeares peaceably possesed and planted by
them without any Question or demând by the Dutch or any for them, And shall
accordingly Expect to bee Righted. Both for the Injury and afront In tacking
a shipp out of one of theire Harbours vpon such Chaleng, δ titles to the place
virtuostly claimed without Purchas posesion or any other Considerable Ground:

Vpon which occasion M' Eaton acquainted the Comision's what had
passed betw the dutch Goûm and New hauen Colonony, and sundery Lett's
from the dutch Goure was Reed, and theire Answers returned to Agust the
28. 1648. all w're being dewly Considered, the Comision's did first inquiere of
M' Wim Westerhowse, whose In the dutch Goûm's Last Letter was accuzed of
a irreguler trade with the Indians, what gunûs and powder hee had brought.
And how hee had disposed the same.

hee Answered with much confidence, that he had not Brought at most
aboue ten Guns In all, and not aboue a thousand weight of powder, of which
the dutch Goure had seized in the foremencioned shipp about five hundred
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 pound, hee had sould three 100 pounds to Newhauen Colony, or Plantacion, and most of the rest by pounds to Newhauen planters, and others within the Jurisdiction, but absolutely denied that euuer hee sould gun or guns or any powder to any Indians, or any dutch man or if the dutch Goûfâ or any other could proue to the Contrary hee professed himselfe willing to Submit, to the seuerest Sencure, as being fully Informed by the Goûfâ of New hauchen, that all such tradeing, without express Licence from som of the magistrates was vnlawfull, and they further thought fitt by way of ppracion Either to a meeteing with the duch Goûfâ or provision for their owne safety and Conveniencie to wright to the Duch Goûfâ as followeth:

Hon'ed Sir

It is now more then a full yeare sence the Comissioners desiering to cûtinue and Confirme a Just and piftable peace between the English Colonyes and the duch plantacions in these pts wrought vnto yo' & presented what they had heard: first Consrnering a daingerous Liberty tachten by yow's to sell guns powder and shott, and other Instruments of warr to the Indians Both at Orrania forte And other places within the English Jurisdictions, a trade damnable as yo' selfe calls it, certainly vnsafe, and like to pue of mischeuous Consequence both to the English and Dutch, Secondly Consrnering a high Cvstom of Regunicion with other burthens, and Inconuenient Imposisions Layed not onely one yo' owne people but one the English m'chants Tradeing at or som time In theire returne, but pasing by the Manatas; but to this day wee heare not of any inquiry Prohebicion or sesation of the forementioned Trade at the Orrania forte, Nay wee heare that the Mowhakes and other Indeans Liuing neere that place, are soe furnished with guns, Powther *And shott, that they growe bould, and dareing ce may proue daingerous to vs all, nor doe wee finde any abolishon or moderacion in the saide Customs and grieuances Imposed at the Manatoes, Nay wee haue not rescinded any answer, not soe much as a paticular Informacion as wee Requested, of what is required and expected That wee might Informe o' m'chants, to prvent future fines & Seasures

Mr Wilt Westerhowse one of yo' Contry men, but at psent a planter at New hauchen, Informeth vs and Complaineth of his owne And p'ncipalls greate loss, and damage by y seasing his shipp, and goods within New hauchen harbour, hee professed hee would haue Cleared himselfe at the Manatoes of being either Rebell or fugative To or from his natieue Cvntry, that hee paide Cvstoms at his Coming forth In reference to Virginia and the English Colonyes: But not admiting him thither: It seemes yo' Refered

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him to the Expected meetinge at Conitacott. heerevpō wee haue prvsed and considered yo' Claime to all the Landç Rivers Streames ã£: from Cape inlopen to Cape Cood, with yo' protest, and Lett' Both Dated Octobr the 12. 1647 Noua Stilla wherein wee finde Sondery vsatisfying pasages: wee haue alsoe scene divers other Letters which yo' haue sent to the Goũfā of Newhauen with his seu'all answers To agust the 28. 1648: old Stile : by all which wee finde much Cause of meeteinge to settle a Right vnderstanding betwixt the English Colinies ℃ y' selfe, which hath beene by yo' propounded in sondery of y' Lett's And was desierd and intended by the English Colonyes : though vpō nessesary Consideracons Deferred to a fitter season In the.meane time Some passages in y' Lettv by way of òp'acion had neede to bee Cleared in y's (of the 25 of June 1647) to the Goũn' of the Massachusets : yoν desierd that himsel̄ and som others. of the English may bee deligated, ℃ that they will bee pleased to gine yo' a meetinge, to agiatate past occasiōν, to Reconsile the òsent and to preuent all future occasions of Contestaciō, but y' Closse seemses then to Importe, that all this is but to òpare things that y' or o' Lords and Masters, may more easy determine, in y's of Nouembr the 15th 1647 to the Goũn' of New hauen Mencioning the meetinge by yoν ppounde, yoν pʃesse y' Resolucio to gue pregnant testimony to the world of yu' Rediness for a fayer and Neighbly Composeure of differences, but in y' Lettv to m' Goodyer deputy Goũn' at New hauen Dated the 13th December 1647 yoν express y' selfe more doubtfullly, if yoν mee in the spring with the Goũf of the Masathusetts ℃ Plymouth, yoν hope yoν shall Indev' Reconsiliaζ, but to put any thing to them as arbitrato's yoν were not then Resolved, w'h in som of vs suspended all form'r thoughts of a meetinge till the mater againe was Reviewed, by y' seulf Lett's to the Goũf of Mathatusetts and plymouth ℂ New hauen Whearein desiegif A meeting at Conitacut yoν express y' selfe, as not Doubting but Mutuall satisfaction wilbee gien to one and oth'r In eu'y respect; that past differences and agreueances shall bee forgott, future prevented, and a happy vnion firmely established, the ðmises considered wee disier "To bee Informed whither yoν haue Comision from yoν ðpinsipalls to make a Reference to whome because som tyme yoν mentioned the two Gouũns of the Mathatusetts and Plymouth and som time the Comission's, and what yoν propose to Referr, whither title to Land or other Questions and differences, as the Goũn' of New Hauen did som time ppound (Nouembr the 16th 1647) If yoν please heerein to express y'r selfe, wee shall the bett' vnderstand o' way and accordingly as the Case may Require further the meeteinge with the first oppurtunity: in the meane tyme with hartζ Inclined and Ingaged to all Counsels treatyes and wayes of a wholesom and just
peace, 

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wee shall ppound vnto yo\* such Considera\ës as wee suppose y\* selfe will judg Eaquall, and till differences bee jseued or som speedy Cource of settlem\ë agreed, nessesary, vid\ë that the traders within any of the dutch plantacions, or vnder the dutch Go\ë\ë whither m'chants or mariners may expect noe more Liberty within any of the harbours belonging to the English Colonyes Either in pwoynte of anchering Customs Searching fines Seizvres \ë, then the English Colonyes and their M'chants \ë Marriners Injoy at the Manatoes: or within y\* Jurisdiction, Secondly that if vpon sërch wee finde in any of y\* traders vesels, within the English Jurisdiction any quantaty of guns powther shott \ë fit for that mischevous trade with the Indians and soe tending to the publique damage of both the English and dutch, wee shall make stay of them vntill further Inquiry: and satisfaction bee made and giuen. Thirdly that what Restraints, penaltyes and Confiscacions yo\* put vpon the English Colonyes and theire m'chants for tradeing with the Indians within y\* Jurisdictiono: The same the Colonyes must put vpon y\*s within the English Limits: fourthly Refering what is past to the meeteing ppounded if hearafter youe tacke and Carry away any shipp Vessell or goods out of any harbour within the English Jurisdiction or Elce wheare seize any vesell or goods Belongeinge to any Marchant or marriner either English dutch or other nacion Admitted to be planters or Inhabitants within any of the united Colonyes yo\* will nesesitate vs to vindicate the English Rights And to Repaire such damages, by all suitable and Just meanes. Wee shall add noe more, but to preuent mistackes, \fesed, and desî yo\* will beleue that wee shall neither \psect or Covntenance any vnrighteous cource in any of ou's to your \pivduce nor Impose o\* any way inovate Either in pwoynte of Customs: or in the Liberty of o\* harbous', or otherwise till wee doe or might vnderstand yo\* minde and resolucio in the former pticulers The vtmost of o\* aime being but to remove what might hinder or slacke the peace and that neighbourly Correspondancie that wee disier intierly to \psef betwixt the English Colonyes and the dutch plantaciö in these pts, but if yo\* Refuse or delay either to retouerne \ë answer or to giue dew and meete Satification in the \pmanes yo\* selfe will hinder the meeteing w'хи wee all desier from which wee may doe and hope we expect reall and Lasting fruite and will not then blame vs if by all just means, wee seasonably \pvide for our owne safety and Conveniency: Thus desiering yo\* will bee \pised with y\* first opertunity to retoune yo\* minde and answer hearin to m\ë Eaton Gou'n\ë of New hauen Colony from whome that our counscells and Cource bee jconed ordered, we expect the Isew and result of these our pposealls wee tacke Leauë (\ë rest

Plym Septemb 16th 1648) Yo\ë Loueing Friends
1648. *September.* the 12th the Commissioners Rescued a packet brought by two Indians, wherein they found Lett's from Mr. John Wintherope, from Captaine Mason and Mr. Williams (with a retou'ne fromTho: Stanton) by all which together with the Informac formerly brought into the Colonyes by the Indians about them it appeareth that the Naragansetts and Niantick Indians in Steed of paying the wampom longe dow to the Colonyes by theire Covenants made at Boston in Ano 1645 they haue by wampom hired the Mouhackes the Poconotick Indians and others to cut of Vnquas and his people, and in case the English defend him, then to fight with the English, w'h Councell of theire was soe farr Ripned And prepared for execuc. That Tho Stanton and others sent as Messengers from Conectacutt to inquire into (and if it might bee) to stoppe such proceedings found the Indians mett at pocomquatuk as at theire Randivoze: whose acknowledgement they had rescáued Wampom Ñ from the Narragansets to invade Vnquas, that they were mett for that purpose: and expected both the Mohackes and other Indians to macke vpp theire full numb's: but partly by a reporte they had hearde That twoe Mouhacke Sachems were killed by the french or Easterne Indians or partly vnderstanding by Tho: Stanton that the English were a just and warr-lieke people would defend him, they would stopp the intended invasion of Vnquas for this time, And further they were Informed by Mr. John Winth: That the Narraganset and Niantique Indians were with draweinge theire ould men theire weomen and children into Swampes, hideing theire Corne Ñ, and soe preparing to meette the Confiderates the Mouhaukes, and with Eight hundred men to invade Vnquas and the Mouhaukes were discrribed by theire armes, as haueing fower hundred guns Ñ for each gunni three pownde of powther, and answerable shott: with a quisió for theire breasts to secure them in the fight, and that Ninegratt in pticuler Had inquired whither the English would defend Vnquas expressing himselfe that if they did, they Could soone burne the houses att Conectacutt Ñ, that Weaquash Cooke and the Pacatucke Indians, had retired themselves to a pwoynte of Land, and disclaimed any adhering to the Narransetts in the forementioned designe, all which beeing Considered the Commissioners returned thankes to Mr. John Wintherope Captaine Mason, Ñ Mr Willia desiring them if they heard any thing further Conserneing thee Indians Designes, either against the English or Vnquas they would as A Case might require give speedy notis thereof, both to the Matathusetts and Conitacott that from thence the other Colonyes, might vnderstand the dainger, and provide for theire safety, and vpon further Consideracio of the Na'ragansetts and Niantiques breach of Covenants and trecherous pseedeings, they thought fitt and desiered that the Comision's for the
Matathusetts, with their first Conveniencie send sise horse men with an able Intarpriyer to the Narragansett & Niantique Sachems with the Instructions Followeing; giueing the Intarpriyer an 5th trewly to express their minds and to make a trew Returne of the Sachems Answers: the Instructions were as Followeth,

Instruitions For Sent by the Comissioneer's of the viuted Colonies to Peasacus &.

*Youe shall with 7th first Conveniency goe to Narragansett and Niantique and if it may bee psure a meeteing with all the Chefe Sachems, and giue them fully to vnderstand, that the Commission's of the English Colonyes Lately mett at Plym, haue dewly Considered what hath formerly passed betwixt the English and they the saide Sagamores and their people, and more pticulerly, what had past att boston the last yeare, that vt Nincritts promis and Ingagoëmt they not onely gaue further tyme that the wampom long sence deue might bee fully brought in but gaue backe the Indian Hostages then in their hands, whom they might for breach of Covenants iustly put to death the Commission's therefor hoped that at length the Narragansett Sachems in Gen' all and Ninagratt in pticular, would have Considered and psvided for their peace, by giueing dew Satisfaction to the English Colonyes, but they finde to the Contrary, the whole Narragansett Carrag being full of guilefull delayes as if they would proclaime themselues a false Trecherous people not to bee trusted or treated with, Secondly you shall acquainte the said Sagamores or soe many of them as yo' haue oportunity to speake with, that the English Comissioners from seuerall places and Sondery psions of Credioitt: haue full Informacion of their latte Trecherous designes in hireing the Mowhaukes the pocantack Indians and others to assault and Cutt of Vncus and his people whererin the Comissioners canot but tace knowledg of their direct breaking the peace setteld three yeares sence at Boston, with theire proude and insolent thretnings against the English, together with the mad and outrageous Carrag of waopen homein one of the Narragansetts Captains who as a fier brand is still kindleing discontents and ofences, as if hee would drawe one a warre & soo the effusion of much bloode w'h the English would spare:

Lastly: yo' shall lett them know that the saide Comissioners haue sent yo' to the saide Sagamores and their people, to vnderstand theire purpose and resolucion, and if they Intend to Inioye the fruities of theire agreem't Made at Boston in Ano 1645 they doe without further delayes bring in the rest of the wampom yet vnpayed, that som dew Cource may bee takeen with
woapinhowmin, that hee disturbe not the publique peace and that dew ps vision be made for the security of Vncus and his people, whome the English are bounde to defend and preserve while hee Carieth himselfe fairely or as the Cace may require mackes dew satisfaction for injuries, and yo may haste their answers pcularly and fully w'h such dew Consideracion that if there be Cause for the Satisfaction of the Comissioners and Coloneys yo may returne it vpon oath,

The foregoeing Message being sent and the mesengers reti it is desiered that the Comissioners of the Matathussets giue speedy noatis to the Comissioners of the other Coloneys what returne is made theareunto by the Narragansets Niantiques Sachems, that if noe Satisfaction bee giuen them in the psises, but they pceede in theirie Contineued pvoacions, a meeteinge of the Comision's may bee hastened before the ordinary time in Septemb (in the most Convenient Season) to pvid for the safety of the Coloneys, and vindica the hont of the English in pformance of theirie Covenants to Vncus whose Ruin hath beene soe often attempted by them, and it is Conca the most Convenient pce for a meeteinge in the foremened Case to bee at Boston and the time the 16th day of July that all things may bee ordered in the fittest Season, and best maner for the ataine of our ends in the publique wellfaire w'h they recomend To the seuerall Generall Cots to Consider of and pvide for accordingly and because it is vnsertaine what assaults may bee made vpon vncus and wayes tacken for his ouerthrowe, before the Comissioners Can meete it is Left to the Comissioners for Conitacutt and New hauien to afford such assistance to him from these twee Coloneys as they shall judg the nesesety of his Cace maie require, vntill further pvision be made for his safety by the Concurant advice of all the Comissioners at their meeting.

the Comissioners for the Matathussets psented to the Comissioners of of the other Coloneys a writing from a Comitee of theirie Gen'la Corte desiering that a dew Consideracio may bee had thereof, and answer to the Seu'la pculers, the writing is as Followeth.

Bost in Suffolke

Att a meeting of the Coinity opwoynted by the Last Gen'la Court (via) the Go Deputy Go M Belingham M Hibins M Simons, Captin Caine, Captain Artherton Captaine Hawthorne the S Gen'la, and M Jackson, the 19th of the 4th M and adiourned to the 26th of the 5th month, it was agreed and ordered that the psisios heere Folowing should be Conmended to our Comissioners for the united Coloneys, by them to be pounded to the rest of the Comissioners at theirie next meeteing,
Wheareas the intencion of the United Colonyes in their Confederacio was to preserve and propagate the truth and Liberties of the Gospell, and to provide for Meutuall safety against enemies and preservation of peace amongst their selves, Coy Comon wellfaire, as by the Second and Eight Article 6, soe as the Commissioners Power should not extend to Limitt or Interrupt the Siuell Gou'mt or Church affairs within any of the Colonyes within it selfe According to the extent of the third article and the viso in the sixth article, it is desiered that the Commissioners would please to make a more full and Cleare explainacion of those articles, and of the said viso, according to the visissions here Foloweing vidz. by safety in the second Article to bee intended onely safety from an enemy, Not from Comon visidences, as Famin pestolence viso, the same of Comon wellfaire,

The scope of the Eight Article to extend onely to Causes which Concern diuers of the Colonyes (not any one in itselfe) or som one or more of the Colonyes, and som neighborhood Plantacions, not within the Consideracio

and by Indians to bee ment Indian Straingers or such Neighbor Indians as are not in Subiection to the Gou'mt of any of the Colonyes

In such Cases of Ciueil nature where the Commissioners may haue power to make orders viso, yet not to haue power to make Gen't all officer of a Ciueil Nat' to execute such orders, but the same to be executed by the Officers of such Jurisdictions as shallbe Concerned therein, and if such Jurisdiction or Colony shall not Submitt and form viso, After dew adm' then to be Responcall to the rest of the Colonyes for breach of League and Covenant, and to be declared what further power the Commissioners haue in such Cases or what willbee fitt to be don in case any Colony should Chang theirie Religion proposst, etc,

*Wheareas in Cae sixe of the Commissioners shall not agree the Cause is to be refered to the fourer Gen'lll Courtis, and by theirie Joynte agre'mts to be determined viso, to be Considered of it were not more expedient to bee determined vpo all the agre'mt of any three of them vised it bee in such Cae, Not allowed whearein the Commissioners haue to deallle.

If the annuall meeteing were not better to be trianuall, except occasions require any meeteing in the intreuall, and the Commissioners at such occasionall meeteings to haue power to put of the next Trianuall metings if they see Cause.

Wheareas by .6. Article each of the Colonyes is to haue two Comissioners, and the Colony of the Matathusetts beares almost five for one in the proportio of Charge with any one of the rest, they desier to haue one Comission' more or otherwise they shall be content that any other of the
Colonyes shall haue the same pryiledg to haue three Comissioners to the other twoe, if such Colonyes will beare the Licke pporscion of Chardg with the Matathusetts,

It is desierd it may bee Considered if that way of y* pporscioning the Chardg in the 4th Article, by Numbering of people bee Convenient (if Lawefull or safe in Regard of the Frencie of it) or equall in reguard of the differant Condiotions of som of the Colonyes; o's being many pore labo'oo's and artificers, som of the other all men of ability well stocct ¥, if it bee found soe, then some other more safe ¥ equall Cource to bee agreed vpon

Whereas ther bee diuers orders made by the Comissioners (as aboute admission of Church members, maintenance of scoles at Cambredg, about a Gen'oll trade ¥, as in the booke of Records of the Comissioners Acts doe more fully appeare, all which orders are onely by way of advice, to the Gen'oll Courts of the Sea'oll Colonyes yet for as much as orders by way of advise are in som cases introductions to orders of power where the advice is not Followed it is to bee ppounded if it were not seasonable to be declared that in such Caces, if any of the Colonyes shall not thinke fitt to Fowll such advice, the same not to be accounted any offence or breach of any article of our Confederacion or to giue power or occasion to the Comissioners to psede to any act of authority in such Cace

Whereas by order of the Comissioners at theire last meting at Boston Sprinkefield is Inioyned to contribute towards an Imposision for the maintaineance of Sea brooke forte (as the order seemes to Intend with Liberty for the Matathusetts ¥,) to ppounde and object ¥, at the next meteing of the Comission's ¥, as in the same order doth more fully appeare, according wherunto wee doe ppounde, to the honored Comissioners the objections and arguments heere following :

First wee obiect that our Reasons formerly deliu'd in to the Comissioners haue not Resçaiued a full answer from our brethren of Connecticut, nor can wee pscaiue that the p'amble to theire saide order *Doe make any supply of such defect in our bretherens answer Or is a sufficient grounde of the saide order for y* saide Contribucion ¥; as wee hope to make evident by ptilculers,

1 Reasö, o' First reason was drawne from the defect of power in one Jurisdiction to contribut towards the purchas of Lands, teneff's ¥ other hereditam's or Libertyes whatsoever.

Answer. The answer is that the question is mistacken which should haue bene whither the Impo-
sision be Lawefull or regular, not to what vse çè. 1648. 
Conclude that in such Case the pty is not to Inquire 
After the Imploymt of the means soe Contributed 
çè with deniall of pwoynte of Imploymt for purchas 
September.

To this answer wee reply, 1: the answer is not to the argum1: but to an Reply 
other thing. 2ly. that the question (as we Conscaiaue) is not mistacken for 
which we refer our selues to Mr hopkins owne Lett', and Mr Fenwix intrest 
in the Imposisiò for if he hath sould the forte and yet haue sole (or any) 
right to the Imposition for maintainance of it, then it must needes bee for 
the purchas, and if hee bee not to Imploy what he resçaiues For the main- 
tainance of the forte, then it must bee for the purchas, or for som other 
Consideraç which will not ansów the entent of the order, and to bee forced to 
contribute to a purchas and yet to haue noe share in the thing purchased 
seemes not just: 2ndly wee deny the argum1 to bee good: at Least not to 
in o7 Case for Sprinkefield is not in Subiectiò to the Jurisdiction at 
Conectacut soe as to resçaiue any of theirre Imposisions wíhout Quesò çè. as 
if the Comissioners vpon noatis of a foraigne enemy should raise a Thousand 
pounds to maintaine a man of warre vpon the Coast, and in steed thereof 
should raise a fort at the enterance of one of o7 harbô's, the Colonyes might 
Justly question this Impmt çè. 

2 Reasons, our first 
ô7 second reason is vpon that maxem which wee Conscaiaue 
to be the sole grounde of the Comission's order vidz: Qui 
senti Comaudvm sent tire debit et tonas. Converco çè: 
but Sprinkefield hath noe benifit çè therfore it ought 
not to be Chardged.

The Answer to this is i. that such oposision would reflect vpo most of Answ 
the Gou'm's of evrup, secondly a reference of the Cause to be jsewed vpon 
Sprinkefields hauing benifitt or not çè. 

Wee Reply to the first it is noe good argum1 to say most of the *Gou'm's Reply 
of euroup doe thus, therfore it is Lawefull noe more then if wee should say 
most of the Gou'm's çè. opress both Subiects çè Straingers ergo opresion is 
Lawefull: 2ndly Let any such example be prodused (as Comonly allowed) 
whereby a suitable benifit is not held forth or at Least òntended. 3dly vpon 
all Imposisions vpon straingers, if they Licke not to pay them they haue 
Libertie ç opertunity to avoyde them, they may keepe from vnder Comônd 
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wheareby to be compelled, but Sprinkfeld had noe such Liberty before the
Imposition Raised nor can haue any such opertunity for the avoydeing After
Beeing Imprisoño by the Scituacio of the habitatiō, to the Second if wee
might conclude of future time by what is past wee might Joyne jsew vpō
this pwoynte, but when a moore ἕsibility is to bee determined by mens
various sirmises it Canot bee safe to referr maters of weight to such vnsertaine
jsew, but Let it be graunted, that Sprinkfeild may haue benifit by Sea
brooke fort: yet not being nessesarily, but contingeonly, they are noe more
bound to Contribute in that respect, then New hauen ἐ wee are bound to
contribute to the maintaineance of Hartfo' Bridges or theire high waies:
which we haue more sertaine benifitt by for though they might Impose a toale
for the maintaineance of a bridg (not soo in an anciant high waie) yet men
were at Liberty to pass over the ancient fords if they Like it not to pay
there Toale and we desier noe more at Seabrooke, but to pass as allwayes wee,
ἐ others haue done; but if wee com to Ancho for refuge vnder ye forte or
voluntaryl will macke vse of ye Chardg, wee will not refuse to pay for our
benifitt as if Conectacutt wilbee at Chardg to Clence the Chanell for pasage
of greate shippes: and therevpō lay a Impost vp on all of such a burthen as
could not haue passed otherwise then if Sprinkefield will make vse of it for
shippes of such burthen it is reason they should pay the Impost:

3 Reaso or Third Reason was from a grounde of equity for if
som Straingers which dwell vp the Riuere be sparred the burthen
will lye more heauy vp on the rest.

Answer

The Answer to this is first; that it is but a ἐsumption ἐ. secondly the
Comp's is not equall.

Reply wee Reply (if it will not bee Confessed ἐ,) then vp on our first
paym't wee may disier an accoumpt of what hath beene rescauned ἐ w'ḥ
Canot bee denied vs, secondly, we Confess the Comparison is not of things
every way a Licke, but the diſerance makes the more for vs for they being
more straingē (wee less or not at all,) being Now vnited Tribut should bee
demanded of them rather then of vs:

4 Reasons, our fourth Reason Consisteth of twoe branches 1 tacocken
from the Longe time that this Consideracion was hindered by the propounde-
ing and standing vp on such ἐposisiō ἐ.

The second from our ἐproscription of Imvnyty: ἐ.
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1648.

September.

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To which they ans\w r by discovering there greife at o\r Mistacke as they terme it, and Implicitly taxe vs with Neglect of Evident truth, in o\r publique Records: 2ndly by Laying open o\r mistacke in maner foloweing: viz. whereas wee say that this Combinacion was hindered for aboue x. yeares by the means ppounded, They say it will bee founde that it was Not full five yeares From the mentioned agitaci\o for a Combinacion \c the conclusion of this p'sent Confederacion, the one being in June 1638 and the other Agreed vpon in may 1643 and whereas it is afirmed \c, it shall if needee bee be made apcare by the oath of those whoe were Imploied in that service, that they were soe farr from stily standing vpon such ane Imposition as they did not see much as propounde it as it is heere expressed, nor Could they in Reason doe it the townes hauing no intrest in, nor relacion to the forte at that tyme.

To this wee reply 1. wee must Confesse theare is a mistacke in the Reply words as for wante of one monosillable which the necesitie of the apprehendi\o the trew meaneing might haue helped without any greife o\r trouble, for it being knowne to them and vs, that from the first Establishing the Gou'mt of Conectacott to the pfiting of our Confederacion there Could not bee aboue seauen yeares, it must needes bee Either \a expression against o\r meaneing to put in ten for foure o\r sixe, or elce it must bee a huperobolicall speach, as is not rare, either in humane or deuine Wrightings, to expresse a less Number by ten as Jacob saide to Laban thoue hast changed my wades' ten times; but wee shall not neede to vse any figur to helpe o\r expressions if the word since had beene aded according to the trew meaneinge of some that had ane hand in the passing the reasons, \c. for wee can make it apear, that the not consentong to free passage in the Riuer of Conectacotte had hindered the combina\c ten yeare sence or neere theareaboutes, at the time when those Reas\o were drawne vp, \c howsoever som of the Comission's, then Imploied at Camberidg may haue forgotten, yet it is sertaine to vs (for Littera scripta manete) that y\r Article for the free passage vp and downe the Riuer was then stood vpon by vs, and they afirmeing that the riuer \c did belong to the Lords \c — (only for soe much as belonged to themselues they were Content to graunte) wee thought not fitt to finish the agremt vntill they had conferred with there Co'te aboute it, \c whossoever shall offer to testifie otherwise, shall comitt a greater ero\r then o\r Records can justly be charged with — and therefore wee desier that either, that Chardg vpon vs may bee put out of the Comission's Records: or elce that this o\r difence may likewise bee recorded:
5 Reason o' Last reason was from the vunexpected thrauldom ‡
‡ o' ë'scription by ancient possession.

Answer To this they answer, they Canot Conœçiue how it Can
bring any such thrauldom, or Inconvenienic sence the Comis-
sion's haue power to regulate ‡ 2nldy that they had possession
before Sprinkefield. 3d. That Mr Pinchin himself (when hee ad-
heared to that Jurisdiction did acknowed) the Justice of such an
Imposicion, and did incorag the Genê men of Saybrooke forte ‡.

Reply To this wee reply 1 though the p'sent Comissiô's (whom wee know well
*And whose wisdom and Intelligence wee doe Not Question) haue declared theire
tender care of an equall course, betwene the twoe Colonyes according to their
p'sent apprehension of the case in quest yet (for as Much as wee cannot foresee
what commission's may follow in time succeedeing) it cannot bee expected that
wee should yealde vp any Laweful Liberty god hath giuen vs to the will and
discresion of others, especialy such as wee cannot foresee whoe or what they may
bee, — 2nldy the question of priority for possession as well as priority of graunt
must needs bee determined for vs for the first possesion of Say brooke forte,
was tucken by Mr John Wintherope Nouembr 1635 and o' possio was before
that, for those who went from Watertowne ‡ Camberidg and ‡ Roxebery and
Dorchester the sumer before tooke possession in o' name ‡ Right and had a
Comission of Gou'm from vs, and some ordinance for theire defence, and in
this state they remarneyd a good space — 3dly if Mr Pinchin were Now of
hartford Jurisdiction as hee then suppossed himselfe to bee hee might say still
as hee did then ‡ ought to bee Subject to theire Impossisions ‡ —

Hauing thus Replyed to o' breatherens answeres to o' former Reasons
against the Impossion ‡, wee desier the hon'ed Comission's for theire better
satisfaction, to consider what wee haue further to propound ‡ Object age⁴ the
saide Imposicion and the order for the Establishing thearof

First it is a Resaiued Maxem in Lawe — * Com aLiquide arteri dater
Conservd. Eatiam vydetur Elud sineco redita frui non Lotest, thearfore if a man
endoweth his wife of Land Lying in the midst of other Lands of his shee
shall haue a way to her Land in joyntare though noe way were granted —
Soe if a man hath five hundered Loads of wood sett vspon his Land, and hee
sells a hundered Loade of this to a strainger ‡ shall haue free egress ‡ Regress
‡ to fetch of this woode, though it were Not expressed in the graunt ‡.

* [Cum aLiquid alters datur concessi etiam videtur
ilid, sine quo re data frui non potest.
Mass. Archives, vol. 2. 316.]
but if the owner of the Land will hier a man to watch his fower hundred Load that it bee Not stolen @, though theareby the straingers wood is in more safety, yett bee canot bee Compelled to contribute to y° charge of this watch-man for the other was not bounde to tace care of the Safety of his wood — Soe in o° Cace a maine end of the graunte was that the Land might bee Sub-dewed and planted w'h seing it could not bee, without the benifitt of passage vp and downe Conectcut Riuier, it must bee intended that such Liberty of paşage was graunted with the Land though it were not expressed, and the rather because it is alsoe a ressaiued Ruile that all such grauntes for Comon good shallbee enterpried in the Lardgest sence: and as may bee most for the benifit, and advantage of the graunte @ if Saybrooke @ will erect a forte for theire owne Safety they canot compell vs to Contrebute towards it for they are not bounde to tace Care of o° safety 2nd we gound that if Sprinkefeild ought to Contrebute to Say brooke forte because they may haue benifit by it, why then New hauen @ Stamford and all the townes one that side should Not contribute allsoe (and soo Sprinkefeild Cardge will bee the more easey) for it is manifest they may haue benifit by it as well as Sprinkefeild for if ane enemy should posses the Riuers mouth hee may (by a smaule friget entersept the trade of those townes.

3dly vpon this it will follow that the Comission's of New hauen: Canot be judges Leaguall equall in this Case in Reguard of theire comon enterest, noe more then those of Conectcut, and this might bee a Leaguall objection ag't the saide order @:  

Fourthly wee obiect against this order as being made without sight of the patent at Conectcut @, (at Least by o° Comission's or by some of y° Comission's whoe were ptyes to the saide order) and soo without just grounde for de Non Existentibus et non aperentibus Eiadem Rasiō, — and if the patent had beeene produced, thair might haue beene som Clause in it w'h might haue Cleared *The Cace on o° parte.  

Fifthly wee gponde whither (Admiting it were Lawfull) it bee expediente and whither the benifite is Licke to bee Tanti as may recompence the Inconveniencies w'h may arise hearevpon, wee Looke at it as a boane Cast in by Sathan to interrupt o° happy peace @ brotherly vunion, and to raise discord amongst vs and soo put vs vpon temptacis to helpe o° selues some other way, and the rather when we shall hearre that som of o° breatheren, not contenting themselves w'h what benifit o° Contrib may afford, shall triumph o° vs as hauing gained a greate victory and enlardgeing theire conquests (inoissimun vs que Diem) to the furthest of o° Interest vpon that Riuer @: w'h may indeede bee a j'st action of greife to vs whoe ernestly desier that Not onely
the affaires of brotherly vnion, but the senceare afection also may bee p'vesed amongst o' seluvs c' derived entire (w'hout any Monument of violacion to the succed Gen'acion — w'h wee humbly Comend to the Consideracion of the honered Commission's

Lastly to bee ppounded to the Comission's in Consideracion that o' Neighb- bo's the dutch, will not pmit any of o's to trade with the Indians within the Limits of theire Jurisdiction, and doe Imposse very greate Cstoms vpo o' people and force them to Ancho' in places very inconvenient c'. whither it be not Just c nessesary for the Colonyes, to barr the dutch from Trade with the Indians, within any of o' Jurisdictions Either Narroganset or Peaquod c'.

JOHN WINTHEROEPE Go'n^ THOMAS DUDLY deputy Gou'n^ WILL HIBENS ROBERTE CAYNE HUMPHERY ATHERTON JOHN JOHNSON

The Comissioners hauing p'vesed and w'h dew Respect Considered the former pp'sicions, wheaof som conseerne explication som ane Alteracion in the Articles of consideracion betwixt the Colonyes: doe ioyntely and in Ge'sall conceaue that all and each of the articles from time to time as theire may bee occasion should bee soo vnderstoode, that noe such Interpretacion bee put vpon any one article as may Crosse the direct scope c' Importe of the rest or any of them, that the p'svision made to maintaine a pecullar and Intier Jurisdiction in each Colony w'hin itselfe, hinder not the attainem't of the p'blique c' weighty ends of the Combina't Namely the dew p'servacion of the peace of the Colonyes, ioyntely by all Just mea'ns of a publike Concernem't, according to the Articles, c' the dew Managing of warr in the pp'saciones and other concern's of the same when the Colonyes are Nesesaryly called vnto it — This p'mised,

first

The Comissioners conceaue that by the words (safety and wellfaire) in theire Second Article Noe power is granted to them by w'h they may make orders o' Lawes to p'vent or p'vide in cases of famine, and pesto-lence, though yet in those and other caces of Like Concernem't the Advice of Comission's Magistrats Elders, memb'res of the Colonyes or any of them, should bee dewly c Respectiuly considered: According to the Nature c weight of it.

The Comission's conceaue that the Eight Article in the trew scope of it extends only to Causes, whearin all the Colonyes are Conserved, or at Least more then any one Considered single and w'hout Reference c Influence into the safety c wellfaire of any of the rest, they conceaue further that it is c may bee safe for any man to take an Indian Servuant, or for any plantacion to
admitt a ciuelized Indian to bee a planter, but by the third Article, (as they
vnderstand it,) provision is made that noe Jurisdiction Rescaine any plantacion
or Jurisdiction, whither English, French, Duch, or Indian, without Consent
of the rest, w'h Consent is to be Interpreted as in the sixth Article, w'h is a
Cace of Geñ'all weighty Consideration the Comission's beleueing that seu'rall
plantacions of Indians will Redly Submitt to each of the Colonyes Respectiuely if they may have guns, powther, shott &c, sould vnto them, as the Eng-
lish, w'hin therei seu'rall Jurisdictiôs but such a Cource Canot stand w'h the
safety of the Colonyes, the, a desier thearefor that all the Colonyes for the future
will Consider how safe it may *Bee either to recaiuе or to furnish any In-
dians w'h any provision for warr.

3dly though the Comission's Consider and order in the publique Cons-
ernem's of the Colonyes within the Compasse of the trust & power contained
in the articles (as in all treatyes Concerning peace and warr, sending mesen-
gers, opwoynteing Gen'alls And other officers for warr when all the Colonyes
are Interested opwoynteing Numbers of men ordering provision, and Chardges
Nesesary for the Service gineing Comissions tackleing accoumpts Sensureing
offenders, and all things of Licke Nature w'h are the p'per Concomitants or
Consequences of such a Confederation yet the execucion to belong to the Juris-
diction wherein the Comission's sitt or wheare the offender is or may bee
founde, and to the Magistrates and other Inferio' officers, but see that if the
Majestrates o' the officers doe deny or delay execucio in any Cace proper to
the Comission's Cognizenè and whearein the other Colonyes are Interested,
& may sufer such Jurisdictiô to bee responcable for breach of Covenante, but
what shall bee don in such Cace, or in case any Colony should Change theire
Religion p'essed they Consaine Canot bee Now soo well Resolved, as when
the Cace in the Compass and with all Sircomstances shall bee considered

In cases pp' to the Comissio's wheareas by the sixth article if sixe Agree
not the pp'osicions with the Reasons are to be Refered to the Fower Geñ'all
Cour'ts : the Comission's aproueing the Mocion made by the Comity of the
Massachusetts doe recomend it to the Fower Geñ'all Courts that if any of these
of the saide Courts agree or conclude of any such pp'osicion it shall passe
and bee accompted as the Conclusion of the united Colonyes as it should
have passed as ane act of the Comissio's if sixe of them had consented —
For the 5th sixth & seventh pp'osicions pp'sented from the Comission's of the
Massachusetts Importeing a reall Chang in the tearmes & Covenants of Con-
feration as noe alteracion Can bee made w'ithout the Consent of all and each
of the Geñ'all Courts soe the Comissio's Feare that any of the Alteracion men-
cioned would proue daingerous & Inconven't to all o' som of the Colonyes, the
tacken of the Number of malles they hope need not bee frequent Nor as it hath beeene Caryed by the Commission's inconvenient, in pt of the seventh pposicion they Conscaue there is a mistacke the Lardge trade of the Mas-
achusets besid¹ their Numbres afford many advantages in Reference to estates w'h the other Colonyes wante (but it is from the Free grace of god that all and each haue what they haue, they diser to bee thankfull.

A dew Consideration of the Articles † what is allredy expressed in the ṁmisses serue for answer to the pposicion in all cases wheare the Power Gen'all Courts haue Not giuen the Commission's power to determine it will bee by mistacke if the " i ther make order o' Chardge breach of Coveā¹ vpon any of the Colonyes for desêtting, in other cases wheare they doe but advize † Recomend as the Articles giue warrante soe they doe Not yet ap'hend, how such recomendaciō may growe Interoductions to orders of power if they did, they should redly Closse with the hon'ed Courte of the Masachusets in pviding als¹ such ane Inconveniencie:

Lastly the Comission's haue seriously Considered what is ppounded from the Masachusets in reference to the dutche Imposicions and restraints by w'ch the english Marchants are burthened and much discouraged in theire trade † haue both wrieten to the dutche Gou'n^s † his Covnsell and doe recomend to the seu'all Gen'all Courts, that answerable pp'acion may bee made that either vpon his Refuseing to answer or his not giueing Meete saíf¹ the Colonyes may seasonably pvid for theire safety † Conveniencie :

The Nynth pposicion in the wrieting p'sented from the Masachusets Conserneing Conectacut † Sprinkefield in the Case of the Imposicion at Sea-brooke, the Comission's for Conectacut made answer to It in wrihtiā as Foloweth.

The Reply of Comity " the Gen'llall Courte of the Masachusets to what was answeď by the Comission's of Conectacut the Last yeare at Boston to the Arguments *Then p'sented against the Imposicion at sea brooke is soe Lardge y¹ for the sooner dispāch of this meeteing † Dew consideracion, wee thought it Not ane vnreasonable mocion to p'sent to y* Comission's of the other Colonyes that the question might for p'snt remaine as it was determined the Last yeare † Liberty giuen to the Gen'llall Courte at Conitacut to ppare a reioynder to the reply Now made als¹ the Next meeteing, which wee Concaue is noe more then hath beeene granted to y* Masachusets, the hear-
ing and determineing of this Cace hauing beeuee put of for a hole yeare vpon the bare aligacion of the Commission's, for that Colony that they were not ppare by any Instructions from the Gen'llall Courte then to speake to it, and
the disadvantag to Conitacut Seemes aparent (the Massachutes hauing had a full whole yeares Libre for pareinge arguments to opose, the Licke for theire reply to the answer giuen in to theire argum's) if a present returne to theire reply be required But seeing ye Comissioners for the Colonyes judg it meete that answer bee made wee redely Submit and adresse or selues therevnto, w'h as much breuitie as wee can Reserueinge or selues for a fulluer answer hereafter if acacion shall serue

to Theire first Reply wee concuaue wee neede not say more for the Clearing of that Coast then what is expressed in or former answer onely wee add this w'h wee hope Canot bee denied, that the demaunds of the Imposition being by vs it is in or Liberty to state the question (and Not in those that opose) w'h as formerly soe wee Now again do thus.

Whither for erecting and maintaineing a forte vsefull and serviceable Quest to the to the whole Riuier it bee not Lawfull for the Jurisdiction of Conectacut to sett a moderate Imposition vpon some goods exported through the Mouth of the Riuier wheare the forte is, though it reach Sprinkefield situat vpon that Riuier under the Consideracion of Lying w'hin ane other Jurisdiction w'h yet is not soe cleared but ye Jurisdiction of Conectacut haue Liberty for theire Inquiry, and concuaue they haue Cause to macke Clayme therevnto, being reedy to atend all due means for the Isewing of this business alsole; this being the question Cace ppounded by vs, wee Conceiue or answer (to w'h wee Referre) is full, and it will bee no disadvantg to the Cace though Mr Phenwicke doe inioy what comes in from the same Imposicion, Notwithstanding what is in the second place theire reply that Sprinkefield is Not to recuaine or Imposition without questioneing for wee still concuaue the argum's brought & must bee directed against the Imposicion as by vs Claymed either in the quantaty or quality of it or they reach Not the Cause: it Concernes them Not to question as wee saide before to what vse the meanes raised by the Imposicion is put.

Theire Reply to the seconde, Consisting of seu'all pticulers, wee answer thus and graunte the first that it is Noe good argum's to say most Gou'm's in Europe doe thus Ergo such a p'tice is Lawfull, but deny that any such thinge was affirmed by vs or can bee rightly Colected from what wee answered for the argum's being that it is Injurious to require a coostom to ye maintenance of a forte to whome it is not vsefull; wee answered that this as a posision in itsel'e Nackedly consider'd in it seemed to lay most of the gow'n's of Europe vnder the guilte of Injus't (though it touched Not the p'sent question is if there were Noe Lawfull grounde of

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requireing & taceing any Imposition or Costome to any without retourninge a portionable apparent advantage & good to those of whome it is rescaine when as it is ap'ently knowne Imposicions are Rescauned, and that Lawfully vpon other Considerations which is soe obvious to eury mans apprehension, that wee neede Not instanc in ptculars as is desiered & therefore shall say Noe more to the Seconde.

To the third ptculer Conserning the vsefullnesse of the forementioned forte to Sprinkefield wee Leaueth that to Consideracion of such things as haue beene alredy p'sented, in that respect onely shall add: that if ane Imposicion may be tucken (w'h seemes to bee granted) of such w'h onely come to trade in the Riuer: in Regaurd if they Licke Not to pay: they may avoyde it, wee concau it much more Reasonable, for those whose have a more apparent Constanse benifit theby, wee Might also say there is Noe absolute Necessity put vpon Sprinkefield in this Imposicion if they will Cary their Comyn as m't Pinchin doth his beast by Land they may avoyde it:Whereas it seemes to bee intimated that all fords & passages Must be Lefte in the same freedom Liberty w'h Nature hath Lefte them, others at any time haue found them in, it o'throws as wee concau all ptculer interstes and the ptcise of all people even of the Massachusetts Gou'nmt as may *Bee instanced.

Wee shall Not Much add in the third as being desierous to Contracte what may bee, there being sufficient as wee conceau in or answer the expression in the Comissi'd determinacion to satisfie, onely wee desier it may be Considered how Neere the ptcise of the Massachusetts is heere to that they obiect agst: their argum' seemes to bee to bee thus it is Not right to demand that of breatheren w'h is Not of Strangers, but that the Massachusetts, by vertew of the expressions in their patent of going to the South Sea Clayme ane interest to Sprinkefield (Warro Nocoe &c) after they were Setled vnder ane other Gou'nmt yet they Clayme Not the Licke at forte Orania that lyeth w'hout any Controversy w'itin their Limites vpon that grounde: wee further conceau if the Massachusetts settle any plantation vpon hudsons Riuer by vertew of theirne grante thesente plea for free egress & regress in out of that Riuer would Not bee founde of a prevailinge power.

What was saide in the Fourth doth Not any way Contradict what was answered by vs: but the whole remaines vntouched, and wee could say alsoe that the adicin of the monosilale sence will Not helpe in the Cace vnless their bee ane other Monos't viz: numero 10: Converted into Eight, but wee are vnwilling to insist vpon all ptculars Least wee should provoke, being content with any thing that may bee judged to bee of that Nature in or Last writing o' this may bee expounded wheareas it hath beene affirmed, that
though there were some Mistakes in the words, yet the strength of the argum[s] is Evident, doe professe wee did Not at all apprehend in o[r] first answer whereat that strength lay: (Now after this interp'tation made we diserne Not (phaps through o[r] owne darkness) were any apearance of v'valing force of argum[s] yet lyeth, all that Comes to o[r] viewe is heere there was a vposicion made by the Massachusets in 1638 at a treaty for Combinacion that they might haue the free Liberty of Conectacut Riuier for any plantacions that were o[r] might bee vnder theire Go'[m] v'wout Imposicion of Conectacut (they not Consenting to that vposicion hind[ed] the Combinacion Ergo it might seeme vnequall Now wee are combined to require any wee Need Not say any more to answer to this but that Conectacut was Not in a Capas- taty then to graunte what was desiered; Nor are they Now in the Condicion the[.] were in at that treaty: the Interest and Chardg of the forte being now theire, w'h then was in other hands:

The very same w'h is heere replied to o[r] answer, how the bondage (inthrauldom of Sprinkefield (w'h was objected) is p'revented by the Confederation may bee objected against that article, w'h was (is still soo good (soe who[lsom] vsefull for v'serueing peace w'h Righteousness therefore shall say Noe more vnto it)

Secondly in the first argum[s] Sprinkefields posesions (Chardge is aledged Now the posesion of the Massachusets by all the townes, thence Isewed is p'dused, but Neither the one Nor the other Can as wee concaive Cary this Cace the Comission of Go'[m] Mentioned taccen from the Masachusets was taken Salua Jury of the enterest of the Gentlemen whoe had the patent of conec[tacut], that Comission takeinge rise from the desier of the desier of the people whoe Remoued whoe judged it in Convenienie to goe away, w'h out any frame of Go'[m]: not from any Clayme of the Masachusets Juridicti[ö] o[r] them by vertew of patent:

Thirdly the reply to o[r] answer Conserneing M'[sr] Pinchins proposicion to M'[sr] Phenwix doth not satisfie, for that arose not from power of Jurisdiction the plantacions vpon the Riuier not being then vnder the Go'[m] of the patentees nor vnder the authority of any order amongst themselues requiring such a Contrebuicion but as wee concaive from that principall of equity in his owne brest — qui sentet Comodum sentere Debet et onas.

To the fresh argum's Now p'duced wee breafely answer, that Maxem in Lawe hee sighted wee concaive houlds not unversally trew nor can bee applyable to the p'sent case, the instances giuen noe waies suitinge, therew'h, and wee concaive all the Interest the patent doth or Cane in any way of reason
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The second seems to yeild the Cause by Confessing Sprinkefield to receaue benifit by the forte w'h was denied, but wee add alsoe this the ben-

fits Sprinkefeld recaines is soe farr different from that of New hauen & the other townes mentioned & this soe obvious to every view as wee concaie it Needs noe answer, the third wee Leave to the Comission's to determ

Fourthly the Copy of the patent was scene when the Consideracion was made the thing it selfe is well knowne to many, besides wee conceaie it
cannot bee vnknowne to the Masachusets that this patent hath beene Lately owned by the honorable Comity of Parlament & equall Respect & power giuen to

the Comission now. This of o"s will either bee held forth in p'ticulers & Evidenced (that the guilty may com vnder dew secure) or the Chardge recalled for as in our Judgm't wee condemn such ways soe it is o" hope wee shall not bee founde to aproue

in p'ctice

Wee haue breifely and sodenly retourned o" answers to what hath beene presented from the Masachusets, & doe hope it will bee Satisfactory to those

who imp'scally Consider the Case in hand, but if there shall appeare any
defect in o's answer, wee desier the same Liberty may bee granted to vs as was formerly to them, that Nothing bee concluded against vs untill o's Gen-

'all Courte haue had consideracion of the reply and the more full reioynder bee from them retourned, vpon further argueing the case in hand, the Comissio'n's for the Masachusets p'sented this ensewing wrighti

A addicion of som consideracions & p'posicions Concerning the Imp-

post o's Contrebucion required of Sprinkefeld, by the Comission's of conect-

acut to those whose wee have tendered from the Comity of o's Gen'all Courte w'h wee desier may dewly be considered, wee desier that the comissio'n's of Conectacut may expressly declare wher thei desier the saide Ympost or Contribucion to the purchase of the forte at the riuers mouth or as cvstô that soe wee may speake more distinctly to it. Secondly wee haue Cause to suppose there is noe order of the Gen'all Courte of conectacut that requires
any thing of Sprinkfeld by way of Custom or Impost therfor if required at all it must be by way of contribucion to ye purchas as Mr Hopkins Letts to Mr Pinchin Seemes to Intimate and a clause in the Comission's order the Last yeare doth the Lice, wheare it is sayde that from the first day that any of the plantacions vpon the Riu haue payed, it hath vpon the same grounde beene demanded and expected from Sprinkefield w'ch wee by purchas as appears by Mr Hopkins his Letts and yet the Comission's of connectcut at least in o' understanding decline the same, yea deny the demaundeing of any thing at all of Sprinkefielde: either as Impost o' Contribucion, to the purchas if therfore theare bee Noe order of Co't for Custom or Imposicion and not required in way of contribucion to the purchas there cane be nothing Justly dewe

Thirdly wee disier to se order or orders of theire Gen'call Courte for the requireing of this Impost or Contribucion of Sprinkefield if they haue any that soe wee may haue opertunity to macke o' objections ags the same.

Fourthly wheareas the saide Impost or Contribucion is pleaded to bee dew by the Comission's order the last yeare, o' answer is is whee conciauie the Comission's haue Noe power to macke ane order to Inioyne Custom or Impost to bee payed by any perticuler towne to its owne or any other Jurisdiction or forte therein, for that being an act of Go'm is persevered Intire, by the third and sixth article of Consideracion, to each Jurisdiction Nor can they (as wee conciauie) macke that dew in this kinde, w'h was Not dew by vertew of som order befor, they onely judg & decline what is Just & dew vpon other grounds then theire owne order, there being therefore Noe order of the Co'te of Connectcut formerly shewed can be Now produced (as wee conciauie) mackes Sprinkefielde most lyable to pay the foremention'd custom or Impost Nor any such order in being as wee suppose nor patent produced now or formerly wee disier that the conclusions of the Comission's ye last yeare Soe farr as it concerns Sprinkefield, in this case may bee reuersed and that the p'sent Comisio's wilbee pleased equalessly and indifferently to attend the Argum's of o' Comity ages thing in Gen'call for time to come & shall to tackle Noatice that there hath beene Noe prøfe (soe farr as wee knowe) of any such forte, kept or maintained soe as may bee for the Safety of the Riuer but rather the indaingering of it *Being of noe force ages ane enemie of any considerable strength, in the Comission's owne judgm expressed in theire last order touching this perticuler and why Sprinkefield should pay to the maintainance of such a forte, wee must Needs profess wee want light to see

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Vnto w'h the Comissio's of Conectacut returned as ffoloweth

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To the first wee answer as before that what wee demande from Sprinkefeld is for the erecting and maintaininge a forte w'h hath beeene and is vsfull to them to the other townes vpon the River, and according to the best of o' apprehencions Nesery for theire Gen'all Safety, if others haue other c different ap'hencions wee leave them to the liberty of their owne thoughts

Secondly wee afirme that there is a order of the Gflll court of Conectacut for what wee demande and sellall forfatures incur'd by som of Sprinkefield for goods put abord seu'all vesells, lying in c pasing through Conectacut Jurisdiction, contrary to the saide order the execucion wheareaof hath onely been deferred for lone c peace Sacke vntill a full consideracion might bee had of the Imposition demanded by the comissio's c Isewed according to Righteousness:

To the Thirde wee answer that this being the thirde yeare that the present Question hath beeene one foote, and the pdusing of the order from Conectacut not at any time heeretofore required, wee cancaie there willbee founde noe Just ground to alter what hath beeene allredy determined for the present want of that especially considering the question c Diferance is Nakedly and clearely stated and wee cancaie it will not bee granted that o' order can macke the thing Just if in its owne owne Nature vn-righteous

The Fourthe conserneing the Comissio's to answer and therein wee shalbe silent onely wee canot but Cleare o' selues hearine, that wee noe waies judg what was done by them in the order mentioned is any incrocheing vpon the power of o' or any other Jurisdiction, Nor can cancaie how others can see looke vpon it

The case therfore hauing beeene soe fully argued, c the Copy of o' patent hauing beeene produced, as at the makinge of the Combinacion soe Now againe to all the Comissio's wee disier a finall end may Now bee put to this vncomfortable diference, w'h wee hartyly disier may bee according to truth c Righteousness.

Vpon p'vseall of the wrighting p'sented from y's Comity of the Masachusets Gen'all Courte the Comissio's for New hauen founde themselves con- served in one or two of the obiections, the Importe thereof seemeth to bee
that they are ptyes w'h Conectacut in the Cause, and therfore Noe competent judges w'h the Comissio's both for Plym and New Hauen would haue tacken into further Consideration, in the meane time would haue respited the cause in Question between the other towne Colonyes, but the Comissio's for the Mas- 

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achusetts concured w'h the Comissio's for the other Colonyes that there was Noe force in the objection, wherevpon the other flower comissio's did fully pvse and according to their best light weighed the contents of the former wrighting delu'red in by the Comissio's for the Massachusetts and Conectacut doe conclude that the Imposicion in question is Not for purchas of Lands ten-

em's but for erecting maintaininge a forte at Seabrooke the better to Secure the pasage of the River towne and free, for the benifit of the other townes soe of Sprinkefeild. 2. that the fort of Seabrooke as it was made or Raised and in former times maintaine (though Not sufci' against ane armye or powerfull enemye nor could see smaule a Chardge layd vpon the rest of the towne vpon that Riu: in pporcion of what is Required of Sprinke- 

field either erect or maintaine a fort of such Strength yet) was Nessesary to benifit both of the other townes of Sprinkefeild 

That it is just for strainers in the same Condition Consideracion w'h Sprinkefeild to pay there part of the same Imposicion vpon the same grounds yet pably vpon consideracion of the duch Clayme to all the whole tracite of Lands to Cape Cod and particular to hartford it might Not bee convenient for *Conectacut to demaund it of them vntill things were cleared, or at least till the Comissio's were advized w'h 

Though that maxem in lawe a aliquid alteri dater p'ly; bee grunted in som Respects admitted as suiteing the case yet they concuie if a pson by purchas or grante haue Right to a peece of land Lying vcompased or so bordering vpon the lands of a towneshipp that his way must be through therei land or falle into therei way they and bee beinge onely interested in the way if Now the towne shipp vpon publique Respects finde just cause to expend a considerable Chardge either to secure or repaire the saide way, that pson in a dew pporcion ought to contrue 

The Copy of ye* patent of Conectacut p'l hath formerly beene reviewed by the Comissio's lately owned in England but was not ether called for last yeare or not soe insisted one as to cause any demurr in the Comissio's pesedings but vpon demaund the Copy of the said patent was Now pduced d read by w'h it clerly appeareth, that both the place Jurisdiction is graunted to ye* lords Gentlemen therei assoiates as signes yeat ye* Comis-

sio's for Plym * New hauen (though for the pesent they finde Not suf-
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cient cause to reuerce what was done y* last yeare) Considering that the Comissio's for y* Masachusetts call for ε desier to see the order of the Gen*all Courte of Conectacut by w*th the foremencioned Imposicion is required of Sprinkefeld, suposeing they may thence haue further mater of consideracion ε argam't conserneing the case w*th the Comissio's for Conectacut (though they aferme there is such ane order) canot p'sently produce haueing noe copyy of it heer not expeeting it would bee called for nowe sence it was not demaunded in oth' of the twoe former meetings at boston or New Hauen ε further Considering that the Comissio's for conectacute haue formerly ε doe still lay Clayme to Sprinkefeld as falling w*hin their patent, and not w*thin the Limutes of the Masachusetts they thought it Not fitt to add to what was done The Last yeare or to macke further conclusion vpon what was Nowe one either parte p'sented or answered, but to settle (if it may bee) a right vnderstanding betwixt the other twoe Colonyes and to remove any occasicion of offence or greiffe, y* desier that a copyy of the order from the Gen*all Courte of Conectacut bee brought ε p'sented to the Comissio's for furth' Consideracion (if there bee cause the next yeare, and that in the meane time the twoe colonyes of the Masachusetts ε Conectacut would agree vpon som equall and satisfying way of rooneing the Masachusetts line that it may w*thout further dispute appeare into w*th of the Jurisdiccion Sprinkefeld falls, w*th being don they supose that either the question betwixt the twoe Colonyes will sease or there may bee a dew consideracion of what shall further bee tendered, ε from the order of Conectacut ε in the meane time what was don the last yeare to stand as then concluded

[*Cambridge, Mass. Ar-\[\text{\textcopyright} \text{\textregistered} \text{\textregistered} \text{\textcopyright}\]chives, 2, 328.] Vpon the Mocion of Mr Dunster President of y* Colledg at*

Consideracion was had vpon paym's made and Rescauied in peage w*her white or blacke, the Comisio's were informed that the Indians abused the english w*th much false badd and vnfinisshed peage ε the English Trayders after it comes to theire hands chosse out what fits theire markett ε occasions ε leave theire Refuge to pass twoe and fro: in the Colonyes w*th the endians w*th best vnderstand the quality and defect of peage will not willingly take backe whearevpon (though they se not at p'sent how to propound a full reformation in all pticulers w*thout much difecality ε inconveniency yet) they comend it to the seu*all Gen*all courtes and plantaciös w*thin the vunitd colonyes that noe peage neither white or blacke bee payed or Rescauied but what is strung, ε in som measure strunge suitably Not smaule ε great vncomly ε disorderly mingled as formerly it hath been ε they further offer it to y* Consideracion of the saide Gen*all Courtes w*her they thinke not
fitt to provide, that if hereafter any of the endians in paym't bee founde to offer peage vnto the English made of Stone or other vnalow *Mater or tender dyed peage for blacke that it bee forthw'h broken or som other course taken to convince them of the descaipt and to supress it as the saide courtes shall thinke meete.

And for the more speedy ε free passage of Justice in each Jurisdictio to all the Considerates the Comissi's doe propounde ε Recomend to the Power Gen'all Cour'tε for the vnited colonyes that if the last will and testañoit of any man bee dwelly proned in ε Dewly sertified from any one of the colonyes it be whóε delay exeptε ε alowed in yσ rest of yσ Colonyes exept som just exeption bee made agε such will or the giving of it w'h exeption to bee forthw'h dwelly sertified backe againe to the Colony wheare the saide will was prouded that some Just course may bee tacken to gather in ε dispose of the estat w'hout delay or damage they concainue alsoe and desier it may bee considered, by yσ Gen'all Courts for the vnited colonyes that if any knowne planter or settled inhabitante dy intestat that Administraσon bee graunted by yσ Colonye to w'h the diseased belonged though he dyed in an other colonye and the Administracon being dwelly sertified to bee of force for gathering in yσ estate in yσ rest of the Colonyes, as in the Cace of wills proued where Noe Just exeption is returned, but if any pson posest of ane estate whoe is Neither planter nor settled inhabitante in any of the Colonyes dy entestate the Administracon (if just cause bee found to giue Administracon) bee graunted by yσ Colony wheare the p'son shall dye and departe this life at least that a care bee taken by yσ Go'mε to gather in ε secure the Estate vntill it bee demanded and may bee deliuεd According to Rules of justice.

The Comissi's being informed and dwelly considering Mε Eliotts Godly zeal ε great Care ε continued paynes, in teaching the endians what may conscience their Spirituall and Euerlasting good ε hoping that the god of Spirits ε of all grace hath ε will open ε prepare some of theirie harts to Imbrace the truth in Loue and Sencerity vpon his mocion (notwithstanding all former Advice the strict observance whereof they still recommend to the Colonyes) they consent that twoe guns w'h all suitable provisions Not exeding twoe pounds of powther ε sixe poundε of shott for each gune πε añum (each gune being first by his direction seoe marked that he may knowe it from all others bee by him disposed either by guifte or leaue to such Indians as hee shall chose by y'm to bee vsed as hee shall opwoynte but not to be alienated for any

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John Brow
Aprues not of this aloue but thinks it inconvenient
price or consideracion whatso'ever, thus graunte to be onely for tryall & to bee recalled when any enconveniencie shall apeare.

The Comission's tackeing into their Consideracion that by ye intervening of extrerordinary Occasions, theire meeteings haue beene somewhat devertyed from theire course at first settled and concluded by ye articles doe concaue fitt for the reduceing of the saide meeteings into order againe: that the Next meeteinge bee at Boston the second at Harteford, the third at New hauen, the Fourth at Plym: then Boston & the other colonyes successiuely, as in the Articles, The Foregoing conclusions were agreed and subscribed by ye Comission's the 19th of ye seunth mo 1648.

EDW. HOPKINS WILLIAM BRADFORD
RO : LUDLOW Presidente
THEOPh EATON JOHN ENDICOTE
JOHN ASTWOOD SIMON BRADSTREETE

JOHN BROWNE
At a meeting extraordinary of The Comissioners for the united Colinies holden at Boston the 23th of the fift Month Called July 1649

The articles of Confederation being Read

An Order of the Generall Court of the Massachusets dated the 2nd of the third Month i649 was presented and Read wherby it apeered y Tho: Dudley Esq'r and Mr Symon Bradstreete were Chosen Comissioners for y Coliny for a full & Compleate yeare & were Invested with full power & authority according to the tenor of the said articles Concluded at Boston 19th of the 3rd Month i643

A like Order of the generall Court of New Plymouth dated the 6th of 4th month i649 was presented and Read wherby it apeered y Wiliam Bradford Esq'r & Mr John Browne were Chosen Comissioners for y Colony for a full yeare & Invested with full power & authority according to the forsaid articles

A like order of the Generall Court of Connecticut dated 17th of May i649 was produc'd & Read wherby it apeered y Edward Hopkins Esq'r & Mr Tho: Wells were Chosen Comissioners for y Colony & Invested with full power & authority for one whole & Compleat yeare according to the afsaid articles of Confederation

A like order of the Generall Court of New hauen dated 30th of May i649 was presented & Read wherby it apeered y Theophilus Eaton Esq'r & Mr John Astwood were Chosen Comissioners for y Colony for a full & Compleat yeare & were Invested with full power & authority according to the tenor of the articles of Confederation afsaid

Tho: Dudley Esq'r was Chosen President for this meeting of the Comissioners

*Wheras it is found by experience y the occasions of the Colonies doe somtimes Require the meeting & Consultations of their Comissioners before the ordinary time appointed by the articles of Confederation in the 7th month

1649.

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so ye meeting may Conueniently bee spared w^b thing was taken into Consideration by the Commissioners at theire meeting at Boston 26th of July. 47. and an order therupon made to ppound it to the severall generall Courts ye it may bee left to the liberry of the Commissioners (for the time being) to order the time of their meetings as the occasion of the Colonies may Require so to forbear the ordinary meetings in September as they shall see Cause, provided there bee one meeting every yeare

To w^b propositions all the generall Courts (except the Massachusetts) haue Returned their assent: it is therfore desired ye the said Court of the Massachusetts would declare theire mind heerin by theire Commissioners at theire next meeting. And it is ppound as an addition to the former proposition ye if there bee no occasionall meeting in the Summer before September ye then the yearly meeting to bee held as in the articles of Confederation

The Comissioners of the Massachusetts acquainted the Rest of the Comissioners with a late order of theire Generall Court for the purchaseing a further supply of powder ^ bullets ^ match over and aboue ye w^b they already haue or by order ought to haue desiring the same may bee Comended to the severall generall Courts ye ye h^a due pportion bee observed ye like provisions made of the foremensioned particulars it being of so Generall a Concernment to all the Colonies

The sum of the said order is to this purpose first ye two hundred pounds worth of powder shalbee forthwith bought ye to bee and Remayne as an addition to theire publicke stocke. 2^dly ye a barrell of powlder i50 pound of muskett bullets ye a quarter of a hundred of match bee prouided for every fifty souldiers ye this to bee done by the several Townes before the 24th of June next vnder the penalty of five pound for every default. w^b said powlder bullets ye match are to bee as theire Townes stocke

The Rest of the Comissioners approving what the Court of the Massachusetts have done heerin did Redily assent to comend the premises ye to theire severall generall Courts p'mising at the next meeting of the Comissioners to acquvaint them with the issue ye effect therof

From Newhauen generall Court it was ppounded to the Comissioners what Course might be taken for the speedy planting of Delaware bay. The title som Marchants at Newhauen haue by purchase from the Indians to Con-
ciderable tracts of land on both sides of the River was opened; the Commissioners did Read & Consider what had passed at a former meeting of theires in Ann 1643.

A writing delivered into New haven Court by Mr. Leech Concerning the healthfulness of the place the goodness of the land Conveniency of the lesser Rivers with the advantage of a well ordered Trade there was also pused; The Commissioners with the premisses Condering the present state of the Colonies, the English in most plantations already wanting hands to carry on thereire nessesary ocatations thought fitt not to send forth men to possess plant Delaware nor by any publick acte or Consent to Incurre or allow the planting therof; And if any shall volentarily goe from any of the Colonies to Delaware they shall without leave Consent from the Marchants at Newhaven sitt down vpon any part or parts of thereire land there or in any other Respects shalbee Injurius to them in thereire title Enterest there, the Colonies will nether protect nor owne them therin; The Newhaven Marchants being notwithstanding lefte to thereire Just liberties to dispose Improve or plant the land they have purchased in those parts or any part thereof as they shall see Cause

The Commissioners for Newhaven Informed the Rest of the Commissioners yt in or about october last John Whitmore one of the Deputies of Stanford a peaceable Inoffensive man not apt to quarrell or provoke any of the Indians goinge forth to seeke his Cattell Returned not according to Expectation nor Could be found by the English y' sought for him; but quickly after the sonne of a Sagamore who liues neere Stanford Came into the Towne toould the English y' John Whitmore was murthered by one Toquattoes an Indian to prove it toould them y' Toquattoes had som of his Clothes pticularly his shirt made of Cotten linnin heeruppon the English som Indians went into the woods to seeke the murthered body for buriall but though they bestowed much time laforme Could not find it; diuers of the English at Stanford suspected the Sagamores sonne to bee either the author or the accessory to this murther but had not then satisfying grounds to seize Chardg him; about two or three months after Vncas Coming to Stanford Calling the Indians thether Inquiring after the murthered body the formessioned sagamores sonne one Rehoron another suspected Indian ledd som of the English som of Vncas his men directly to the place whe the murthered body or the Relicts of it lay The Carkase was brought to stansford the Sagamores sonn Rehoron fell on trembling and therby Confermed the suspition of the English

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If the wroght suspicion in som of the Mohagen Indians so y⁴ thay said those twoe Indians were nought meaning thay were guilty, but thay both tooke an opporunity ℓ fled away as for theire lives notwithstanding which the Indians in those parts whether for feare or favor to the sagamore in Reference to his sonn or vpon som other Respectes Charge Toquattoes alone with the murther excusing the sagamores sonne; but to this day neither Toquattoes Can bee apprehended nor is the sagamores sonne brought to a due examination.

John Whitmores Widdow both by messengers ℓ tres presses for Justice ℓ other Indians grow more Insolent ℓ sensur the English for want of due execution in such a Case, it being either Conceived by the English or by som Indians Intimated y⁴ if the sagamores sonne should be seized ℓ kept in durance the Indians will forthwith size some English ℓ keepe them till bee bee freed; The Comissioners for the united Colonies Considering the premisses thought it Just ℓ nesseary y⁴ the murtherer or murtherers in this other Cases Concerning the Confederated English bee duly pursued ℓ prosecuted ℓ particularly advised y⁴ either Tho: Stanton or som other able Interpreter bee sent to the Indians neighboring vpon Stanford Requiring them according to Justice ℓ theire Covenants ℓ Ingagements to the English to make knowne ℓ deliver vp the murtherers to Examination ℓ tryall w⁷ if thay Refuse to doe or doe not duely attend ℓ y⁴ Toquattoes (accused by them Cannot bee found out ℓ apprehended y⁴ then the sagamore bee Required to bring and deliver vp his sonn to examination; if y⁴ bee denied or delayed y⁴ then himselfe or his sonn bee seised ℓ kept in durance till the murtherers be brought forth ℓ Justice haue its due Course according to evidence.

The Comissioners being minded that Asquash a murtherer of an Englishman som yeares since in or neare the bounds of Fairefield lives yet (according to a general Report) among Indians neare to som of the English plantations in those parts, ℓ y⁴ the non psoite of so notorious a malefactor is like to proce *prejudiciall to the English by giving Incaragement to the Indians in other malicious and murtherus attempts. It is threfore thought fitt y⁴ the two Western Colonies vse the best meanes thay Can to take him ℓ then peceed with him according to Righteousnes. An Information being also given of som Indians at long Iland that (by the accusation of a native y⁴ suffered lately at hartford for a murther) are guilty of the death of som English who suffered boatwracke some years past in a vessell belonging to one Cope at or neare long Iland. It was desired ℓ thought expedient y⁴ all opportunities pseenting bee Improved for making Inquiry ℓ searching after the truth ℓ (if evidence appeere) the murtherers be prosecuted to Justice.
The Commissioners taking into Consideration the great danger ye is like to befall the Colonies by ye mischievous Trad that is yet Carried on by selling ammunition to the Indians. Wherin as som English are Conceved to bee deeply guilty who are deservedly Liable to severe sensur if at any time they may bee discovered, so vpon more then probable grounds it is apprehended ye many of the Dutch have been long acquainted with the secretts of ye Trad; and in particular they were Informed ye Govert Lockman (of whose irregular proceedings in ye kind the Dutch Governor formerly Informed the English) was Represented to the Governer of Conecticot as deeply Interested therin ye had vpon his being Called Into question for the same at hartford Entered into a bond of two hundred pounds with sureties for his appearance at the Court to answer; but fayled therin The seuerall Evidences also both of English ye Indians from long Iland of his guilt were Read ye the Judgments of the Commissioners desired therin. Which being duly weighed both in the great Iniurie to all the Colonies by ye dangerus ye vnlawfull Trad ye the many Testimonials against him The Commissioners Conceve ye if the Court of Conecticot have evidence ye hee was not hindered by the hand of God for attending the said Court according to his bond but ye it Cam to pase through want of due Care or evidence of his owne ye then the said Court may lawfully take all or so much of his bond as they shall Judge meete: Espetially Considering hee the said Govert when hee came to Conecticot Refused to attend a Court the Governor would haue Called on purpose for his triall vnales hee might haue it at his owne time

A Declaration being presented to the Commissioners by Mr Hopkins vnder the hands of Mr John Gosmer ye holsey of Southhamtom touching the danger they were in ye difficulties Exposed vnto vpon the late murther in ye towne wherby they were nessestitated to arme themselves ye stand vpon their defence for many days. The Indians being gathered together in an hostile posture therfore desired the Charge therof might bee borne by the whole Combation wth being Considered ye former proceedings in Anno 1644 att Fairfield ye Stanford Reviewed it was Conceved ye Concluded ye as no such Charge was then allowed so it doth not fall within the articles to bee attended

The Commissioners were minded of the Continewed Complaint of Vncaes against the Narragansett ye Nanticke Indians ye notwithstanding all former Engagements they are still vnderminding his peace and seeking his Ruine ye in particular ye their late Endeavor to bring in the Mowhaukes vpon him ye when
y^4 fayled by witchcraft to take away his life; A Narragansett Indian in an English vessell in Mohegen Riuer Rann a Sword into his brest wherby hee Received to all apearance a mortall wound ^w^4 murtherus acte the assaile then Confessed hee was for a Coniderable sum of wampam by the Narragansett ^c^ Niantike Sachems hired to attempt

The Comissioners then vnderstood y^4 Nenagrett of his owne accord was Com to boston to Cleare himselfe, hee was Called to attend ^c^ in the p'sence of Mr^4 John Winthorp by Tho: Stanton as Interpreter vpon oath hee was minded of his breach of former Covenants made at Boston in Anno 1645 Subscribed by the Narragansett Sachems ^c^ his deputie ^c^ Confirmed by himselfe in Anno 1647 y^4 hee with the Rest of his Confederates have fayled in all the branches therof: the hostages were not duely sent the wampam agreed vpon was not payed nor p^6 of the tribute dew for pequots Satisfied Indian fugetives belonging to the English were not Returned nor Captives ^c^ Canowes taken from Vncas Restored but above all hee was put in mind of the disturbance made by him ^c^ his Confederats in the publicke peace by hyering the Mowhakes to Com vpon Vncas the last yeare and the aforemencioned attempt to take away his life by Cuttaquin a Narrahigansett Indian Ninagrett utterly denied the Last afferming y^4 Cuttaquin who accused himselfe ^c^ the other Sachems was drawn thereunto by torture from the Moheges and Indevoured to clear himselfe of the former. but he was tould y^4 the assaile before hee Cam into the hands of the Moheges p'sently after the fact was Comited Layed the Charg vpon him with the Rest w^h^ hee Confirmed the day following to Captaine Mason in the p'sence of the English y^4 were in the barkque with him ^c^ often Reitterated it at hartford though sence hee hath denied it; y^4 hee was p'sented to Vncas vnnder the notion of one appertaining to Vssamequin whereby hee was acknowledg'd as his frend ^c^ no provocation giuen him; vnto all the Rest was added y^4 Cuttaquin affermed hee was nessesetated to attempt y^4 murtherus *acte by the desparateness of his owne condition through his great Ingagement to the said Sachems haveing Receued a Coniderable quantity of wampam w^h^ hee had spent who otherwise would have taken away his life. by all w^h^ the guilt Charged vpon them apered very probable to all the Comissioners; there Indeavours to disturbe the peace by theire Confederasy with the Mowhawkes was so euident by Mr^4 John Winthorpe ^c^ Mr^4 Williams Relation the last yeare together with the Confession of the Mowhawks themselves to Tho: Stanton who now again Confirmed the same in the p'sence of the Comissioners

Ninegrett ^c^ a western Indian brought by Ninegrett to witnes for him ^c^ tendered if Convenient time might bee allowed him to bring the pocomtuke
Sachems face to face to Evidence the same y't in the Judgment of all p'sent it was beyond all Rational Denial.

The account of wampam Received vppon agreement being also taken into Consideration, Ninegrett affirmed y't ther was little more then 2 hundred fathom vnpayed. But the Auditers account of the Massachusetts being Called for examened it appeared y't no more then 1529½ fathom hath been brought to the account of the Colonies nor Could Ninegrett by any euedenc make any more to appear; only hee alleged y't about 600 fathom was payed by measure wh hee accounted by tale wherein ther was a Considerable difference. The Comissioners not willing to adhear to any strict tearmes in y't particular (y't though by agreement it was to bee payed by measure y't not by tale) were willing to allow 62 fathom y't halfe in y't Respect so y't there Remaynes due 408 fathom. But Ninegrett psisting in his former affirmation y't not Endavored to give any Reasonable satisfaction to the Comissioners in the premisses, a small Inconsiderable pecl of beaver being all y't was tendered to them though thay vnderstood hee was better pryved. The Comissioners Expressed themselves as alltogether vnatisfyed in the whole frame of his proceedings y't haveing tendered vnto him as formerly was appointed at the meeting att Newhaven (w'h was neglected by him) an Imptiall hearing y't determination of all his Complaints against Vncas att there next session if thay found in him a Complyance with there p'sent Reasonable expectations y't not Receiving a Returne from him Answerable to there desires thay left him to his owne wayes y't p'sessed thay must pryde for the peace of the Countrey y't preservation of Vncas according to there Covenants by such means as in there owne justifications may best Conduce therunto y't therfore doe Refer it to the serious Consideration of all the Colonies to bee in such Constant Redines either for deffence or offence as the state of occasions may Call for y't Require w'h is like to bee turbulent y't difficult w'h thay the Rather p'sent to Consideration from an Information thay Received sence theire siting; of a marriage shortly Intended betwixt Ninegrets Daughter y't a brother or brothers soone of Sassaquas the mallignant furious Pequot whereby p'ably theire aimes are to gather together y't Reunite the scattered Conquered Pequats into one body y't sett them vpp againe as a distinct nation w'h hath alwayes been witnesed against by the English y't may hastard the peace of the Colonies.

Mr John Winthorpe being p'sent with som of the Indians y't lately Resided near Nameok. The busines was taken into Consideration both in Reference to the English y't Indians And the Comisiones leaving the things pp to Conectacot to bee desided by that Government according to Justice Could not but dislike y't p'test against the Pequots Resolute withdrawing
1649. from their subjection to Vnca's if they persisted therin pressed their continued Resolution of hauing them Compeled by force But these present pressing a Redy willingness to herken to the Commissioners advise it was Concluded y't som fit place by the Concent of Conectacot no wayes Prejudiciall to the Towne allredy begun at Naneoke may bee found out whey may haue libbertie for the p'sent to settle y't plant thay owning Vnca's as their Sachem y in all things Carriage themselves as his other subjects, y the Comissioners Required foxon who wayted this meeting on the behalf of Vnca's to Inform Vnca's y't it is the mind of the English y't hee Carry himself towards them in a loyving way y doe not Tiranise over them hee was also Informed y't Cuttaquin who wounded Vnca's shallbee deliverued vpp to him to proceed with him according to Justice y vppon the Pequots due Subjection the things taken from them last winter are to bee Restored

Mr. William Westerhowse Marchant and now A Planter at Newhauen as formerly at Plymouth did now againe deliter in a petition to the Comissioners Informing y Complaining against the dutch Gove'r of the Monhatowes y't Contrary to the tenor y Import of his owne Comission sent to the said Westerhowse at Newhauen y vppon pretence y't Newhauen is within the Pattent y Jurisdiction of the Dutch hee did Injuriously seize within Newhauen harbore a shipe y goods belonging to him the said William Westerhouse to the vallewe of 2000£ as it Cost in holland y though for Satisfaction hee hath made severall adresses vnto the said Dutch Gover'n yet hetherto hee Can obtaine nothing from him; hee therefore desired halpe y Releife from the United English Colonies y as att Newhauen hee had formerly moued y't som duch Vessels then within the harbore might bee attached or arrested to bring his Cause to a further y due triall the w'h the Gove'r of Newhauen thought not fitt to graunt till hee had first advised with the rest of the Comissioners so now hee gounded y desired *that hee might haue Comission from the United Colonies to Recover his lose and damage as hee should find opertainment by way of Repрисall

All w'h bing dueley weighed y Comsidered the Comissioners as formerly so still found Just Cause to witnes against the vnjust seizure to the great lose y damnag of Mr Westerhouse y Injurius to the English Colonies the shipe beinge taken out of New haven harbor vppon pretence of the Dutch title y Enterest to y in all the lands, harbors Riuers y from Cape henlopen to Cape Cod or point Judeth yet thay thought it not Convenient to graunt Mr Westerhouse (A Stranger y no planter in Newhauen when the shipe was seised) a Comission of Mart or Repрисall and though thay have not denied Justice to strangers by way of attamchment or arrest to bring the Cause to hear-
ing \( \xi \) Just tryall yet thay thought fitt first to signify the offence to the Ducht Gove\( ^{r} \xi \) accordingly to bring severall other questiones and differences depending; They wro to him as foloweth.

Honered Ser

from Plymouth September 1648 wee wro vnto you largly \( \xi \) in sundry particulars what might Trouble or settle a Comfortable \( \xi \) safe peace betwixt vs; youer answere wee Received long sence from Newhauen but found it in sundry Respects deffective and vsatisfying you are altogether sylent Concerning the dangerous Trad of of guns Powlther shot \( \xi \) druen with the Indians at Aurania fort wh is also by som of youers (to our great Preiudece Carried on \( \xi \) Continewed within the English Jurisdicions Gouert Lockerman hath giuen much offence therin presuming posably \( y^{t} \) no Indian Testimony how full soever will passe \( \xi \) bee taken against him; how fare our marchants are freed from Customs Recognitions \( \xi \) Inward \( \xi \) outward \( \xi \) whether those burthens bee ytterly abolished or onely suspended for the p'sent you Informe not; what Restraints are Continewed vppon Trad \( \xi \) in what Casses our marchants Lyable to Confiscation of goods you are not pleased to answere; though it bee just \( \xi \) neccessary our marchants should know both their duty \( \xi \) danger; \( \xi \) the Gove\( ^{r} \) of Newhauen did latly desire it from you; Wee acquainted you with Mr Wiltam Westerhouse his greevance \( \xi \) Complaint with his offer to Cleare himselfe from being either Rebell or fugitive too or from his native Cuntry; in youer answere you Refer him to the Justice of holland. Time doth not yet abate his sence \( * \)of \( y^{t} \) lose. hee now againe attends \( \xi \) petitions the Comissioners for som way of satisfaction \( \xi \) Redrese \( \xi \) desires libertie to atach or arrest such vessell or vessels of youers as Com into any of the harbors belonging vnto the United Colonies \( y^{t} \) hee may bring his Caswe to a Fayre \( \xi \) Just hearing \( \xi \) Tryall in these particulars wher hee is a planter and where his Occasions lye; wee denye not Justice to Strangers of any nation yet wee thought it sutable to the amytie \( \xi \) Correspondenc wee desier to hould with youer selfe \( \xi \) the Jurisdiction not to graunt it tell wee had acquainted you with his request \( \xi \) the equitie therof. Wee Cannot but assert the English Title \( \xi \) Just Right both to Newhauen Lands \( \xi \) harbor \( \xi \) to all the English plantations \( \xi \) their apurtenances from Cape Cod toe or point Judeth both on the mayne \( \xi \) the Ilands \( w^{h} \) are possesed by the English at p'sent vnder their Gouverment as anciently graunted by the Kings of England to their Subjects \( \xi \) sence duly Purchased from the Indians \( \xi \) peacably planted \( \xi \) Imploded by the Inhabitants of the United Colonies Respectively; \( \xi \) accordingly Cannot but witnes against the Iniurius \( \xi \) hostile seisure of a shipe

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1649. made by you in Newhauen harbor vpon an vniust pretence of title i Ente-

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rest in the place; Wee have pused the tres you sent both to the honered 

Gover\(^{2}\) of the Massachusetts \(\ddot{c}\) of Plymouth with what by way of answere you 

wrote to the Gover\(^{2}\) of Newhauen Concerning Delaware bay wee haue 

formerly heard \(\ddot{c}\) Considered the Right \(\ddot{c}\) title our Confederats of Newhauen 

haue to sundry tracts or pcells of land within Delaware bay by you Called 

the south Ruer with the Inuries thay Recueed from youer preddesseser 

Monsier Kift in anno i643 Mr Winthorpe Gover\(^{2}\) of the Massachusetts \(\ddot{c}\) 

Pesedent of the Comissioners wrot the aprehension \(\ddot{c}\) sence the Comissioners 

had of his pceedings \(\ddot{c}\) Received his answere but without satisfaction; our 

frinds of Newhauen will neither Encroch vpon youer Limmits nor any way 

desturbe youer peace but they may not let fale the English Right and Enter-

est there.

These with other differences might havee Considered and ether 

issewed or prepared for Europe had you been pleased to haue giuen vs a 

meeting att Boston as was gppounded \(\ddot{c}\) desired but ye not suting youer Con-

nieniency wee shalbee constreyned to vvid for our owne safty \(\ddot{c}\) first finding 

the Trad of guns powlder \(\ddot{c}\) shot with the Indians soe mischeuous to vs all 

\(\ddot{c}\) yet so hard to bee descouered \(\ddot{c}\) proued wee must nessesarily \(\ddot{c}\) speedely 

wright after youer Copyy \(\ddot{c}\) forthwith forbide all Trad direct or indirect with 

any of the Indians within the *limits of any of the united Colonies vnder 

the penalty of Confiscation of vessels \(\ddot{c}\) goods if thay bee there found so Trading 

or after proued to have Transgresed \(\ddot{c}\) offended therin, to all psons but such 

as are Inhabitants within the said English Jurisdictions \(\ddot{c}\) subject to theire 

lawes \(\ddot{c}\) Gouverment; Wee shall ad no more at p*sent. But againe desire youer 

answere may bee Returned to the Gover\(^{2}\) of Newhauen ye\(^{4}\) from him the Rest 

of the Comissioners may understand youer mind in the premisses so wee Take 

leane \(\ddot{c}\) Rest youer Loueing frinds

Boston August the sixt i649 Stilo anglia

The Comissioners Taking into Consideration the dangerous \(\ddot{c}\) vnlawfull 

Course of Trading guns poulther shot \(\ddot{c}\) to the Indians by the French Duch 
\(\ddot{c}\) other foraine nations Residing in these parts of america tending greatly to 

the preisdice of the English heere; and to the strengthening \(\ddot{c}\) animating the 

Indians against them as by dayly Experience they find As also ye\(^{4}\) the said 

French Duch \(\ddot{c}\) doe prohibitt all Trad with Indians within theire Jurisdictions 

vnder penalty of Confiscation of goods and vessel. \(\ddot{c}\) ye\(^{4}\) wampam being kept 

amongst the English (it being generally made within theire Limits may bee 

of good benefitt \(\ddot{c}\) advantage to them many wayas vpon the Considerations
aforsaid the Commissioners thought meete in this case of soe generall Concernment to Comend it to the severall generall Courts to Restraigne all p'sons of or vnder the aforsaid foraine nations for Trading with the Indians within any of theire Jurisdictions vnder the like penalty they Impose vpon others to the end ye in Case this ppofosition bee accepted there may bee one to the same Law in this particular in the severall Jurisdictions; The Commissioners thought meet to propound this Insuing Draught

Wheras the French Duch & other foraine nations doe ordinarily Trad guns powlther shot &e with the Indians to our great preiedise & strengthening & animating the Indians against vs as by dayly experience wee find & whereas the aforsaid French Duch &e doe phibbite all Trad with Indians within theire Respective Jurisdictions vnder penalty of Confiscations &e It is Therefore Ordered ye after due Publication heerof it shall not bee lawfull for any French man Duch man or any p'son * of an other foraine nation whatsoever or any English liueing amongst them or vnder the gouernment of them or any of them to Trade with any Indian or Indians within the limits of our Jurisdiction either directly or Indirectly by themselues or others; vnder penalty of Confiscation of all such goods as vessels as shalbee found so Trading or the deue vallewy thereof vppon Just proufe of any goods or vessels so Trading or Traded; it shallbee lawfull for any p'son or persons Inhabiting within this Jurisdiction to make seizure of any such goods or vessels Trading with the Indians as by this lawe phibbted; one halfe wherof shalbee to the pper vse & benefit of the ptie seising and the other halfe to the publik

Wheras att the last meeting of the Commissioners att Plym there were seueuerall ppofositions Comended to the Consideration of the generall Courts of the united Colonies videlece: the Concluisuie power of theire generall Courts in Case of non agreement of six Commissioners Concerning the Regulateing of peag Concerning the Duch Imposition Concerning the probation of wills Concerning adminestrations

Now vppon Examination wee find by the Returne of the Commissioners ye all the said generall Courts haue assented onely to the last videlece ye Concerning wills & adminestrations which they haue agreed to in the words of the pposition; and wheras att the said meeting at Plym there was a ppofition made for the gluing or lending of two guns to the Indians by Mr Elliott the meaning of the Commissioners was & is ye two guns should bee given or lent at this time onely & not yearly
A letter being presented to the Commissioners from the Towne of Warwick the Enseuing answare was Returned by the same Messenger.

Wee Recieved a letter from you on the twenty sixt of this presented wherein you ppound severall Inuries offered to you by the Indians & desire to bee Informed whether wee haue not receued an Injunction from the Parlement in England to acte in your deffence. To wherupon wee breifly answare y' no such thing hath hetherto bene Comended thence to the Commissioners of the Colonies on yuer behalfe nor by you Can Rationally bee Expected from vs in the state wherein you now stand; but wee shalbee Redy to attend theire late direction as any opertunitie is presented to find vnder what Colonie yuer Plantation doth fall & then in all future proceedings both with the English & Indians endeavor to acte according to Rules of truth & Righteousnes.

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To the Commissioners declaration or aduise at Plym in the difference wherein Springfielde is Concerned; The Generall Court for the Massachusetts answared y' in the booke of the actes of the Commissioners folio 20 it appeareth y' Mr. Fenweke was to Joyne with vs in Runing the south linne to deside the question about Warranoco & But Mr. Fenweke fayled to send in any to Joyne with vs wherupon wee did it our owne Charg; Warranoco was therupon ordered by the Commissioners to the Massachusetts But wee shalbee Redy to Joyne with our bretheren of Conectticott in another SORUEY so as they wilbee at the whole Charge in this as wee were in the other; withall produce theire pattent as wee haue done;

Vppon Reading of wherupon presented from the Massachusits the Commissioners for Conecttacott expressed themselves altogether vsnsatfied the foundation therof being a great mistake And what is presented not Conducing in theire apprehensions to the desired End; for wheras it is affermed y' vppon som former agreement Mr. Fenweke fayling to send any to Joyne with the Massachusits in Runing the westeren linne theie did it at theire owne Charg therefore Conclude y' what is further to bee attended therin ought to bee at the Sole Charg of Conecttacott; it was offered to Consideration an undeniable truth y' what ever promise Mr. Fenweke might make of Endeavoring to Clear Sprinkfield from being within the Massachusets pattent (wherin yet hee differed from what the order of the Massachusets holdeth forth wh Could not bind him without his Consent) yet nothing is expressed in the order; of any agreement for Runing the linne nor did the Massachusits after the making of y' order Run the linne mensioned or vppon any agreement with Mr. Fenweke as is Implyed in theire Answare But what was done in that kind was effected.
att least the yeare before ye agitation betwixt the Massachusetts & Mr. Fenwike and therfore it is p'sented by the Commissioners of Conecttacott as the most Redy way to issew the difference according to truth and Right *that the most Southwardly Extent of the Massachusetts pattent bee first agreed vppon & Settleed & then at a mutuall Charg the line bee Run by som skilfull man Chosen by eich Colonie; wherunto they plesse themselves for love & peace sake willing to Submite Though they doe Conceve the Massachusetts ought in Reason both to Cleare thereire Enterest by pattent to Sprinkfeild and to beare the whole Charg therin the town of Sprinkfeild being by volleny agreement settleed in Combination with the Gouverment of Conecttacott at that time when Challenged by the Massachusetts; & therfore ye Colony ought not to bee depriued of theire Just Possession vppon a bare Challeng without proufe if the southeren Extent of the pattent cannot to mutuall Satisfaction bee issueed; the Commissioners for Conecttacott desiring to promote all ways of loveing accord p'pound to the Massachusetts ye they willbee willing to attend the determination formerly made betwixt themselves & the Colonie of Plymouth in the like Case if it bee p'sently accepted though it is like to bee to theire disadvantage, but if the Massachusetts thinke it not fit to Joyne with vs herein wee Referr the Consideration of what wee p'sent to the other Commissioners & shall Submite to what in theire better Judgments shalbee p'pounded But if they thinke it not fitt out of Experimentall or other Considerations to Enterpose or ye the Massachusetts Rest not in their determination wee shall desist from further prosecuting this matter at p'sent and attend such other ways of providence as may bee p'sented for Issewing the difference according to god

A Reply to the answere of the Commissioners of Conecttacott by the Commissioners of the Massachusetts

Wheras the Commissioners for Conecttacott are plesed to say the foundation of the order of our generall Court Concerning the Runing of our southerly linne is vppon a great mistake & therfore Rest wholy vsatisfied therin wee Reply the sum of the answere of our Court Consists of two pticulars, first ye wee haue run the said linne alredy at our owne Charg 2ndly it is Implied in the order ye Conectacott hath not pdussed any pattent or authenticall Copy therof to make good theire Challeng to sprinkfeild or the land aicent & in all this there is no mistake; It is threfore desired by our Court ye the pattent of Conectacott may bee produssed before wee bee put vppon the Runing of our linne againe & ye wee suppose will seeme but Reasonable
to Rationall men; besides the want of their pattent *was objected the last yeare at Plymouth in Sprinkfelds Case *therefore in Reason ought to haue been produssed now; But to this part of our Courts Order the Comissioners of Conectacott in theire answere are silent; if ther be any mistake in the said order in any surcomstance of time or the ocation alleged of Runing our linne in Reference to Mr Fenwakes promise of Joyning with vs therin wee shall not owne the same but for the p'sent Can neither afferme nor deney tell wee haue made further Inquiry, however it little or nothing weakens the answere of our Court much les makes the foundation therof to bee vppon a great mistake as before is expressed for yt wee Ran it att our owne Charg is Certaine but yt wb Cheefly obstructs the Issew of the difference is the want of the afsaid pattent, wee have done sufficient alreadly for the determining our bounds to our owne Satisfaction and the wb should bee to the Satisfaction of all others yt Can make no legall ζ due Claime to the lands aiacent wb Conectacott Cannot without a pattent; And wheras it is alledged yt the Towne of Sprinkfeld was formerly in Combination with Conectacott ζ theryfore yt Colony ought not to bee dispossessed therof vppon a bare Challeng; wee answere yt to the Combination wee can say little but leaue Sprinkfeld to answere for themselves which wee doubt not but they are suffissiently able to doe not knowing for what time or vppon what tearmes yt was made or how or by whom broken nor doe wee well Remember (it being long sence) whether there were ever any or no; but this is Certaine without question yt both Mr Pinchon ζ those yt went from hence to Inhabitie at Sprinkfeld were of this Jurisdiction ζ went hence with a promise so to Continew as did the rest of the Townes vppon the River ἢcondly they tooke a Comission for Goverment from the Jurisdiction of the Massachusets thirldly at the meeting at Cambridge about tenn or twelve yeares sence Mr Pinchon in the behalfe of Sprinkfeld declared his desire to bee ζ Remayne vnder our Goverment ζ so haue Continuued ever sence without question or word speaking against it yt wee Remember tell somthing was moved to that purpose the last yeare at Plymouth, wee proffes ourselves vnfaynedly desirous of a Just ζ Righteous *end to bee put ζ yt with all Convenienc speed to this or any other difference with our bretheren of Conectacott or any other of the Jurisdicctions; and in order therunto ζ as yt in our apprehensions conduseth much to promote the same; wee desire the Rest of the Comissioners would bee pleased to Reuerse the order or orders yt aiudges sprinkfeld to pay Custom or Contribution to the Erecting or maytaineing a fort at the Rivers mouth ζ for yt end seriusly to attend these Inseuing Reasons amongst many others yt hath been formerly alleged
first there hath bene no pattent or exemplification yet used by Conectacott to prove Sprinkfeld within theire Jurisdiction nor order of theire Court for Imposing Custom vpon them but only a part of an order to y't purpose now used is very darke and ambiguous to vs so farre as concernes Sprinkfeld; our desire therein the Commissioners thervpon at Plym being in no sort (as wee Conceae observed as by Comparing our positions the Commissioners order with what is now used together will appeare the whole order not being brought but y't left out which wee suppose would make most for our advantage in the Case

secondly there hath bene no Evidence (so farre as wee know) of any fort at all in being worthy the name of a fort and therefore according to a clause in the Commissioners order page the 3d no Custom or Imposition is to bee payed; the words are these; provided y't the said Imposition bee continued no longer then the fort in question is maintaine the passage therby secured as at p'sent; which in Rationall Construction supposest y't the said fort was then maintaine the passage therby secured or at least y't the Commissioners Conceued it so to bee but the contrary is now apparent.

Thirdly suppose the fort in question were or heerafter might bee of use to secure that passage yet wee propound it to Consideration whether ever it hath been known or any Instance Can bee given of any Goue'ment in the world y't hath Compelled the people of an other Jurisdiction to Contribute to the Erecting of a fort or place of strength by which they may Rule ouer them order them at pleasure as well as bee a protection to them; (if y't were the case) vnles it were in way of Terany oppression; our Request therefor is as before y't the said orders may be Reuersed and Sprinkfeld left in point of paying Custome or Contribution in statue coprius till it bee made apear y't by pattent or other Just Right it fales within the Jurisdiction of Conectacott; Our motion heerin being attended was graunted wee shalbee Redly willing to Imbrace diligently to comend to our Court any equall Just motion y't shalbee made or advise y't shalbee given by the Rest of the Commissioners for the finall ending of this difference betwixt vs in Reference to the bounds of our pattent is y't wh depends therupon.

The Commissioners of Conectacott doe Conceae it is esily apparent to all who duly Consider the foregoing Reply of the Commissioners of the Massachusetts how short it fales of Clearing the Order of theire generall Court or taking of what is Justly treuly objected by our selnes therfore shalnot need to say much in way of Returne onely desire it may bee attended with due Respect to truth in Simplissity; That the foremencioned order saith y't
Mr Fenwike agreed to Run the linne with them which is one mistake secondly it sayth Mr Fenwike fayled therin; and y⁴ is a 2nd of the same nature: and thirdly the order affirmes y⁴ heerupon the Massachusits Ran the linne at theire owne Chareg which also is a great Error e was tendered to bee proved so vppon oath by the Comissioners of Conectacott if it were desired. And if this bee not a fundamentall Mistake e not sercomstancial only as is pretended (it beeing almost all y⁴ is said if the words bee attended in theire due conection) Wee must confesse our selues to bee in a great mistake and shall so owne it when its made to appeere; But for the p'sent wee must take leave to Judge wher premisses are not true The conclusion or Inference Cannot bee strong In our answere wee touched not vppon theirs Calling for a sight of our pattent because wee desired according to the proposition of the Comissioners att Plym: to propound y⁴ w⁴ wee conceue might tend to a present Issu of the difference if it might bee accepted and the standing vppon a sight of the pattent shuts vpp the way it being well known to them as to our selues y⁴ the pattent is in England And though the last yeare att Plym: it was stood vppon yet it was verily apprehended by vs the Returne then made by the tendering of a true Coppy therof to view and the equall Respect given vnto y⁴ pattent as to the pattent of the Massachusits e Plymouth by the Right honorable Comitty of Parlement knowne well to our honered frinds of the Massachusits had satisfied y⁴ particular

That sprinkfeld was in Combination with Conectacott e so owned by the Gouernment of the Massachusits is more Cleeare then to bee left vnder any doubt; propositions being sent in Anno *1637 by the honered Goue⁵ latly desseased to all the plantations vppon that River Concerning a Combination with the Massachusits e Mr Pinchon in proecution therof Chosen e sent as Comissioner from that Colonie to acte in the treaty for them in Anno 1638, att which time e not before hee declared his apprehenssions y⁴ sprinkfeld would fall within the Massachusits linne; and was so accepted without any proufe of what was aledged, e that motion by Mr Pinchon arose (as is verily Conceived) from a present pango of discontent vppon a sensure bee then lay vnder by the Gouernment of Conectacott

Wee shall not Insist for breuety sake vppon a ptcular answere to all y⁴ p'sents in Refference to the Imposition vppon sprinkfeld, most if not all of y⁴ which is aledged haweing Com vnder Consideration in former agitations about this business; The order of the generall Court of Conectacott so fare as Concerns and may bee satisfactory in the p'sent Case is brought e p'sented. A fort vsefull to the whole Riuere hath been maintained at Seabrooke at a
great Charg nye 14 yeares past; the p'sent decayes therin are Indeavored to bee Releived by the building of a new worke of stone whereby the Entrance into the Riuers may bee secured.—wee doubt not when Instance is given of a place for Scittuation parallele to sprinkfeild vnder a distinct Goue'ment from other Townes aiacent but it wilbee found in Comon Concernment it hath been Liable to bear in the Comon Charg.

To Conclude wee desire it may bee Con sidered y¹ both the Court of the Massachusits l there Comissioners fall not in with the desire of the other Comissioners for a speeddy Issewing of p'sent differences but Retard the same by Requireing y¹ which they know att p'sent cannot bee attained.

Secondly That there Comissioners mannifest an Eresoluednes and vnwillingnes to Refer differences of this nature to the determination and Judgment of the Comissioners of the other Collonies which wee had Rather our much honered brethern of the Massachusits would duely Con sider how agreeable it is to the fundamentall articles of the Confederation wherunto wee all ought to haue a Consiencius Regard then to make any Coment ourselues:

Among the orders or Wrightings from the generall Court of the Massachusits a Lawe Imposing a Custom or Imposition vpon the other three Federate Collonies was by the Comissioners Read *Red l considered the Tenure wherof is as followeth:

Wheras the Comissioners for the United Collonies haue thought it but Just l equall y¹ sprinkfeild a member of this Jurisdiction should pay Custom or Contribution to the Erecting l mayntaining of Seabrooke fort being of no force against an Enimy of any considerable strength (before it was burnt) In the Comissioners owne Judgment expressed in theire owne order page 109 which determination against sprinkfeild they haue also continued by an order att the last meeting att Plym: (though the said fort was then demolished by fyer l the passage not secured) Contrary to a Clause in their Order pvided on springfeilds behalfe page 111 and forasmuch as this Jurisdiction hath Expended many Thousand Pounds in Erecting l mayntaining seuerall forts which others as well as ourselves haue receued the benefit of And haue at p'sent one prinsipall fort or Castel of good force against an Enemy of Considerable strength l well Garisoned l otherwise furnished with sufficient amunition, besides several other forts l batteries whereby vessells l goods of all sorts are secured

It is Therefore Ordered by this Court and the Authority therof That all goods belonging or any way appertaining to any Inhabitants of the Jurisdic-
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tions of Plym: Connectacott or Newhauen y^t shall bee Imported within the Castle or exported from any part of the Bay shall pay such Custom as hereafter is expressed:

Videlecet all skins of beaver Otter Moose ^ baare twopence a skine And all other goods packed vpp in hogsheads or otherways tenn shillings a tunn; meal ^ Corn of all sorts 2 pence a bushell, bisket six pence per hundred; And It is further Ordered y^t all such skins ^ other goods as shall be Imported or Exported as aforesaid shabee duly Entered with the Auditor Generall ^ the Custom therof payed or deposited before any part of the said goods bee either soul’d shipte landed or otherwise disposed of; vnder the penalty of forfeiting the said goods not so Entered or the due valieu thereof; And it any Inhabitant of this Jurisdiction or stranger shall buy any of the aforesaid goods belonging or any wayes appertaining to any of the Inhabitants of Plymouth Connectacott, or Newhauen aforesaid Imported to any other part of our Jurisdiction or shall sell or deliver to any Inhabitant any other goods in any part of the Bay without the Castle bee shall Enter the said goods with the Auditor Generall and *And pay or deposett for the same after the same manner ^ proportion and vnder the same penalty as is provided for the goods ^ brought within the Castell; This Order to take place the first day of the next month And the Auditor Generall is hereby appointed ^ authorised to take Care for the execution of this Order in all the particulars heerof either by himselfe or by his Deputie or Deputies

per The Generall Court

ENCRCASE NOWELL Secretary

The Coppy of a Wrighting or Order produssed by the Comissioners for Connectacott Concerning the Imposition layed vpon Sprinkfeld

Att a Generall Court held att hartford for the Jurisdiction of Conectacott Sxto Junii 1649

Conecticott

Vppon Reading the acts of the Comissioners for the vnited Collonies att the meeting held att Plym: the last seaventh month; It was observed y^t in the agitation of the difference betwixt the Massachusetts Colonie ^ this in Reference to the Imposition Required from Sprinkfeld vppon som goods passing out at the mouth of this Riuer towards the Charge expended att Sebrooke tending to the good ^ benifit of all the plantations vppon the River; It was
questioned by the Comissioners of The Massachusits whether there were any Order of this Court extant for the payment of any Imposition by goods appertaining to the Inhabitants of Sprinkfeild brought from them and passing downe this River

This Court doth declare That by Expresse Order of the fift of February 1649 all Corn laden on board of any Vessell vpon this Riuier c passing out to Sea att the Riuers mouth was to pay 2d per bushell in the foremensioned Respects; and beauer twenty shilling per hogshead, wherin as sprinkfeild was Intentionally Included soe this Court had due respect therunto as then Concidered vnder the Massachusits Gouerment; That no greater burthen might fall vpon those Inhabitants then according to Cleave grounds of equity c Righteussnes in theire best apprehensions they ought Redily to submit vnto, and was equall for them to beare c no more then they should haue Expected to bee Imposed vpon themselues in the like Case *Case which order hath been sence confirmed c a penalty of Confiscation of such goods anxed in Case of non payment; the Execution wherof in Reference to our brethren of sprinkfeild hath onely been defered vntell the Judgment of the Comissioners of the other Collonies might bee vnderstood in the premisses according to the articles of Confederation wherein provision is made for desiding of any differences y^t might fall in betwixt any of the Collonies wherunto they Reffered themselues in this Case although they are yet alto-gether vnsatisfied y^t sprinkfeild doth properly fall in within the true limmitts of the Massachusets pattent which they much desire may with all Convenient speed bee Cleared c Issewed in a way of loue c peace according to truth

JOHN CULLIK Secretary

The former passages betwixt the Massachusets Generall Court c their Comissioners on the one part c the Comissioners for Conectacott on the other part Concerning sprinkfeild together with the Order or lawe Imposing Customs vpon the three Collonies being duly Condered six of the Comissioners did declare c Remonstrate to the generall Court for the Massachusits as followeth

A Difference betwixt the Massachusits c Conectacott Concerning an Imposition att sebrook Required of sprinkfeild hauing long depended; The Comissioners hoped (according to advise at Plymouth might at this meeting have been satisfyingly Issewed; But vpon pussall of som late Orders made by the Generall Court for the Massachusits they find y^t the linne on the south side of the Massachusits Jurisdiction is neither Run nor the place from whence it should be Run agreed; That the originall pattent for Conectacott
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or an authentick Exemplification therof (though Mr. Hopkins hath offered vpon Oath to assert the truth of the Copy by him presented) is now Required; And that a burthensom Custom is by the Massachusetts latly Imposed not onely vpon Conectacott Intressed in the Imposition at Sebrooke but vpon Plym: ¶ New hauen Collonies whose Commissioners as arbitrators according to an article in the Confederation haue been onely exercised in the question ¶ y it vpon the Request of the Massachusetts, and have Imparsially (according to their best light) declared their apprehensions therin which Custom ¶ burthen (grevius in it selfe) seems the more unsatisfying, and y because divers of the Massachusetts deputys (who had a hand in making *making* the said lawe acknowledge ¶ the preface Imports it ¶ it is a Returne or Retalliation vpon the three Collonies for sebrook ¶ the law Requires it of no other English nor of any stranger of what nation soever; how fare the premisses agree with the lawe of love ¶ with the tenure ¶ Import of the articles of Confederation The Commissioners tender ¶ Recommend to the serious Consideration of the Generall Court of the Massachusetts ¶ In the mean time desire to bee spared in all further agitations Concerning sprinkfeild

A question being propounded whether notwithstanding the presented meeting of the Commissioners begun in July ¶ not ended till August there should not bee another meeting in September; The Commissioners Considered ¶ y in anno 1646 and in Anno 1647 when extraordinary meetings were Called either by the Generall Court or by the Gov of the Massachusetts they did serue ¶ satisfy for the ordinary yearly meetings ¶ ¶ y in 1647 The Commissioners did propound it to the fewer Generall Courts ¶ in Case of an extraordinary meeting in any yeare no other meeting without an apparent Cause should bee expected; And three of the generall Courts did Conced therunto; and the Massachusetts generall Court haue not in the least declared any dissent; their Commissioners possibly not advising with them therin; And lastly the ocations of the Collonies being Considered ¶ debated according vnto what hath been now presented the Commissioners see no Cause to meet againe a month hence They agreed therfore ¶ y no other meeting bee expected or attended this yeare vules som vrgent ocations of the Colonies Call for new Concederations ¶ Counsels

Vpon a question betwixt the two Collonies of the Massachusetts and Plymouth formerly propounded and now againe Renewed by the Commissioners of the Massachusetts concerning a Tract of land now or latly belonging to
Pamham and Soconoco two Indian Sagamores who had submited themselves theire people to the Massachusits Gouerment vpon part of which land som English (besides the said Indians) in Anno 1643 were planted the setteld; The Commissioners for Conectacott New hauen Remembring thei duly Considering what had passed in Anno 1643 and in anno 1646 did the doe still Conceue the Commissioners for Plymouth did Conect the agree the afsaid Tract of land though it fall within Plymouth bounds should bee And from thence forward acknowledg'd as a part under the Massachusits Jurisdiction; nor doth it yet appeare Plymouth when those Conclusions of the Commissioners Anno 1643 were Red in the generall Court did protest or doth declare against it That the the Massachusits might haue Concedered theire way before they expended so much Charge in Samuell Gortons busineness; But what direction Counsell and Order Plymouth Commissioners had from theire generall Court so to doe, wee vnderstand not; and what power any of the Commissioners have to Resigne or passe over any Tracte of lande within theire pattent to another Jurisdiction without Conect the expresse lycence from the Generall Court Intressed Concerned thei in is of waighty Concederation to all the Collonies; They therefore advise the desire by a Neighborly frindly Treaty a due Concederation may bee had a Course settleth both about the Charges Expended and how Pomham and Sokanoco with theire people may bee Gouerned and protected

M'r Dudy one of the Commissioners for the Massachusits and Presedent for this meeting being latly fallen sicke vnable to attend the present occasion in hand; the other Comissioner for the Massachusits declared himselfe vnsatisfied with this Returne of the Commissioners of Conectacott New hauen as seeming to detract from the Conclusions of the Commissioners in this case in Anno 1643 in Anno 1646 where the Lands in question seem to bee graunted alijudged to the Gouernment of the Massachusits the way propounded not likcly to Issee the p'sent difference there hauing beene Tryall formerly made therof but without any effecte; The like vnsatisfrednes hee expressed in the last answere or Reply of the Commissioners for Conectacott but for the Reason before mentioned the p'sent straights of time deffers Replying to som other opertunity

The Commissioners for Conectacott New hauen who were p'sent in the former agitations Conceue they haue Retracted nothing in any Respect from what they did in Anno 1643 in Anno 1646 And therin Refer to an Indifferant due Concederation of those passages what is now declared But they
proffes they never thought themselves Interestted in the question betwixt the Massachusits & Plymouth vnles as Witnesses*Witnesses in both those yeares they being neither Concerned in Samuell Gortons busines or in the Tract of land in question But concured in what was Just & warrantable y' a due peace might be setteled for the Comfort of all the Colonies;

These foregoing conclusions were Subscribed by the Comissioners The 8th of august 1649

The Presedent being sicke as aforesaid Could not Subscribe

EDWARD HOPKINS
THO: WELLES

SIMON BRADSTREET
WILLIAM BRADFORD
JOHN BROWNE
THEOPH: EATON
JOHN ASTWOOD
At a meeting of the Commissioners for the United Colonies in New England at Hartford the 5th of September 1650

The Articles of Confederation being Read an order of the general Court of the Massachusetts dated the 23rd of May 1650 was presented and Read. Wherby it appeered that Mr Symon Bradstreete and Captaine William Hawthorne were Chosen Commissioners for one full and compleat yeare being invested with full power and authoritie according to the tenor of the said Articles.

Mr Tho: Prence and Mr John Browne were Chosen Commissioners for the Coloni of New Plym: as appeered by an order of their general Court dated the 4th of June 1650 which was presented and Read.

Mr Edward Hopkins and John Haynes Esq were Chosen and appointed Commissioners for the Coloni of Conectacot as appeered by an order of theirs general Court dated at Hartford the 16th of May 1650.

Theophilus Eaton Esq and Mr Stephen Goodyeare were likewise Chosen Commissioners for the Jurisdiction of Newhauen for this present yeare to treat and Conclude of all things according to the tenor of the articles of Confederation as appeered by an order of their general Court dated at Newhauen the 30th of May 1650.

Mr Edward Hopkins was chosen President for this meeting.

The Commissioners for the Massachusetts presented a letter from Mr Steele President of the Corporation in England directed to the Commissioners for the United Colonies; and withall informed that Mr Winslow hath for som yeares past spent and Improved most of his time about the busines of the Indians setleeing the Corporation in England and procuring other priviliges of common Concernment to all the Colonies as well as That of the Massachusetts and therfore moved the Commissioners to Consider that som honerable and equall "Recompence may bee allowed him for his past paines and Charges either out of the Collections for the Indians or out of the three Jurisdictions of".
Plym: Conecticote and Newhauen That of the Massachusetts haueing dis-bursed allreddy vpon that account betwixt three and four hundred pounds; and alio to Consider whether the Commissioners Judge it meet to Continew the said M' Winslow still in England to atend vpon the aforsaid Implayment; and if see what may bee a meet allowance for time to Com; Informing likewise that theire Court had giuen order the last yeare for his Returne M' Steels letter being Read and Considered the Commissioners Joyntly Returned answere as by the Coppy will appeere But to the pposition Concerning M' Winslow the Commissioners for the three Colonies expressed their owne thoughts and apprehensions that had the Massachusetts at first or at any meeting sence ppounded any publick service wherein the other Colonies might have been Concerned they would have found a Reddy Concurrence both in sending an agent and in Contributing to a meet allowance; But M' Winslow was sent forth anno 1646 vpon ptticular ocasions and Concernments of the Massachusetts and though the Commissioners for the Colonies haue mett seuerall times sence; yet they neuer were advised with either about his going stay Returne or how to Improve him there; see that they know not vpon what grounds or by what arguments to ppound or perswade theire Respective Courts to Contribute to the Charg past; though they hope theire seuerall Colonies will thankfully acknowledges his lose in any Concernments of theire; But being Informed by M' Steele That his presence hath a speciall Influence in that great worke in Raising meanes in England for the publishing of the Gospell among the Indians, a servise they judg very acceptable to God and of great Import to the natives they are afrayde to hazzard or hinder it by his over hasty Returne but rather thought fitt to Comend it to the pessedent and assistants of that Corporation *That 100$ may bee paiied to M' Winslow out of those Collections towards his expence and Incurragement with pmise that if they shall see advise the Colonies in their seuerall portions shall heere Returne the same without lose to the worke Intended.

The tenor of the foremencioned letter from the Presedend of the Corporation is as followeth

Worthy Gentlemen

This day the Corporation appointed by act of Parlement for Car-riing on and pmoteing the Gospell of Christ in New England being Informed by M' Edw: Winslow (youer agent and one of the assistants nominated in the said acte) of his letter to you sent (wherin he desireth for Reasons to himselfe best knowne that you would bee pleased to send ouer som other in his place
which althoug it be Contrary to the mind and Judgment of the said Corporation to part with soe worthy a member yet wee Cannot prevailed with him to Revoke his said letter; And whereas in all ages it hath been the designe of vngodly men to hinder and oppose the spredding and propagating of the Gospell of the lord Jesus of which wee are truly sensible; In Refference to those discorrangements we haue mett withall sence wee had soe great trust vpon vs yet through the blessing of god the busines of the said Corporation is in a good forwardnes and the Integritie abilities and dilligence of the said Mr Winslow being well knowne both to you and vs as allso his great Enterest and aquaintance with the members of Parlement and other Gentlemen of qualitie in the respectie Counties of this Commonwealth; Wee Cannot but Conceau his presence and Residence heere to bee of absolute nessesitie for the Carrying on the work for wee Cannot Conceau you Can send over any that hath the like Influence and enterest in the affections of such as may bee most healppfull hearin; Wee Confes and must acknowledg it is vncomfortable to him to bee soe long from his famly and personall occasions; But as To that you and wee must see hee bee no sufferer but if hee leaue vs the work in all likeliehood willbee hazzarded (if not fall) which is at p'sent in an hopefull way notwithstanding all the oppositions wee haue mett withall; Wee therfore thought good to Informe you of the nessesitie of his Continenueance with vs, haueing found him very instrumentall in the Carrying on this work; And therfore wee once more Intreat your Concurrance with our desires That soe with Cheerfullnes wee may Carry on the work wee haue begun which wee hope will Center in the Glory of god the good of many and our mutuall Comfort which is our earnest desire and prayer

London these 24th of March 1649

Signed in the name
and att the desire
of the said Corporation

WILLIAM STEELE

Presedent

The Answare Returned by the Comissioners to the forgoinge letter was as followeth

Hono:ble Sir

youers of March 24th 1649 we have Receaued and in the name of these United Colonies wee doe thankfully acknowledge yourer great labore of lone to Raise and settle due meanes and Incurragement that the Gospell of peace...
may bee further published to these miserable Indians which haue long layne in grose darknes and haue worshiped the prince of darknes not Considering that theire way and everie stepp of it tends to death and everlasting destruction Wee are sory that a work soe acceptable to God and of such Concernment to these poore men should meet with opposition; But the Almighty whom you serve heerin Can easily Remove Impediments and make every mountaine becom a playne, and wee are assured youer eye is towards *him whose obserues to the kindleing of a fier vpon his aulter and a Cuppe of water giuen with spirituall aymes all the loue and labour of his people and in no service will suffer the Intervening difficulties and exersices to pass without a weight of Recompence; Vpon a seris Consideration of a state of affayers Comitted vnto the Care and Trust of M' Winslow and with tender Respect to his family and occasions in these parts his Returne was expected this last Spring (yet if the Comfort of his Relasions may be provied for wee Concent to his present stay That the works in hand be neither hazzarded nor hindered; What money is alreddy Collected vpon that accoutment wee Cannot Coniecture but if youer selfe and those worthy Gentlemen youer assistants Concur wee desire that one hundred pounds may bee thence allowed and payed towards his expence and Incuragement And if vpon any Respects you haue other thoughts vpon a word of aduise wee shall Reddyly heer supply the same without lose to the work entended. M' Elliott hath alreddy spent much time and labore in fitting himselfe and preaching to the Indians M' Mahew hath made a good entrance into the same way and work; if you please for theire Incuragement and som nessesary healpes for the Indians to pay the assignes of M' Elliott the som of one hundred pounds more wee hope it will prone a Reall furtherance to the service; Lastly Wee humbly desire that one thousand pounds or any lesser sum according to the stock in hand may bee payed to Harbert Pelham Esq' and the said M' Winslow whose Care and paynes wee shall intreate to send it hither in such Comodities as may suit the end appounded; Thus in our *our measure and according to our opportunities wee desire to put our hands to this pius work leaving the whole sucesse to him whose the harvest is and who by weak meanes and instruments can work wonders, even of such stones Raise vp Children vnto Abraham And with our due Respects wee comend you and the weighty occasions under youer hand to the guidance and blessing of our good God Resting

It was also Thought fitt that letters should bee directed one to M' Winslow and another to M' Pelham and M' Winslow Joyntly; The tenor wherof was as followeth
Honored Sir By a letter from M'r Steeple the Hono'ble President of your Corporation wee are satisfyingly Informed of your Care and paynes for the propagacion of the Gospell among the Indians in these parts (a work of high Concernment as wee Conceae for the Glory of God and for the spirittuall good of these poore Creatures) Wee are sory but Cannot think it strange that you should meet with difficulties in such a way the prince of darknes whose throne hath been long highly advanced in the harts of these barbarus heathen will certainly by himselfe and his Instruments oppose the Kingdom of our Lord to the vmtost tell hee find himselfe Rebuked by him whose power hee hath felt and trembleth att; Wee heare that the Massachusetts both with Respect to their owne occasions and the Comfort of your Relations expected your Returne this last spring; But vpon the advise Receaved wee all Concure and Consent to your p'sent stay Wee hope the foundations are well layed and the busines alreddy *in a good forwardnes that a little more time may settle and establish it as a work the Lord ownes and prospereth Wee hope that some that are yet bakward may yet see theire error and that others willbee free and Cheerfull in so pious a service how larg a sume or to what vallwe you have alreddy Collected wee Cannot forsee but desire our advise may bee Considered with due Respect to the stock in hand Wee haue written to the Hono'ble President that if the Treasury will afford it they would out of the Collection pay an hundred pounds to youer selfe towards your expence and Incurragement yet with promise that if himselfe and the worthy assistants Concure not in that way vpon the least word of advise or Information It shall bee heer Repayed and Imployed to the best aduantage of the seruice Intended M'r Elliott hath spent much time and paynes and continews zealous in the seruice of Christ and loue to the soules of the Indians M'r Mahew hath made also good entrance into the same worke and goeth on to fitt himselfe to open and display to these poore Natiues in theire owne language the vnconceauable exelency of that Prince of peace if therfore one hundred pounds may bee payed to M'r Elliotts assignes partly for their Incurragement and partly to provid som Conveniencies for the Indians wee hope it may much further the worke in hand; Lastly wee p'pound and desire that a Thousand pounds or any lesse sume accordinge to the pgressse you haue made in these Collections may bee made to our honored frind Harbert Pelham esq' and youer selfe which wee desire may bee Imployed and sent ouer in Comodities according to the Inclosed note; Wee are assured of your Care and faithfullnes and the great Master whom wee serue will Certainly and abundantly Recompence your labor of loue into your bosoms.
*The formentioned note was as followeth

In shoes plain and strong of all sorts 100
In stockings that are strong and most Irish 120
In good strong Canvas for shifts summer Clothing and beds 200
In light axes broad and narrow howes sawes £3 100
In nayles, hookes hinges and spades 150
In strong Carsies of a low prise 200
In blankets for beds 100
In haberdasheey ware especially thred 50

The Joynt letter to Mr Pelham and Mr Winslow. Was as followeth

Hono^rd Syrs

Wee haue Receaued Informacion of the acte that passed the Parlement of England for the spreading and propagating the Gospell amonge the poore natines which though wee look vpon as a gracieus effect of their loue and zeale to the name of the lord Jesus yet wee Cannot without Incuring a just Imputation of to much Ingratitude but owne and acknowledge your selues or in an especiall manor instrumentall to the furtherance of the work which wee humbly and hartily desire may throug the Rich blessing of God answere all the holy ends of such as prome the same; wee find ourselves by the Acte put in som trust for the Carrying on this great busines and desire to Improve our vmost Care and dilligence therin that no time may bee let slippe but the meanes advanced for the worke may bee Employed in it to the *first and best advantage which hath drawne from vs a letter to the much Honor^ed President of your Corporation that about 1200t may be payed vnto your selues if so much bee Com in vpon that Collection Wee presume of your willying Reddy-nes to Improve your selues in bringing the work to a greater perfection and are abundantly Confident of your ability and faithfullnes in laying out what Coms to your hands in the best and most suitable way which Induceth vs to leave the Care and trust with you though it may seem to great addition to the weight of your other Important appayres; Wee haue in our particular letter to Mr Winslow giuen more especiall directions about disposing the moneys you may Receaue from the Treasury; and because there may such advise Com out of England by shippes not yet Com in as may Call for more Consideration and direction about the pmisses then Can Conveniently in such seasons and straights of time as may fall in bee attended by the Commissioners at the distance they wilbee in after the desolution of the p^sent meeting; Wee
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

1650. September.

Wee but benedict and make and expected Captaine the endeauor Convince bee further or the And give Intrusted if this sent yeare from the much honered Govr of the Massachusetts and the Commissioners of that Colonic whom wee haue entreated and Intrusted in the former Respects to acte according to the Emergency of occasions Wee shall add no more & that

The Commissioners for the Colonics in further pseuction of the trust Comitted to them in regard som things may entrence and fall in nessesarily to bee attended before the next sitting within the ordinary Course, will not bee vntell the next returne of this month doe think fitt and desire that for this sent yeare the Honorable Govr of the Massachusits and the Commissioners for that Colonic bee pleased to take such things into due consideration and to acte therin as in theire Wisdoms may best promote the work in hand; and in particular that in Case Intellegence bee giuen from England that any Considerable sume more then is alreddy wrote for bee there in Reddynes and that *That order is expected from hence for the disposall thereof they giue advise and direction for the sending over of soe much as they Judge meet in such Comodities as may best Conduce to the furtherance of the worke; and to Receaue such goods as are sent; make provision for theire preservation from damage; and if need bee dispose of the value of one hundred pounds to or for such Indians as are Inclineable to attend waies of Civellity and the things of the Gospell; But it is provided notwithstanding and desired that as opportunities are sented advise may bee giuen to the Commissioners of the other Colonics of such occurrants as happen with the sent state of these occasions that wherein a joynt Consideration & Concurrence may bee had without prejudice to the worke it may not bee Neglected.

Vncus Sachem of the Mohegins Informed the Commissioners and complained that the Mohansick Sachem in long Iland had killed som of the said Vncus his men, bewitched diuers others and himselfe also and desired the Comission's that hee might be Righted therin But because the said Sachem of long Iland was not sent to answere for himselfe It was thought meet and accordingly advised that Comission bee graunted by the Gouverment of Canectacot to Captaine John Mason Mr Howell Mr Gosmer and Tho: Benedict of Southhold or any three of them to examine the matters Charged by Vncus and if pro"r bee Cleare to labor to Convince y"m therof Require satisfaction and in Case of reasonable Complyance to eneauor a Composure therof; but if no satisfaction willbee giuen for Injuries pro"ved then to lett y"m to know they give the English Just Cause of offence and will bring trouble upon themselves
The Commissioners taking into Consideration the seuerall offensive practices of the Narragansetts whereby they have broken their Covenants and endeavored to disturbe the peace between the English and themselves; And how yet they delay to pay the Wampam which hath been soe long due notwithstanding the many demaunds that hath been made both formerly and Renewed at the last meeting at Boston sense which time they haue sent onely 100 fathome; It was therefor thought meett and agreed to kepe the Colonies from falling into Contempt amongst the Indians and to preuent their Improving the said Wampam to hire other Indians to Joyne with themselues against vs or Vncus, as formerly they haue done that 20 men well armed bee sent out of the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts to Pessicus to demaund the said Wampam which is 308 fathom and vpon Refusall or Delay to take the same or the value therof in the best and most suitable goods they Can finde: Together with so much as will satisfy for theire Charges following in all particulars the Commission and Instructions following; and if opposition bee made by the Indians to the taking away the life or rescuing the said Wampam or other goods taken in lue therof; That then a meeting of the Commissioners to bee held att Boston; forthwith Sumoned by the Gouere or Commissioner of the Massachusetts, if they see Cause and in the meane time that such Paraphations and provisions for warr bee made by all the Jurisdictions as the Case shall Require

A draught for the heads or Substance of a Commission or Instructions to bee given by the Gouerment of the Massachusetts to such Comanders and Soldiers as they shall think meet to send to the Narragansett Sachems

Comission and Instructions for sent from the Massachusetts in the name of the Commissioner for the united English Colonies to Pessicus and Ninnigret two of the Narragansett Sachems

You shall with all convenient speed and with as little Noyse as may bee Repayer to the Narragancetts and aquaint Pessicus That the Commissioners desirus by all due meanes to preserve peace between the English and them have both delivered bake their hostages and for seuerall yeares have with much patience waited for a due observation and pfomrance of Covenants; But have found nothing but offensive excuses and delayes; besides the breach of seuerall other engagements 308 fathom of Wampam is yet behind which should have been payed in long sense; The Commissioners are therefore necessitiated to send men to fetch the said Wampam or the full vallew; which if vpon a peacable demaund they forthwith pay together with Just allowance
for the present service. It shall yet satisfy And the Commissioners will hope the Rest of the Covenants may speedily be attended. But if upon what offence soever they deny or delay payments you are to seize and bring backe with you soe much wampam, beauer or other suitable Comodities as may answer both the debt and the aformentioned Charges or if other means bee wanting you are to seize (with as little hurt as may bee) bring away either Pesasacus or his Children or such other Considerable Sachem or persons as they prize and may probably bow them to Reason; But if you meet with any hostile opposition to the hazard of your lives you are in a prudent way to secure your selues and make an honorable Retracte you are also to obscure their speaches actions and whatsoever else may giue light to our future proceedings that if Called therunto you may giue account vpon your oathes. This done som of you are to repayer to Ninigret And acquaint him That the Commissioners are Informed that hee had giuen his daughter in marriage to Sasacus his brother who gathers Pequats under him as if either hee would become theire Sachem or againe Pusses the Pequat country both which are expressly Contrary to former engagements and by no means may bee suffered; You shall therfore Inquire where Sasacus brother Resides what number of men Pequates or others are with him, whence hee hath them; and what his purpose and aime may bee and require Ninigrets answere and Resolution about him that some further Course may bee taken as the Case may Require; You shall acquant Ninigret that Weekwash Cooke Complaines of sundry wronges; that the Commissioners as they would deale Righteously with all men soe they with the Indians would not disturb the publicke peace by oppressing one another (they are also Informed that Ninigret tends some graunt or libirtie to hunt within the Pequat country the Right and title to the place and also the Royalties therunto appertaining they must assert as due onely vnto the English and onely at theire dispose; nor may Ninigret as things stand betwixt the English and him Challeng or vse any such libirtie there) lastly you shall Informe him that about 12 yeares sence a Mare belonging to Elty Pomary of Winsor in Conectacott was killed willfully by Poquiam a Niantick Indian brother to Niniegrett which Mare Cost 29d for which satisfaction hath been often Required by the English and promised by the Indians but not yet performed; The Comissioners therfore without further delay expect due payment that there bee no further Cause of Complaint or proceeding.

Wheras the Mohauks haue by the pocomptuck Sachem as we are Informed made their Request to the Gouernment of Conectacott that Sequascon might haue libertie without offence to Returne to his former habitation.
alleging how Reddy and willing they have been to gratify the English in what they have Requested, *It is therefor thought meet that an answer bee Returned to this purpose, That the English neither formerly have nor yet doe pribite his Returne soe that hee Carry himselfe inoffenciously for the future hee may Come at his pleasure and that they are now the more free for it being Requested by them:

The Commissioners for the Massachusetts Informed the Commissioners for Canecticut and Newhaven how fare they had pseeded according to advise giuen at theire last meeting at Boston to issue the difference betwixt themselves & Plym: Concerning a tract of land lately belonging to Pomham and Socononoco two Indian Sachems; That the generall Court for the Massachusets had by theire Commissioners first offered to Resigne theire Interest in the afsaid lands & appurtenances to Plym: if they would engage to protect and to administer Justice equally both to Indians and English within those limmits; But that Plym: Collonie had Rather Chosen to pase over theire Right by patient and had Resigned the said tract of Land &c. And left them for euer to bee vnder the Gouerment of the Massachusetts

They Informed also with what tendernesse and forbearance they had sence dealt with Samuell Gorton and his Companie though sundry and great Complaints had been made and Renued against them not onely by the Indians but by the Neighboring English vnder the Massachusetts Gouerment; They shewed also a letter from M' Easton President of Road Iland Wherin in the name of the Counsell there hee declareth that Road Iland and Warwicke (where the said Gorton liveth) are Combined and bound mutually to support one another They desired therfore advise from the Rest of the Commissioners how they might further pseed sence vpon tryall they find that without at least a leagall force they Can neither Redresse Inuries nor bring the Inhabitants of Warwicke to acknowledg and Submite to theire Gouerment

The Commissioners Remembring what advise had been given by the Honoble Comitte of Parlement in this and like Cases that the bounds of Patents should bee first set out by a Jury of vntenteressed persons and That *That all Inhabiting within the limmits so set forth should fall vnder the Gouerment established by pattent and understanding that the formensonned Resignation made by Plym: was not with full Consent and satisfaction to all the Freemen of that Jurisdiction and without any agreement or Consent of the Inhabitants of Warwicke who pretend an enterest in M' Williams his pattent but will by no peacable means bee brought vnder the Massachusetts
Gouerment; and being desirus as much as may bee to prevent Inconvenience and by all due means to preserue and settle peace within and betwixt the Collonies and with all Neighbours according to Rules of Righteousnesse and Prudence; Thought fitt to Recomend it both to the Massachusetts and Plym: as theire Most serius advise; that the Massachusetts vpon the afformensioned Respects) doe aquite and for ever Relinquish the Right and title they have to the lands of Pomham and Socononoco afsaid and the Jurisdiction therto belonging and that Plym: doe forthwith Reassume the Right they formerly had by pattent to the place; That they Ingage and promise a due ptection and equall administration of Justice to all the Inhabitants English and Indians according to the Massachusetts engagement; And that all faire means bee with the first Conveniency vsed to reduce Warwick § to a due Submission to the Gouvernent of Plym: that Justice may have a free Course and all greivances betwixt them and theire Neighbours may bee satisfied and Remoued; But If they Refuse that then the Just and wholsom advise of the honorable Comittee of Parlement Concerning a Jury & bee forthwith duly attended that the Inhabytants of Warwick may know where they fall and to what Gouvernent they ought to Submit; But if Plym: accept not this advise or if the said Inhabitants proue obstinate and will neither Submit to Gouvernent nor by other means make due Satisfaction for trespasses or wronges done to Neighbors Justice must haue its Course The Massachusetts *Massachusets or Plym: whom it may Conserne Cannot but pect and guide for the Conveniences of those within theire Jurisdiction; in such Case wee thinke it nessesary and advise that Reall Damages Duely proved bee levied by leagall force though with as much moderation and tenderness as the Case will pmitt

The 18th present the Duch Goue* being arived two daies before vpon a desire (as hee expressed to treat with the Comissioners, presentd the following writinge

Hone* Sirs

Six Considerations Conserving the publick wellfare haue moved to vndertake (this to mee) troublesom Journey to metee yourer Wor* heere and allsoe two pticulares the one Conserving my selfe the other one of the Inhabitants, which I haue thought convenient to pose in Writing that all Inconveniencies by verball speaking either out of hastinesse or otherwise may bee vntented; but principally that I may giue account to my Sou'aignes the high and Mighty States generall of the united Belgick Provences and the Hon* Lords Bewinhibbers of the West India Companie
Whereas youer Nacion, by their vnjust usurpacion and possessing the land lying upon the River Commonly Called Connecticut or the fresh River, being the lands of the said Companie bought and paid for to the then Right prioters the Native americans before any other Nation either bought or pretended Right therunto for which wee desire a full Surrender and Satisfaction according to the quallitie of the Cause.

Wee Cannot but Conceau yeour Worthy Comissioners Cannot but bee sensible of the advancing and Incroaching of som of youer Comrtymen upon the pretended limits betwixt vs and youer Nacion in these parts and the pretended Rights of H. M. and the Right honorable Westindia Companie. Wheras in our native Countreyes a long and happy peace hath been observed and faire neighborly Comerse and Correspondency before and sence my arrivall and Gouerment which hau be occaconed Certaine Contestations and troubles the which for our parts I should very gladly see Removed and taken away and for the Remove therof I Conceueth either a generall or pvisionall lymett may bee settled betwixt vs for the accomplishment therof I Conceau it will Conduce much therunto if wee shall either by a Joyn writing to our Superiors at hom or sending our agents request it may be by them decided.

The detaining of sertaine fugitines by the Right Worthy Goue and Maiestraits of New hauen upon my first arrivall gaue to my great greife cause of some Discontent on either side for the pvention wherof for the future I desire that som Course may bee Resolved vpon that all ocacions of Distast that way may bee pvented.

Whereas by vrs from the Right Wor Governor Eaton by order of the Honor Commissioners and likewise by Comon fame wee understand the honered Commissioners the last yeare passed an act of phebition of trade for our Nacion with the Native americans in these ptes vpon Confiscacon of Shipp and Goods I Cannot but for the wellfare and pperity of our Nacion in these ptes but desire the said act may bee Repealled or that the honorrede Commissioners will bee pleased to give mee vnder theire hands theire Reasons and grounds for the forbidding the said trade within the pretended lymitts H. M. and West India Companie.

And for that likewise by Relacion of divers Credable persons of youer Nacion and ours one Mr Pinchon vseeing trade and Comerse with the Native americans hath se fare advanced vpon the trade of that the trade and Comerse in these ptes of these joyn Nacions is much damnified and undervalued not onely to the Inriching the said Native barbarians but the overthrow of the
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trade haveing likewise by particular Testimony from two persons of quality understood that the said Mr. Finchon gave eleuen gilders to the said Natives for a beauer skine the detriment ye may thereby arise I shall Refer to the wise Consideration of the honored Commissioners that som Course as they in their wisdoms shall best Conceace may best bee agreed vpon that the said Inconveniencies may bee Removed

Wheras likewise there was a certaine shipp detaine and the goods vnladen by them of Road Iland the said shipp being taken from the spaniard somtimes our enemies but now our friends by vertue of a Comission from vs the which said shipp being by them of Road Iland detaine sold and disposed of to Severall Seamen vpntences of shares due vpnto them Contrary to the mind and will of the owners haveing the greatest interest therin; the said owners making many Complaints vpnto mee for Satisfaction either by way of aiment of any of theire Barques or Reprisall the which I was vnwilling to graunt tell I had aquainted the honored Commissioners therwith that the said honored Commissioners will please either to Cause them of Road Iland to make Restitusion according to equity or els that it may not bee in any measure offensive to the honored and Neighbors Collonies to seek our Right by way of Reprisall

The two particulars the one is that I may receive Right for the scandal Raised vpnto mee by Tho: Stanton the which I suppose is knowne to som of you by what my Ensigne did speake and desire at New haven from the Gouer there: ad calumnias tacendum non est non avt Contra dicendo Nos vllsis camus sed ne mendatio in offensum pgressum pmetamus.

*The second is that Govert Lockman making Complaint to mee of wrong Received by him from the Gouer and Court of Hartford about a sume of Money paid by him of the which in my letter to your honored Commissioners of the last yeare I made Complaint and desired satisfaction in that point being still by him vrged with the vnrighteousness of the pseeding; I can doe no lesse in Relacon of my Ducty but Request the honored Commissioners will take a Review of the pseedings that in Case you shall find a Mistake in the sentance Restitusion may bee made to the plaintife or els so much light shown that the plaintife may bee Convinced

PETER STUYVESANT

New Netherland

September the 231 sti Nouo 1650.

This Writing being Received and Read the Commissioners Returned in
writing the answere following
Hon'd Sir

Your selfe hath often pground a Meeting to Compose differences and the Commissioners haue euer Reddyly imbraced it by your agents wee haue now vnder your hand Received som ppositions and might Returne several weighty greivences wherein wee Cannot but expect Just Satisfaction but your selfe haue now Cast a barr in your way of your treaty expected your ppositions written this day in Hartford bear date in New Netherland September 23 Stila Novo what Comission you have for it your selfe best knowes but sertainely wee shall encurre blame from our Superiors to admit such pentence of title to this place vnlesse therfore you bee pleased to explaine or Retract wee may not pseed

EDW: HOPKINS Presi

Hartford in New England in the name of the Comissioners of the English united Collonies

the 13th of September 1650 St Angliae.

*The Duch Governor Returned in Writting as followeth

Honered Sirs,

It was love of peace and Naighborly Complyance that brought me hether and am Redy to attend all occasions that may therunto Conduce and 23d this Instant new stile I sent my ppositions to that end but as I vnderstand by your Missive I put a barr in the way by dating my ppositions as in New Netherland I thought my first pposition would have Removed that barr but to shew I would not willingly put any obstruct to the treaty expected the honered Comissioners may please to know the substance of what was pposed was agreed vpon by my selfe and Counsell at the Monhatoes and there dated and Subscribed but the papers being left aboard for the gaining of time I Caused them to bee Coppied out and translated soe nigh as I Could Remember from the originall; And therfore Conceaued it most pper to stile it New Netherland but for the prevension of any misapprehension for the future if the honered Comissioners shall please to forbear the Calling of this place Hartford in New England I shall forbear the stiling of it New Neatherland but if you shall Conceaue it most expedient to stile it soo I conceive it is but Reason I should haue the same liberty to date my writting as in Conectacut in New Netherland the which may not bee any obstruction to the treaty soo I Rest

Yours in loue

Conecticott September 24 new stile 1650

PETER STUijUESANT
To the foregoing that which followeth was Returned by the Commissioners

*Hon’d Sir

Wee haue perused youers of the 24th wherein you leave out what was offensive and date onely from Conecticott which for the present doth soe fare satisfy that the treaty if you please may goe on though the English title by Purchase pattent and possession wee are assured wilbee found good & firme both in Europe and america youer Comission wee shall expect to see when youer vessel Comes vp but to Redeeme time wee shall Consider your ppositions and shall allsoe with ouer first Conveniencies acquaint you with our greivances but if you accept it wee Rather desire to treat by a frindly confer- ence then by writting which will draw out the businesse to a greater length the probably will suite either youer or our Conveniency soe wee Rest

Hartford the 14th
of September 1650
Stil Angl:

*It needs both explycacion and evidence where and which of ours haue made any encroachments vpon the pretend Right the states of the united Provences Wee hope to prove our Right to what wee enjoy by pattent Purchase and possession; and that if the happy peace soe long Continewed betwixt our Superiors in Europe haue mett with any disturbance it is by seuer- all Inuries wee haue Receved by youer pdesors and youer selfe in these p” of which wee haue Complained heere and should willingly Refer the examinacion and Issue to Europe if wee might see any Comission or Instructions from thence directing and warranting you therin.

Wee are assured New hauen Maiestraits were free for all offices both of
Justice and amity but your selfe Cast in Impediments. by Claiming both the place and Jurisdiction and som of you used offensive and threatening language ill arguments as the state of affairs then stood; But if in other particulars this treaty may bee brought to a Comfortable Issue a due Consideration may bee had of fugitives and how to settle a Right understanding and Neighbourly Corespondency betwixt vs

The Comissioners never Intended to direct or Regulate the duch trad within their owne pper limts; they onely desired that the mischevous trade of pouder & which soe directly tends to the damage and hurt of both nations might bee Restrained at aurania ffort, the phebition vnder the penaltie you mention extended onely to the English pper bounds as by the Comissioners fers from Boston the last yeare may apeere

*by what Rules the Traders whether at Aurania ffort or Springfeild walke the Comissioners enquire not; Trad is free and Marchants attend their owne Conveniences and will hardly Continew a Trad driven to lose but lawes to lymite if not well Considered will soone bee Repealled

The Comissioners vnderstand not how or vpon what ground the Inhabitants of Road Iland have proseed about the shipp mencioned nor where the Right is though they bee not Combined with the other Collonies yet as neighbors and as our Counrymen wee Cannot but desire their welfare soe farr as wee may advise they should doe you Right and you them no wrong but wee Can neither examine nor Judge in the Case

To the two last particulars wee answer as followeth

Tho: Staunton as wee are Informed hath ever pfessed that what hee spake was both truth as hee Related it and to discharge his engagement by oath to the Jurisdiction hee delivered it but as an Indian Report it was no otherwise entertained; som of the longe Iland Indians have sence attested the same before the Maiestrois of Conecticott and som other Indians vpon the mayne concure with them; which may thus fare satisfy that Tho: Stanton Raised not the Report nor Intended any hurt to your selfe but the Indians are subtile and might have their owne ends in Reference to which wee then did and shall doe Suspend beleife

The Report of Govert Lockmans large but mischevivs Trade with the Indians filled these ptes as wee are Informed was brought to the Monhatoes the evidence against him to the Court of Conectticot was as Clear and full as may bee expected in such a Case hee might once and againe have had his Case tried but hee Rather Chose to issue in a Composition; But sence as
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

1650.

Hartford vpon Connecticut  
the 14th September 1650  

*To the foregoing answere there was Receued from the Duch governor  
that which followeth  
Honered Sirs  
Youer paper of the 14th September Stil: yet I receaved in answere to  
your ppositions  
Youer answere to my first pposition is as I expected for wher there is  
an affermative of Right due the negative must needs follow from them that  
detaine that Right from the true pprietors; and allthough happily I Can  
produce Testimony by Duch English and Indians to a Certaine quantity of  
land Purchased paid for and in p' posseed by vs, and other p' vsurped by  
them of Hartford yet I shall forbeare the further psecucion our said title whe  
my p'is are both President Judge and p'iss in the cause  
My first explained the second and for the evidence in time Convenient  
may bee produced and wheras you are plesed to Charge my ppessors and  
selfe with severall generall Iniuries you haue Receued by vs; for what my  
predisessor hath done as I am ignorant soe I Can not be Responsible but for  
my selfe I Can not but take speciall notice you are plesed to Condemne  
mee of Iniuries done to you before it bee duely proved and my answere  
heard which giues mee Cause to suspect the Cause is likly to bee vneequally  
ballenced allthouge as yet I neuer had question with the honered Collonies of  
Massachusetts and Boston  
youer assurance that the Maiestrates of New haven were free for all  
Neighborly offices and so forth; but that my selfe Cast in Impediments in the  
way (and that som of our people vused offensive and threatening language  
upon a due examinacon I suppose it wilbe found otherwise; and for offensive  
and threatening language vsed by any of ours there it was Contrary to my mind  
and order; and when I know the pties accusation and profe against them (if  
vnder our Gouernment) wee shall take Course that Reparacion shallbee made  
*To my fourth you give no positive answere for my pposition was not  
Conserring the directing or Regulating the Trad but the phebition of the  
Trad in these parts with the native americans to all that are vnder our Gouern-  
ment of New Netherland my desirs then being and still are that you will  
either Repeall the said acte or give mee a Cattagoricall answere the grounds of  

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wee heard hee hath expressed a Resolution to pseed in the same Trad; wherin  
hee will giue new offence and bring himselfe into further Trouble.

EDWARD HOPKINS,  
President  

*199

September.
1650. September.

your act being for the p'vision of the sale of guns powder &c to the Indians I know no Reason that the Innocent should suffer for the guilty in case any of ours shall bee found to Trad in that nature it is but Reason hee should bee punished for our parts as wee have an order for the p'hebition of the said Trad soe wee put it in execution upon due proofe

Concerning my p'position about Mr Pincheon I onely proposed it as what I Conceaved might bee to the detriment of the publick Trad in these p'tes Referring it to the wisdom of the Comissioners to Consider of it but for my owne p' shall herafter bee silent

for them of Road Iland I p'posed for advise and the taking away of offence that might be given to my Naighbor Collonies

for that of Tho: Stanton I am vnsatisfied as being a Publike pson vntell such time as I may face to face answere to my accusers

for what may bee duely prooved by good Testimony against Govert Lockman in his Trading with the Indians in these p'ties for guns powder &c if fairly prooved I shall very well approve of the procedings of the Court at hartford therin; but vntell it bee made evident to mee by good Testimony of any Transgression by him Comitted against the publick lawes of this Cuntry I Can not but require satisfaction in that behalfe;

for the furthering the treaty the Right honorable Comissioners have often ppounded a verbal Conferences with them in there Court; for my part I Cannot see any Conveniency in it being the Causers of any difference are both Judge and p'ties; but to shew to my principalls and to all others whom it may Conserne that I am free and Inclined to peace *and to neighborly Corespondency and to give and Receive due satisfaction sence my arrivall by equall p'ties as wee Call it a Chamber of my p'tie; If it shall please the Right Worshipfull Comissioners to deligate two Indifferent psons out of the Collonies of Boston and Plym: with full power I am willingly redy to depute two others with the like power and Refering to each others there Rights and titles and doe refer the Issue of Injuries Receued and given to there award; otherwise if the p'ties aggrieved will please to bury all former passages betwixt vs I shall bee free and willing therunto and to Joyne and fall vpon Considerations of what may bee thought may Conduce to the publick good of both nations in these p'ties; if neither of these bee not granted, I cannot see any light to pseed fvrther on in this Treaty but with all thankfullnes to acknowledge the Respective Inteitnemt I haue Receauned from you sence my arrivall among you and shall Rest yo'vs in all offfces of loun

Conecticott the 26't of September

PETER STUjVESANT.

1650 Stila Nov:
The Comissioners Replyed

Honered Sir

To youers of the 26th Present newly Received we shall breifly make
Reply onely wee shall first mind you that you Came to treat with the Comis-
Sioners have directed your wrtings to them and therfore Could expect noe
answere but from them.

The English Colonies when they first entered this vnion and Confed-
eration Inquired and by all due meanes serched into the Claime the then Duch
Goverd made to som part of Conecticott; they pused the letters Mons' Kieft
had written Considered his allegacons and proofes and Compared them with
the Defence the English at Conecticott made for themselves and Cause which
they thought a Cleare and satisfactory way to find out where the Right lay;
and vpon a full © Servis Consideration *The Comissioners together with the
generall Court of the Massachusetts tell further light: were by the Duch
produced thought Conecticotts title and prosseedings faire and Just; and
accordingly serfified their apprehensions to the then Duch Governor; But
if yet wee may understand what and vpon what Grounds you Challenge wee
shall Indifferently Consider and aduise; but hetherto yourer Claime hath been
various and vnsertaine somtimes to all the lands vpon that Riuer somtimes to
a part somtimes vpon one ground and otherwhiles vpon an other which leaves
vs in the dark and vnsatisfied

Wee understand not how the first of youer ppositions explaines the
2cond wee Conceued them as two of youer distinct greivances which Caused
our answare to Run in that frame wee hope wee shall see and bee satisfied
with youer Comission though you expresse nothing of youer mind therin;
youer selfe Charge Injury Wrong Incroachment vsurpacon © vpon som of
the Collonies before any shaddow of profese; and yet take it ill that you find
any such expressions in our papers therin yet wee determine nothing but
serfify how things yet stand in our apprehensions tell further light and profese
bee held forth

The Comissioners for Newhaven are free and willing that the Case of
the fugitives and all that depends theron bee duly Considered and Judged by
Indifferent men.

Wee Conceaeue our former answare was full and satisfying yet at youer
desire wee shall add that as both ffrench and Duch phibite Trad with the
Indians in thire seuerall Respective Jurisdictions; Soe the Comissioners Con-
seaeue the English Collonies may doe within theirer pper lymits, yet if this
treaty in other Respects issue to Content and Satisfaction that acte may bee
further Considered and probably Repealed

Wee rest in what you are pleased to Conclude Concerninge orderinge or
lymiting Trade.

Wee Cannot but take well what you ppounded Concerning *Roade Iland
wee Can advise no further but are satisfied with youer aymes and desires
that peace and Righteousnesse may may duly bee pperved betwixt you

Tho: Stanton is expected heere to day or tomorrow but probably hee will
thinke himselfe discharged by bringing the Sachem and other Indians to
Justify what hee Reported as from them, however wee shall neither in him
nor any other Countenance any thing which may appeare Iniurivs to any
much lesse to youer selfe.

Concerning Gouert Lockman you wholly waue the substance of our
answre; himselfe being Consius of his guilt in that mischeuvs Trad as was
Conceaved by the Maiestrois of Connecticott) Chose Rather to issue all by a
Composition then to Run the hazard of a legall tryall. and you well know in
such Cases; volenti non fit iniuria.

To the Conclusion in youer last paper wee haue and still doe ppesesse that
in all passages of the treaty ppounded wee look not at ourselves as a Court
or Judges or that any thing should be carried by vote; but ppounded a free
Conference betwixt p^v and p^v that a Right vnderstanding may bee gained
and differences by mutuall Consent Composed; your desire of peace and
neighborly Corespondency wee fully approve; and shall not differ with you
in the way of arbetracon mentioned onely wee desire to see your Comission
and what you will Refer and what not that wee may the better see and Con-
sider our way; not doubting but if our meeting issue without fruite wee
shall Cleare our Intencions by our Carriage and offers to all Indifferent
Judges wether heere or in Europe.

In another paper these ensuing greuiances and
Complaints were at the same time ppesented to the Duch Governer
Honered Sir,

Our Joynt ayme (wee hope is) that this meeting may be Improved as
an Audit seriusly to Consider and duly to issue all acounts betwixt vs;
your ppositions or pcells *Wee have pased and answered wee shall now
aquaint you with severall pticulars which stand Charged in the English
bookes which wee desire you willbe pleased duely soe to weigh that all
Reconings may bee Justly Cleared and a neighborly Corespondency setled:

The English at Connecticott haue formerly Complained of many
vnworthy passages and Injuries Receued from som of those who have been Imployed by the Duch as agents from them there to which noe satisfying answere was euuer yet Returned as the entertained of English fugitives and helping them to file of theire Irons pswadeing servants to Run away from theire Masters Retaining and buying stolen Goods and refusing to Returne them vpon equall satisfaction vpon demaund marrying som English Couples Refused at the plantations with seuerall other of a like Nature.

Som of them also further Complaine for the non payment of debts due for goods taken vp by theire publ Agents who have left the Place without giveing due Satisfaction and payment denied by theire Successors as not appertaining to them

lasty The Maiestraits for Conecticott Complaine of an Insufferable Iniury latly Committed by the Neger belonging to the Duch house; that whereas a notorius delingquent vpon a Capitall offence was heere Imprisoned the said Neger did assist him to breake prison and to make escape for which they have not yet Called him to accompt

The Comissioners for Conecticott and New haven doe Joyntly Complayne that whereas Captaine how and som other English purchased of the Indians the true priapitors all that tract of land from the easterne part of the Oyster bay to the western part of a bay by them now Called How or Holmes bay to the middle of the great playne being halfe the breadth of long Island to the Norward; Mons' Kieft the then Duch Governor Caused the English to bee seized Carried thence by force and imprisoned them

*the Comissioners for New haven Inform and Complayne first that whereas by theire agents they had duly purchased of the Indians Sachems and theire Companies seuerall tracts or pcells of land on both sides of Delaware bay or River to which neither the Duch nor Swedes had any Just title yet without any legall test or warning Monseire Keift the then Duch Governer sent armed men i642. and by force in a hostile way burnt theire trading house seized and for som time detained the goods in it not suffering theire servants see much as to take a Just Inventory of them; hee there alsoe seized theire boate and for a while kept theire men prisoners for which to this day they Can get no satisfaction

That the said Duch Governor i642 Compeled M' Lamberton theire agent by force or threatenings to give in at the Monhattoes an accoumpt of what beauers hee had Traded within Newhauen lymits at Delaware and to pay Recognicon for the same

John Johnson the Duch agent with the Swedes Governer at Delaware Charged M' Lamberton as if hee had ploted with the Indians to

\[\text{1650. September.}\]

\[1\]

\[2\]

\[3\]
Cut them of a Capital Crime for which they Imprisoned and tryed him but Could bring no profe to satisfy themselves who both accused and satt Judges yet they sett a fine vpon him for Trading within Newhauen lymits there.

In yourer selfe soone after yourer entrance vpon the trust and Charge at the Monhattoes Came and seized a shipp with the goods in her by force in their harbor pretending title to the place; and after you Complaine of a purpose and Resolucion in them to vindicate theire owne Right in a lawfull way; you Required them to send theire Duch Marchants and theire goods with Recognicon to the Monhattoes and if directions were not attended you threatened hostilytie to Newhauen pretending to keepe peace with the other Collonies.

In your letter dated October 12th 1647 you Required *certaine fugitives in an offeneciue manor as if the place and Jurisdiction had been vquestionably yourous though by ancient pattent from the Kings of England all this part of america called New England in breadth from 40 to 48 Degrees of Northerly latitude is granted to the English; And the Inhabitants of New haven had Right therby to Improve a smale portion therof and accordingly purchased land of the Indians and have built fenced and settled themselves there; and in many yeares after not hearing soc much as any the least p'tence of title the Duch did or Could make to any of the lands or appurtenances.

In behalfe of Wiltam Westerhouse a Duch Marchant but an Inhabytant and planter in Newhauen they desire and expect Restitucion and satisfaction for the aforsaid shippe and goods seized and Carried out of theire harbor to the great damage of the said Westerhouse and his principalls for which hee still Calles both vpon the Comissioners and the Maiestats of Newhauen for Justice and expects that by an arrest vpon yourer vessells the Cause may bee brought to a due tryall within the English Collonies where the shippe was seized.

The p'meses being duly Considered and Issued whether by Conferance or arbytracion as yourse selfe p pounds if yet there Remayne any question about title or lymits of lands or about Jurisdiction which Can not bee heere Cleared and ended to mutuall satisfaction wee shall Reddyly agree that such difference may bee by Consent truly stated and soe Reffered into Europe for finall determinacion and that in the meane time such bounds and lymits bee agreed betwixt the English of the united Collonies and the Duch Jurisdiction that eich may know what to expect and Injoy without disturbance till a Resolucion and determinacion may be procured and settled.

Hartford on Conneticott September 16th

EDWARD HOPKINS President ££
Honored Sirs

In your Reply of the 26th proof is Required haply the pretendant Collonies Hartford and New hauen seeing noe sufficient authoritie in their anticipacon of vs from the enioyment of our p'tended Rights; had Recourse to the Indesputable pattens of the Massachusetts and Plym: to shrowd themselves vnder their winges and therefore produced such evidence and letters as might serue their owne ends but that all our allegacions and provee were duly and truly weighed and Considered in a right way & manor before Indifferent Judges in the p'sence of the pties defendant; I Conceae Can never bee prooved for the verity of my Claiame as it is true I haue layed Claiame to all the lands betwixt Cape henlopen westward and Cape Cableyou eastward for matter of title; and to this about hartford as the pper demean of the West India Companie as being purchased paid for and Surrendred by the then Right ppriators the Natiues vnto vs

My Comission you may please to see when you shall desire it allwaies provided on the other side I may see the Comission of my pties; I Could doe no lesse then Charge Injury and vserpation upon some of you vpon our lands and still must vntell the question bee lawfully decided

To the third I fully agree with the Comissioners of New hauen.

I question not the power of the Comissioners for making any orders in theire pper lyimits but desire those vnder our Gouverment and Jurisdiction may enjoy the freedom of trade with the Indians in their p'tended lyimits according to what they had formerly allwaies enioyed

for the fift and sixt I am fully Satisfied with the answere of the Comissioners

for Tho: Stanton I freely pase it by being well satisfied with the good opinion of the Comissioners in that point

In the Case of Gouer Lockman being I am Informed it was his owne volentary acte I am satisfied I shall onely desire a Coppy of the agreement from the Secretary of the Court at hartford; And for that I understand the said Lockman vsed some threatening words after his agreement I onely Require the Testimony of what they were and I hope the Comissioner shall Receauce satisfaction.

In my former paper I expressed what I would putt to an agitacion and am Reddy to performe it when I shall know your deligates; I hope my desire and Indeavor will Cleare mee before any Indifferent Judges of my Reddynes to bringe matters to a Comfortable Issue betwixt vs and that there rest noe blame on mee if otherwise it fall out
The points to bee agreed vpon by the deputies I Conceau may bee Comprehended vnder these 4 heades
1 the Composing of differences
2 a provisionall lymite of land betwixt vs
3 a Course to bee agreed vpon concerning fugitives
4 A neaighborly vnnion betwixt vs so nigh as may bee agreed
Conecticott the 27th youers in all offices of loue
September 1650 Sti no: PETER STUYVESANT.

The Returne from the Comissioners to the present Writting ensueth
Honered Sir

Though wee desire to put the most favorablest Interpretation vpon all yo' expressions whether by word of mouth or writting yett wee Conceau you still Cast new Impediments in the way of any faire accord when you would mitigatte the greivance att Newhauen for seizing a shippe in theire harbore vpon a Claime to the place you plead a mistake Comitted by your Secretary *leaving out a word which you say was in the originall copy; it should haue Run pretended Claime or title wherein wee see you put a difference betwixt a Reall and a pretended title yet in youer last Writting bearing date this p'sent day you Call Conecticott and Newhauen p'tendant Collonies Imply against them an Injuryous anticipacon of som Right you p'tend to that they shroud themselues vnder the wings of pattents not Including them; that the Duch euidence was not fairly produced to giue light to youer Claime; all which if not Retracted Cannot but offend; you againe professe a Claime from Cape henlopen to Cape Cod; Somtimes you say but to Cape Judith somtimes you doe but p'tend a title but hitherto you haue not been pleased to shew either pattent or purchase to Justify any pretence of youers to what is in question; see that if you Charg Injury and vserpacion vpon any of the Collonies without better grounds you Cannot but expect a Just defence and Returne.

The asmises being satisfyingly cleared wee Can freely treat p deligates according to youer desires to Compose all differences agree vpon provisionall lymites where there is any question about title or bounds to Returne fugitives and settle a Naighborly Correspondency betwixt vs youers in all service of loue

Hartford vpon Conecticott
September the 17th i658
Sti: Angl.

EDWARD HOPKINS
President &

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vpon the Receipt of this a writtynge of the following Contents was sent by the Duch Gouerner to the Comissioners

Honered Sirs,

youer last paper being Receued I answere It was lone of peace as I formerly write vnto you brought mee hither and not to make alteracion by writting; I thank you for youer favorable Interpretacion; I would not willingly Cast any Impediment in the way of the treaty if my thoughts had been soe I might better haue stayed at home and not trouble my selfe or others; I suppose you all know I Cannot deliuer my selfe so promt in youer language as mine owne and as I would willingly and therefore Conceaue noe advantage should bee taken against mee for the two Mayne things now objected for the hinderrance the treaty. I shall explyane my selfe that my words being the pretendant Collonies of hartford and Newhauen: I look vpon them as my pties in Case any dispute should arise for matter of Right and title of lands

To the 2\textsuperscript{nd} the difference betwixt a pretended Right and a Reall Right I shall state the Cause as I apprehend a man may pretend a Right to that which hee doth not possesse and yet haue a Reall Right and a man may pretend and possesse where hee hath noe Right vnto but to take of disputes that way if the Comissioners please wee will leaue it to our Superiors to Judge where the Reall or pretended Right is; and in the Interim for the furtherance the treaty to our Common welfare I am free and willing to treat with you all as with the vnited English Collonies expecting youer Worshipp speedy answere I rest

youers in all loue

Conecticott 44\textsuperscript{th} September      PETER STUijVESANT

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The Returne of the Comissioners was as followeth

Honered Sire

In youer last writtinge you giue noe answere nor doe soe much as mencion som things Justly offencie in yourer former paper yet accepting youer explycacion soe fare as it goeth; youer pffession not to Incroach vpon our Rights; and freenes to treat with vs as the vnited English Collonies wee shall pase by som vnsatisfying expressions hoping wee shall find the Reallity of youer Intencions of peace in a Reddy yeilding to satisfy Just greiuances in the treaty wee haue therefor according to youer desire Intreated or deligated two Comissioners out of the Massachusetts and Plym: Collonies to

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whom wee giue full power for the Composing of all differences in Case of Injury and damage to set provisionall bounds in all places where there is difference betwixt vs Concerning title and lymites to Consider what may bee done in the Case of fugitivies and to settle a Just Correspondency and desire you wilbee pleased forthwith to name youer two deligates and to Invest them with like power that the treaty may begine and proceede without further vnnessesarie lose of time; Wee haue Chosen and Intrusted our worthy frinds M' Symon Bradstreet and M' Tho: Prence to the service wee Rest youers in the truth and for peace according to it

Hartford on Conecticott
the 1/8th September 1650.

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*The next writting from Mon' Stuijvesant ensueth

Honored Sirs youers of the 1/8 1650 being Receued in answere to mine of the 4th this Instant month giues mee great hopes that matters wilbee Comfortably issued betwixt vs and in each Respect Comply with you in that way of deligacon and doe make Choice of my worthy frinds M' Tho: Willett and Ensigne Gorge Baxter to whom I shall and doe giue as much power in each Respect as you haue or shall to youer worthy deligates and Rest youers in loue of Peace

Conecticott 1/8 1650

PETER STUIJVESANT

The Reference being agreed vpon the Duch Gouerner gaue Power to his delegates by a Writting Containing as followeth

Bee it Knowne vnto all men whom these p'sents may any way Conserne That We Peter Stuijvesent Gou'r generall of the New Netherland Curasoe Aruba &c. by vertue of a Comission from the high and Mighty Lords the States Generall of the Vnited Belgick Prouences directed vnto vs for the Generall Rule and Gouerment of the Prouence called New Netherland; and likewise for the entering into a Covenant of peace legue and amitie with any prince people or state as by the said Comission more at large doth and may appeere and being desirous that the said loueing Vnion and Correspondence betwixt the two Nations in these Northeren parts of america may bee observed preserued and mayntained as in our Natuie Cuntries of the vnited Belgick Prouences and England; Doe by vertue heerof Confiding in the Wisdom
integrity and Sufficiency of Captaine Tho: Willett and Ensigne Gorge Baxter
depute the said Captaine Tho: Willett and Ensigne Gorge Baxter to treat and
agitare with the Commissioners of the united English Collonies giuinge and
graunteing and by vertue of these p'sents I doe giue and graunte full power
and authoritie vnto my said deputies to Joyne with other two deputed *by the
Commissioners of the united English Collonies and with them to treat agitate
examine all or any difference betwixt the two nations in these parts and abso-
lutely by the Joynt Concurrence of the other two deputies to end and deter-
mine them according as they in theire Wisdoms and entegrity shall think
Just and Right; with power likewise to my said Deputies to enter into such
tearmes of accord for provisionall lymits and league of loue and vnion betwixt
the two nations in these parts as to them shall seeme expedient Ratifying
and Conferming and by vertue of these p'sents will stand bound to Ratify and
Conferme whatsoever my said Deputies shall agree vnto on my behalfe accord-
ing to such directions and Instructions for the Comon good as wee haue given
them; In Wittnes and Confermacon wherof I haue heervnto sett my hand
and Seale this 28th September 1650 Stil: Nô

PETER STUIjVESANT

The House the Hope on Cone-
ticott Comonly Called the fresh Ruer

A like Comission with full power was graunted to Mr Symon Bradstreete
and Mr Tho: Prence in the following words

Know all whom it may Conserne the Wee the Commissioners for the
United English Collonies by vertue of the letters pattents graunted by the
Kings of great Brittayne vnder the great Seale of England for all New Eng-
land lying in that part of america from the Northeren latitude of fourty to
fourty eight and according to the Conffederacon formerly made and a full
power this yeare giuen by the fower Generall Courts of the Massachusitts
Plymouth Connecticut and New haunen to the p'sent Commissioners by which
they are enabled to treat and Conclude in matters of publick Conserrment
that former and late greivances betwixt the honered Governours or agents for
the high and mighty States of the united Belgick Prouences in such parts of
america as are possessed *or Justly belonging to the said H & M &c and the
English Collonies may bee duly Composed and a Just and neighborly
Correspondency settled; Confiding in the entegrity and sufficiency of our
warty frinds Mr Symon Bradstreet and Mr Tho: Prence haue and heerby doe
intrit and deligate them to agitate treat and Conclude with the deputies
appointed and authorised by Peter Stuijuesant Esq' the p'sent honered Gou'
of the Prouence of New Netherland to Consider and Compose all differences to agree and Conclude provisional lymits in all places wher there is question of title or bounds a Course for ordering or Returning fugitius and setteling a Just Correspondency Ratifying and by these p'sents Confermings what our said deputies according to directions and Instructions giuen shall agree and Conclude in the p'mises or any part thereof in Wittnes Wherof the Pres- edent for the Comissioners hath heerunto sett his hand and seale

EDWARD HOPKINS

Dated in Hartford vpon Conecticott 19th of September 1650

Vpon a serious examinacon and Consideracon of the particulars Committed to Reference the Arbetrators delivered in the following award

Articles of agreement made and Concluded at Hartford vpon Conecticott September 19th 1650 betwixt the deligates of the honerod Comissioners of the United English Collonies and the Deligates of Peeter Stuijvesant Gover- nor Generall of New Netherland

Vpon servis Consideracon of the differences and greivances ppounded by the two English Collonies of Conecticot and New haven and the answare made by the honerod Duch *Duch* Governor Peeter Stuijvesant Esq' according to the trust and power Comitted vnto vs as Arbetrators or Deligatts betwixt the said pties; Wee find that most of the offences or greivances were things done in the time and by the order and Comaund of Mons' Wilham Keift the former Governor and that the p'sent honerod Goue' is not duly ppaired to make answare to them; Wee therefor think meete to Respet the full Consideration and Judgment Conserning them tell the p'sent Governor may aquaint the H. M. States and Westindia Companie with the particulars that see due Repa- racon may accordingly bee made

The Comissioners for New haven Complained of seuerall high and hostile Iniuries which they and others of that Jurisdiction haue Receued from and by order of the aforesaid Mons' Keift in Delaware bay and River and in their Returne thence as by their former ppossitions and Complaints may more fully appeere; and besides the English Right Claimed by pattent p'sented and shewed seuerall Purchases they have made on both sids the River and bay of Delaware of seuerall large tracts of land vnto and somewhat aboue the Duch house or ffort there with the Consideracon given to the said Sachems and their Companies for the same acknowledged and Cleared by the
hands of the Indians whom they affirme were the true ppriators testified by many Witneses; they also affirmed that according to their apprehensions they have sustained 1000\(^{t}\) damage \(^{214}\) by the Swedish Gouerner but Cheiffly by order from Mons\(^{t}\) Keift and threfore Required due satisfaction and a peacable possession of the afsaid lands to Inioy and Improve according to their Just Right; The Duch Gove\(^{r}\) by way of answere affirmeed and asserted the Right and title to Delaware or the south River as they Call it and to the lands there as belonging to the H. M. States Westindia Companie and \(\varphi\)fessed hee must \(\varphi\)test against any other Claime; but is not \(\varpi\)vided to make any such profer as in such a treaty might bee expected; nor had hee Comission to treat or Conclude any thinge therin vpon, consideracon wherof *Wee the said Arbitrators or Deligates wanting sufficient light to Issue and determine any thinge in the \(\varphi\)mises are nesessitated to leave both parties in State quo privs to plead and Improve theire Just enterests at Delaware for planting or Trading as they shall see Cause; onely wee desire that all \(\varphi\)seedings there as in other places may bee Carried on in love and peace tell the Right may bee further Considered and Justly Issued either in Europe or heere by the two States of England and Holland.

Concerning the seyzing of Mr. Westerhouse shipp and goods about 3 yeares sence in New haven harbor vpon a Claime to the place; the honered Gon\(^{t}\) Peeter Stuijyesant Esq\(^{r}\) \(\varphi\)fessing that which pased in Writing that way was through the error of his Secretary his Intent not beeing to lay any Claime to the place and withall affirmeing that hee had order to seize any Duch shipp or vessell in any of the English Collonies or harbors which should trade there without expresse lycence or Comission; Wee therefore thinke it meet that the Comissioners of Newhaven accept and acquiesse in this answere

Concerning the bounds and lymitts betwixt the Englishe united Collonies and the Duch provence of New Netherland Wee agree and determine as followeth

That vpon long Iland a lyne Runne from the Westermost part of the oyster bay soe and in a straight and directe lyne to the Sea shalbee the bounds betwixt the English and Duch there, the Easterly \(p\)\(^{t}\) to belong to the English the Westermost pt to the Duch

The bounds vpon the mayne to begine at the West side of Greenwidge bay being about 4 miles from Stanford and soe to Runne a Northerley lyne twenty miles vp into the Cuny and after as it shalbee agreed by the two gouerments of the Duch and of Newhaven \(\varpi\)vided the said lyne Com not within 10 miles of hudsons River.
And it is agreed that the Duch shall not at any time hereafter build any house or habitation within six miles of the said line. *The Inhabitants of Greenwidge to remayne tell further Consideration thereof bee had under the Gouverment of the Duch.

That the Duch shall hold and enjoy all the lands in Hartford that they are actually possessed of knowne or sett out by certaine marks & bounds and all the Remaynder of the said land on both sides Connecticut River to bee and Remayne to the English there.

And it is agreed that the aforesaid bounds and lymites both upon the Island and mayne shall be observed and kept Inviolate both by the English of the united Collonies and all the Nacion without any Incroachment or molestation bee agreed upon in Europe by the mutuall Consent of the two states of England and Holland.

Conserning fugitives

It is agreed that the same way and Course shall be observed betwixt the English of the united Collonies and the Duch within the prouence of New Netherlands as according to the 8th article of Confederation betwixt the English Col lonies is in that Case provided.

Conserning the pposition of a nearer vnion of frendshipp and amity betwixt the English and Duch Nation in these parts especially against a Common enemie Wee Judg worty of due and serious Consideration by the severall Jurisdictions of the united Collonies and accordingly desire it may bee Comended to them that soe a Resolucion may bee had therein at the next yearly Meeting of the Commissioners.

And in Testimony of our Joyn Consent to the severall foregoing Conclusions wee have heervnto sett our hands this 19th Day of September Anno Domi. 1650

SYMON BRADSTREET
THO: PRENCE
THO: WILLET
GORG BAXTER

*The Comissioners for the Massachusetts gounded that a Course might bee taken for the Recovering of such tribute as is due from the Indians to the Collonies; and it was Concluded that Captaine Mason bee desired at his going to long Island to Require payment there, and to Indeavor to settle it in such a way that it may bee punctually hereafter discharged according to Count, and for the pequats that are with the Narriganssets Nanticks Mohe-
gens or any others; Tho: Stanton is desired and appointed to demand and receive the same and to give an account at the meeting of the Commissioners what hee hath Recovered and who they are that Refuse and vpon what grounds hee is also to attend the Constant yearly meetings of the Commissioners or any other extraordinary meeting vpon Convenient notice to interpret and pforme such other service as may in Reference to the Indians for which the Collonies promise to allow him thirty pounds p Annum.

Whereas an order forbidding trade with the Indians within the lymits of the united Collonies to all foraine Nacions vpon the waigthy Consideracion therein expressed the lyberty for seizing such vessells as transgresse is lymited to the members of that Jurisdiction wher the offence is Comited. It is thought fitt that it bee Recomended to the seuerall Generall Courts that for the more effectuall execucion of the said order it may bee lawfull for any pson or psons Inhabiting within any of the united Collonies to make Seazure of any goods or vessells trading with the Indians within any of the Jurisdictions Contrary to the tenure of that order.

The Jurisdiction of Canecticott hath lyberty to take East hamton vpon long Iland vnder their Gouverment if they submite.

The Comissioners of the Massachusetts ppounded that for the preventing of all future differences betwix the *Collonies of the Massachusetts and Connec-ticut their might bee som speedy Course agreed vpon to settle the bounds and lymits betwixt them, but the Comissioners for Conecticott not haveing at p'sent any other Copyp of theirre pattent then what was formerly p'sented and the Comissioners for the Massachusetts standing vpon the original Pattent or a Copyp vnder seal or sufficiently Wittnessed to theirre satisfaction, there Could bee noe agreement for the p'sent.

The foregoing Conclusions
were agreed and Subscribed
by the Comissioners for the united english Collonies at Hartford this 23d of September i650.

EDWARD HOPKINS Presedent
SIMON BRADSTREET
WILLIAM HATHORNE
THO: PRENCE
JOHN BROWNE

JOHN HAYNES
THEOPH: EATON.
STEPHEN GOODYEARE
At a meeting of the Commissioners for the united Collonies in New England at New Haven the 4th of September 1651

The articles of Confederation being read; an order of the generall Court of the Massachusetts dated the 7th of May 1651 was presented and Read whereby it appeared that Mr. Simon Bradstreet and Captaine William Hathorne were chosen Commissioners for one full and compleat yeare and envested with full power & Authoritie according to the tennure of the said articles;

Mr. John Browne and Mr. Timothy Hatherley were Chosen Commissioners for the Collonie of New Plymouth as appeered by an order of the generall Court dated the 4th of June 1651 which was presented and Read

Mr. Edward Hopkins and Mr. Roger Ludley Esq' wer chosen and appointed Commissioners for the Collonie of Coniccttcott as appeered by an order of theire Generall court dated at Hartford the 15th of May 1651

Theophilus Eaton Esq' and Mr. Steven Goodyeer were likewise chosen Commissioners for the Jurisdiction of Newhauen for this present yeare to treat and conclude of all things according to the tennure of the articles of Confederation as appeered by an order of theire generall court dated at Newhauen the 29 of May 1651

Theophilus Eaton Esq' was chosen President for this meeting

Letters from Mr. William Steele President of the corporation for propagating the Gospell in New England and from Mr. Winslow dated aprell 17 1651 were Receued and Read the tennure wherof is as followeth

Gentlemen

by a letter to Mr. William Steele our President dated at hartford 28th of September 1650 and another to Mr. Winslow wee pceaued ours came to yourer hands and withall wee are glad to take notice of y' Redines that is in you to put yourer shoulders to the worke in the management of yt; therby contributing what is meet to bee done and gueing a due pportion of encouragement to every deseruing psion as well English as shalbee Employed in it as Indian that is or shalbee wrought vpon; for truely Gentlemen as y' care of
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providing lyeth vpon vs y^e corportion heer see the care of Distribution and Improvement will Rest vpon your selues the Comissioners for y^e united Colonies there of whose faithfullnesse wee haue not the lest cause to doubt;

Wee are sorry soe much time hath been lost and yet wee hope wee haue gained by our stay in som Respects for many minnesters in London haue promoted the act that were Resolued against yt and wee beleue the like in the Countrey because they are constreined either by light within them or example without them beyond theire late Resolucions but wee conclude it is of God and trust wee shall find a blessing vpon our joynt endeavors

Tis strang to see what ^ how many objecciones arise against the work som from the ill management of former Gifts bestowed on y^e Countrey of New England of which no account hath been given to y^e doners and som psnonally Reflecting vpon M^r Wells and M^r Peters som vpon our selues the corporation as if wee had so much p pound of what is collected or might feast our selues liberally therwith through mercy wee never yet eat or drank of the fruit or charge of yt; and neither haue had or expect a penney or pennyworth for all the paines wee shall take therin but contrary wise account it a mercy; God giuing vs an opportunity to bee exercised in a work wherein his Glory and the salvacion of soo many is soo ^so nearly Conserved as for M^r Peters and M^r Wells they haue sufficiently satisfiedy vs with what hath been formerly answered as by the Copy of M^r Wells letters heere enclosed yet wee could^ desire y^e Gouverment of y^e Massachusets or their speciall Comissioners would giue vs from thence a word or two what account hath been giuen by M^r Wells and what satisfaction theire court Receued by his account thither sent; and send it in such tearmes as wee may publish it to the world if wee see cause this will Conduce much to the furtherance of y^e work but wee leave it to your descrition

Wee are glad to see your Care in giuing direction in M^r Winslows let-ter for such things as you see Nessesarie to be sent ouer this p^sent yeare, and however we are not in a capacitie to send soe much at p^sent having newly begunne the Collection and very little monies Com in as yet; wee haue sent you for the p^sent som few hoes and Iron tooles to carry on the work of y^e summer and hope that by the next shipp wee shalbee able to send you som woolen shoes and stockens according to your direction or at least according to our abillitie for wee find the proceeds of the Collection goes slowly on both in Citty and Cuntry and that it wilbee long worke

And because wee must Receue our Instructions from your selues wee Intreat you to confer with M^r Elliot ^ M^r Mayhew by your selues or som such as you shall depute what willbee nessesarie for the next yeare what publick meeting houses and what other buildings will be Nessesary what Mayn-

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tenance to Minesters and Scoolmasters and Mistrises shalbee Employed in teaching of Children and wee pray you consider whether it will not bee Nestesarie to treine vp English and Indian together for the better obaining each others language what the charge of all this will amount vnto att first and what to maintaine p annum from time to time that *That soe wee may heere Improve what the lord shall send in to the best advantage; that if money com in together which wee much feare wee may bee enabled to purchase som lands to raise som yearly profits to Carry on the same

As for youer desire that one hundred pounds may bee paid to Mr Winslow either out of the Treasury heer or to bee Charged vpon you there to bee by you made good in the Country to the service of the work wee haue not as yet any monyes in stock to doe it but incline to the latter and in due time you shall heare further of vs in that kind for howeuer hee now actes as freely as our selues yet wee know hee could not but bee much out of purse in psuing things to pfection and those other services of youer countrie before hee accepted the publick service of the state and therefor had Rather it should be done by youer selues then by vs; And wheras you desire the monneys to bee layed out should bee put into the hands of Mr Pellam and Mr Winslow and they to make the provision; Mr Pellam hee is seldom in towne and Mr Winslow will by no means be pswaded to meddle with the Receipts of Money But wee shall put it into such a way as wee trust shalbee satisfactory to all; and to that end wee entreat you as wee shall now and heerafter send you any Invoyce of what wee send; and so doe you Returne a pticulare account of all you Receue from vs that soe one account may answere the other and the mouthes of all adversaries may bee stoped; And that it may bee soe wee suppose as wee onely haue a Clark and Messenger in pay soe you will haue some Steward there whom you will betrust with the account of the whole and once a yeare at least transmitt a Copy over to vs that may bee extant and in Reddines to giue satisfaction to euery Doner that shall Require it then which nothing willbee more Satisfactory

It shalbee our greatest care and vmost endeavor to Carry on the work with all convenient speed in all parts at once or as fast as wee can; that soe *soe the Prinsippall bee not eat vp as it comes but som Money bee layed out to purchase a standing Revenew but it is the lord must Crowne our endeavors with his blessing to which end that our joynt Requests may meet at the throne of grace is the earnest desire of Gentlemen

youer loueing frinds and fellow laborers of the
Corportion and signed by

WILLIAM STEELL P*dent
ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

Postscript

Gentlemen

Wee haue sent you here enclosed an account of such provisions as wee haue shiped which goods wee haue Consigned to Mr. John Cotten and Mr. John Willson who are onely to take vp ye said goods and lodge them untill they can send to the Comissioners you may understand by the bill what pticulars are in euery Cask as allsoe the Number and Mark vp

To the aforesaid letter the following answer was returned by the Comissioners

Honourable Sir

By a second letter of youers lately Receiued wee take notice of your contenwed love and unwearied paines in this service of the Gospell that the countenance and Authoritie of Parliament and the Christian liberallitie of well affected persons may bee duly Improved for the honor of Christ in the spirittuall good of the Indians; wee are sorry that any obiections or impediments should lye in your way and would gladly answer any demand and Remove them but those ancient Gifts and sums of Money Raised for New England were most (as wee conceiue) expended in foundation worke not onely before the Collonies did Combine but before two of them had any being; and though the Gentlemen Intrusted might in those times haue given a satisfying answer to see Just a demand yet some of them being sense dead and others Removed wee feare it will bee now difficult if not Imposible onely wee shall the more seriously consider and endeavor that ye money which by the favor of ye state and the pious care of ye corporacon shal bee collected and sent over may bee not onely duly Improved but that a Just account bee kept (and as occasion may Require bee duly Rendered and for that purpose wee haue thought on Mr. Edward Rawson a man well approved in the Massachusets who lives at Boston as a Steward or agent to Receiue what shal bee sent over and to dis perse and distribute as the Comissioners for the Collonies shall see cause to order What Moneys Mr Wells and Mr. Peters haue Receiued and how Imployed wee haue desired and hope you will Receiue satisfaction from the Massachusets though wee found no letter of his enclosed according to your Intimation; The hoes and other Iron ware now sent over Mr. Cotten & Mr. Wilson or some by their appointment haue lately Receiued which wee shall order for the healp and Incurragement of the Indians in their buildings and plantings and with the like care and to the like ends wee shall Imploy and distribute the linin woolen shooes and Stockens when they come
to hand; And our frinds and bretheren M" Bradstreet and Captain hathorne Comissioners for the Massachusetts vpon Conference with M" Elliot will forthwith sertifye what may bee most Convenient for the next yeare; And heerafter as wee shall see more of the Counsell of God in carrying on this great worke wee shall Impart our apprehensions concerning Minesters Scool Masters for the education of y" Indian Children. M" Elliot and M" Mayhew continew their Pius labours in sowing spirituall seed amongst them and M" Leueridge M" Bluman M" Person & are Studying the language that they may the better treat with them Concerning the things of there peace And for our selves as opportunity serueth wee shall account it an honer to bee Intrusted and Imploied in the discernments of our Master with assurance that hee that is lord of y" harvest will accept and prosper our endeavors; with our due and humble Respects we rest

Sir your servants

Newhaven the 10 September i65i

*Contents of the letter from M" Winslow

Were to this purpose

Gent:

Receiving a letter from you; notwithstanding the large letter sent by the Corporacon to youer selves, I can doe no less then give you thankes for youer Respect therin vnto my selfe and care of mee least I might sink vnnder the p'sure of following publick busines at my private charge the time is not yet come for mee to expect any Releife there being very little of y" Collecttions come into the Treasury more then what hath been expended in printing & and paying Mr. Gennors libraye which I desire may bee looked after according to the Catalogue sent over for his Nessesities pressed vs to a p'sent disbursment of 30H and to Recover it againe would bee an hard matter yee to hard for vs hee living in Norfokke but a word is sufficient and it is better to lose som then all, I shall speedily write to M" Weld and aquaint him alsoe with the Reddines that is in the Corporacon to pay the 34H to him alsoe (hauncing order soe to doe) for his library left with M" Elliot soe that I trust that Gapp wilbee soone stopped

The Collection is hopfully begun in London and I beleive will Rise to a considerable summe but you would wonder to heare the severall sorts of obiections that are made against it by men that after all are ashamed to neglect it; as what haue wee to doe to Raise great summs to promote y" Gospell amongst naked people the Gospell is goeing away from vs and wee
healp it forward wee had more need to support learning at home then abroad; And then our leuelers they will have nothing to doe to promote humaine learning there is to much of it alreddy and yet notwithstanding it goes hopfully on 

Yesterday as I was informed Mr Cottington had somthing done for him at the Counsell of State which I beleive was his pattent Confirme[d] for the truth is sence I pceive by letters from Plymouth that after another yeares warning nothing is like to bee done in Reference to the old order of lords and Commons sent ouer in 47 (as I take it) I looked vpon it as a vayne thing to *to striue against the streame when as endeed that was the mayne matteriall objection above a twelvemoonth sence which I could not answere That wee had such an order but did not looke after the performance thereof nor made any Returne vpon it and if I could not then answere it how much lesse now after another yeare if not 18 months expiracion but the will of the lord must bee done in it however I suffer in my Reputation heere; to make soe great a bustle and forced to let all fall at last; had I not had pticulare Instructions from Plymouth therin I had never stired in it but I shalbee more warye hererafter how I engage in busines of that nature yet when I have said It I shall not dare to neglect the least service wherin any or all of the united Collonies are Concerned

Heere is a great murmuring at the great provisions of powder and shott the seuerall shipps get licence for yeare after yeare 40 barrell of powder and 50 is an ordainary pportion to a shippe nay somtimes an 100; and lead and Armes pportionable tis layed to our charge that being Custome free wee enrich ourselues by furnishing Barbathoes Verginnia though ennemies & with that and other commodities and there hath been vpon that very account a servis debate about Revoking our free Custome and excise I have labored in it and satisfied many of the Parliament and Counsel of State shewed your Care not to suffer any powder more then ships store to bee Transported away that wee are faine to land all wee bringe hether for feare of fiering the ships in the Riuer and must get lycence for that alsoe vpon Returne that the Master is forced to get lycence for more then hee bringse that soo hee may beare out his passengers pticulare stores I have shewed them how many shipps and their lading wee had lost by the kings ptie tould them what profitts they had by the Returns of New England for whether they went for Spaine Streites Barbathoes & they all paid Custome and excise home; that wee onely had suffered with and for them and for their sakes were hated of all the English abroad; This hath made a p.sent stopp But I assure you it conserne the Cuntry to take *take notice of it and bee carfull that our Marchants and such
as trade thither abuse not the freedome wee enjoy nor know I better to whome to Impart it then to you the Comissioners that are the Rep'senttatiues of the united Collonies I pray God to direct you heerin amongst other the weighty affayers of the Countrey, to to to

Gen‡

Youn most humble

London Aprill i7. 5i

servant E. W

The answere to the foregoing Letter followeth

Hono'd Sr

Wee haue Receiued youers of the 17 Aprill past and therin take notice of your continewed Respects to this Countrey and en сочетаende endeavors for the promoting the wellfar of the poore Natiues wee haue alsoe seen the convoye of y* goods sent which as wee vnderstand are taken vp at Boston according to the tennure of the bills of lading and secured by those to whose care you committted them; it is some disadvantage that the prises of y* seueralls are not mentioned which for future you may please to Rectify wee shall endeavore throug y* grace of Christ that what comes to our hands may bee Improued to the best advantage of the worke as it comes ynder our view and that such accounts bee kept of the desposalls thereof and returned to you as may if not fully answere the expectation of all who are conserned; yet evidence our faithfulnes in the trust commited to vs; In order wherunto wee haue deputed Mr Edward Rawson of Boston as our Steward or agent to Receiue what is sent despose and keepe accounts of y* same according to such order as hee Receiueth from vs and notice shalbee taken according to youer desire what difference there is in the proffe of y* tooles now sent; Wee shall enquire after the Catalogue of Mr. Genners libraye and endeavore that neither youer nor our ends therein may bee frusterated It is apprehended by som that according to the entent of y* Act of Parliament an eye may bee had in the

*The destrebutions to the enlargement of the Colledge at Cambridge wherof there is great need and farthernece of learning not see Immediately Respecting the Indian Designe though wee fully Concure not yet desire to know what the apprehensions of the honered Corporacion are heerin; If the one might Reseaue som encouragement without p'judice to the other wee hope the kingdome of our Lord Jesus the Generally professed end of all enteresed in y* work may bee advanced therby It hath been and is the great care of the Gouerments in the severall Collonies that the Imunities graunted vs by the honorable Parliament may not bee abused by any of ours and therin haue had a speciall Respect to the Trad of powder which wee can not but feare
hath been to exorbitantly managed by somm though the wellfare of the Collonies in many Respects is deeply concerned and hazarded wee shall add what strength wee may to the sensers allreddy made That if no other consideracions will pvaile selfe concernments may deterre Though wee haue not vnderstood that any from vs hath been transported to Barbadoes or Virginia the great enconuenience wee lye vnder is from that mischevius trad of Guns powder and shott & Carried on by fffrench Duch and Sweads with Indians and Temtations arisoning to som of ours therby which hath occasioned many to vrg to a setting open that trade amongst our selues Conseiving that as the case stands the best way to put a Checke to y* Currant it now Runs soe strongly in but wee haue been slow herin nor dare wee yet set open such a dore yet could bee willing to vnderstand from you what Interpretacion you concieve would bee made by y* State there if Restreints vpon the aformentioned Considerations should for a time bee taken of

Wee vnderstand Mr Eaton hath at larg written vnto you about their just title to Considerable parts of land on both sides Delaware bay and Riner how they were formerly desturbed in their trade and planting by force and other vnalawfull practises both of Duch and Sweads your selfe may Remember *and hee hath aquainted you with a late vnneighborly and injurius Carriage of the Duch Goue2 when at least 50 of Newhauen Jurisdiction were on their way to plant there but were stayed Imprisoned and forced to Returne with great lose to those enteresed in that designe; and hath desired yourer healpe in procureing a pattent; These things by a peticion from those concerned in y* late lose and disappointment have been Recomended to our Consideracon Wee are Justly sensible of the dishoner put vpon the English Nation by this vniust afront of our duty to p*serve y* English title to see Considerable place as Delaware and that a Just Repaire and satisfaction bee made to those soo wronged both in their psions and estates and from you desire enformacon what esteeme the old Pattentees for that place haue with the Parliament or Counsell of State where there hath been no Improvement hetherto made by the Pattentees whether the Parliament hath graunted any late Pattents or whether in graunting they Reserve not libertie and encouragement for such as haue or shall plant vpon their formerly duly Purchased lands as alseoe how any engagement by the Collonies against the Duch vpon the formentioned occasion willbee Resented by the Parliament of which wee desire enformacion by the first

Vpon occasion of som former letters written by Mr Winthorpe somtimes Gov* of the Massachusets and som other Majestrates of that Jurisdiction
1651. September.

to procure and settle free trade between the English and French in these parts of America Monsieur Dalliboust Gourn* of New France sent Mr. Gabriell Derwellest as his agent about October 1650 to treat with the Massachusetts and Plym: Collonies about a league offensive and defensive but being enformed that the 4 English Collonies are confederate and that all treaties and leagues concerning war or peace with others neighboring Nations or Collonies are now *now Referred to the Consideracon and conclusion of y* Comissioners who meet yearely in September and the next yeare in course in New haven, hee then Returned but himselfe)^ Mons* Godfrey were after sent to Boston with Comissions from y* said Governor and Counsell of New France and with letters from them to y* Comissioners of the united Collonies, dated June 20. 1651 wherein they complayne of y* Injurius Treacherus dealing of y* Mohaukes in making hostile assaults upon them and their Neighbor Indians without cause and contrary to agreement and leagues of peace; from Boston Mr. Derwellettes as Agent both from the French Collonie and from the French and Kenebeck Indians; of which som of them are (as hee afeirmeth) baptised Christians and other Chatechumeni or learners in that way wrote to the Comissioners of Conneticott and Newhaven desiring that the Comissioners would meet at Boston (but that was Inconvenient) hee alsoe gave several arguments to pswade the English Collonies to joyne with them in a warr against the Mohaukes as that y* warr is just they breaking solomme leagues made for peace; and managing their warrs with much Crueltie It is a holy warr for defence of converted Indians and encurragement of Chatechuminis who are persecuted and Cruelly handled when taken by the Mohaukes as proffessers and frinds to the Christian Religion It is of common Consernment the Inroades of the Mohaukes tending to the destruction at least to the great disturbance of the Trade wherein both French and som of the English both of Massachusetts and Plym: are Intersed and that themselues have no Convenient Passage to carry on a warr against y* Mohaukes the way being long and full of difficulties by land and no passage by water not soe much as for a loaden Cannooe; Wherefore in the name both of the French Governor and Counsell of the Indians aforesaid hee desireth the Collonies to joyne in warr and in their names promiseth a due Consideracon and allowance for charge; or that the French may have libertie to take vp Volenteers in the English Jurisdiction; and bee furnisht with victailes for that service at least that they may pase through the *the Collonies by water and land as occasion may require To these letters such answere was Returned by all the Collonies as might haue stopt all further proceedings but It seems by their Comissions or Instructions they were jnioynted to treat with the
Commissioners and from them Joyntly to Receive theire answere soo that they came allong with the Massachusets Commissioners to Newhaven and presented three Commissions one from the French Governor a Secound from the Counsell of New France and a 3d by which Mr. Gabriell Drwelletts was sent to publish the doctrine of ye Christian faith amongst the Indians; hee againe alseoe opened the case betwixt the French &c and the Mohaukes and Improved his abilities to the vtmost to pswade the Comissioners that the English Collonies might Joyne in the warr against the Mohaukes; at least that they would pmitt volenteers and afford passage through theire Jurisdictions or take the Converted Indians and Chatachumini under theire protection which being graunted hee offered Treatye about setteling a free trad betwixt the English and French in these parts of america; The matters ppounded being of weighty Concernment were seriously considered and answere was Returned to the French agents by word of mouth and to the Governor and Counsell of New France in writting according to the tenure of the ensueing letter and Conclusions enclosed being Translated into Latine

Most Illustrious Sir
and much Honored Gentlemen

Wee have received your severall letters pused your Comissions presented by your honored agents and seriously Considered what hath been by them either in writing or by Conference ppounded Concerning those Iniurius and hostile attempts made by som of the Mohaukes vpon som of your Neighboring easteren Indians of which (as wee are enformed) som are Converted to the Christian faith and others are willing to bee taught and may in time prove Desiples to our saving lord and Master as such wee pittey them but see not how wee can protect or afford the healp desired without exposing the *The smaller English plantations and our owne Neighboring Indians of which some alseoe professe Christianitie) to danger. Wee giue due Credite to your Deputies and can conceive you may have Just grounds for a warr but wee haue yet noe cause of Just quarrell with the Mohaukes nor is it safe for vs to engage in a controversy which wee neither doe nor haue means satisfyingly to vnderstand, the Mohaukes neither being in subiection to nor in any Confeaderacon with vs; Wee are free to hold a neighborly corespondency with you and would have settled a free Comerce betwixt ye English and French Collonies but your agents thought it either vnseasonable tell mater were Composed betwixt the Mohaukes and your Indians or els ppounded such Restrictions as would haue taken away all conveniency and freedom from the trade what hath hindered our p'sent Closure (the
1651. September, enclosed writing will shew, but if a fitter opportunity be offered wee shall not bee wanting to contribute to a more satisfying issue, in the mean time wee Rest

September 6 1651

New hauen Sti: Angli:

An answare to the ppositions presented by the honored French agents to the President and Commissioners for the English united Collonies

Vpon due consideracion and Respecte to what the honored Deputies from the Illustrivs Gou' of New France have enformed and vpon experience our selves have had of the Insolvency and treachery of som of the Barbarians wee can conseuue and graunt that the French and those Easteren Indians may have Just grounds to their owne satisfaction for a warr against the Mohaukes

The English looke vpon all such Indians as Receive the yoake of Christ with another eye then vpon others that Worship the Diuell

The English desire by all Just means to keep peace If it may bee) with all men even with these Barbarians

*The Mohaukes liveing att a distance from the Sea haue littel entercourse in these parts; but in the warr the English had with the Indians 14 or 16 yeares sence the Mohauke shewed a reall Respecte and have not sence donn any knowne hostile acts against them

The English engage not in any warr before they have full and satisfying eudence that in all Respects and consideracons it is Just and before peace vpon Just tearsmes hath ben offered and Refused

The Mohaukes are neither in Subiection nor in league with the English soe that wee can neither Require any account of theirs wars or other proceedings nor haue wee meanes to enforme our selves what they can say for themselves if all other considerations were cleared

To make warr with the Mohaukes may endanger our Neighbor Indians of which diuers professes christianitie and the Rest doe rather expect Just protection from vs then that wee should expose them by our vouldentary Inroadeing the Mohaukes

Though the English in these Jurisdictions are free to pforme all Naighbourly offices of Righteounses and peace towards the French Collonie, yet they foresee they can neither pmitt volenteers or Axiliarye forces to bee taken vp against the Mohaukes nor that the French or Easteren Indians to passe through the English Jurisdictious to envade them; but they shall expose both the Christian and other Indians and some of the smaller English plantations to danger.

The English are much vnsatisfied with that mischeuivs trade the French and Duch haue had and still continew selling guns powder and shott to all
the Indians of which wee have daily complaints and by which the Indians are
animated and apte to grow ensolent not onely against Indian Converts and
Chatechumini but against the Christians of Europe

If the English Collonies were assured of the Justice of this warre and
engaged with the French to prosecute against the Mohaukes yet we have
noe such short and convenient passage either by water or land to approach
them as may bee had by hudsions Rier to and beyand Ourania fort which is
in the Duch Jurisdiction

*They hope the Ancient peace and amity betwixt England and France
wilbee continued and confeirmed which they both desire and as fare as lyes
in them shall by all due meanes Reddilye promote

They conceiue that the honered Deputies haue power and authoritie
at p'sent to agree and settle a free Comerce betwixt the English and
French Collonie in these parts, But if the said Deputies vpon Reasons
knowne to themselves see cause to limitt the English Collonies to such
Restrictions or Rather prohibitions as the vnpriviilged French are vnder
that they may not trad till they haue first procured a ptticulaire lycence
from the Govr and Counsell of New France at least till they haue Issued
the p'sent differences and settled peace with the Mohaukes; A fitter Seaso
for these Treaties must bee attended which the Comissioners shall Redd-
dyly Improue when it is p'sented

The English Collonies as in the 2°nd Article are Reddy vpon a fitt
opportunitie to shew due Respect to all true Converted and Christian Indi-
ans and much more then to others; but while they live at such a distance
from the English Jurisdictions they neither may promise nor can afford
them any protection to Secure them from Danger;

A Petition and Letter from Mr Eliot dated Septem-ber 3^d i65i was Read and the contents consid-
ered and the ensuing answere Returned

Reverent Sir,

Wee haue Read and considered both youer petition and a letter dated
the 3^d p'sent by which wee Conceiue youer hope continueth that the Indians
doee Really Imbrace the Gospell a work (if true) worthy of due encoura-
gment but the honer of Christ and of the Collonies in the 2°nd place Requireth
that all Christian prudence bee vsed to Judge ariight of the Indians Scope and
aime in their profession least they should onely follow Christ for loaues and
outward advantage Remaining enimies to the yoak and gouernment and sensur-
ing our *our slightnes and aptnes to bee deceived nor is this caution altogether

*237
needles; we fear that some of those very Indians who have drunk in (through your continued labour) something of the knowledge of Christ coming into these ptes shew little of the savour of it in their carriage sorting themselves with the Indians and as it is feared complying too much to their way of Sabbath breaking &c yet by what we have heard from your selves &c others we have better hopes of some of them for whom we bless God and shall not neglect their due encouragement as we have opportunity. We wrote to the corporation the last yeare (of which possibly you have not heard) that Mr. Winslow might for his encouragement receive out of what was given an 100\(^4\) supposing they might have Concorded with vs; that hee or other Instruments Employed in that work might eate of y\(^e\) fruit of it, but adding that if they thought otherwise; It might bee charged and should bee paid by the Collonies which latter they more Incline vnto; and as we conceive will furnish him as mony comes in and charge it vpon vs; but money yet comes in slowly by those collections soe that yet we have onely Received a pcell of Tooles which wee desire may bee Improved to the sole end proponnd in the Collection; that such as either have approvd themselves in a Christian Course or vpon due considera\(c\)on hold a disposition to learne may by a free gift of howes and axes or such like Instruments bee duely encouraged but if any after Receipt fall off; A marke would bee sett vpon all such that they deceiue not soe easily the 2\(^\text{nd}\) time but betwixt glueing and lending howes &c as lending may bee ordered there wilbee little difference and Indian Trades are or may bee driven by others wee doe not yet conceive it any part of our worke. Wee have entreated our Worthy frinds Mr. Bradstreet and Captaine Hathorne to Confer with your selves and your brother to Consider his Employment in Reference to the worke and to allow such encouragement as they Judge meet; who will also consider with a special Respect such Indians as see Improve their opportunities to learne as that they may bee fit to teach others; you are pleased to mention 20\(^\text{th}\) p annum you have Received for 4 yeares near past; and of 10\(^4\) *10\(^4\) from Mr. Andrews ordered for som yeares though you know not how many; Wee heare of som other Gifts and particularly of an 100\(^\text{th}\) or more sent from exeter or som of those Westernen ptes pt for your selves and pt for Mr. Mahew and pt for y\(^e\) Indians but in what proportion wee understand not; Wee take notice from you that Mr. Leueridg and Mr. Blinman are fitting themselves for the worke It willbee great mercy if the Lord please to p\(^\text{sent}\) more Instruments and fitt mater for them to worke vpon Mr. Higgenson hath spent som time formerly about the Indian language and Mr. Peiron hath done the like and continueth with much seriusnes therin Wee shall thinke them all worthy of due (though different) encouragement; wee desired the corpora\(c\)on
the last yeare to pay there for the bookes and other nessesaries; and paticularly
encluded the 10th wee conceive you now againe mention To brother Parke of
Roxberry it seemes it was not payed; and money may still com in more
slowly then is expected; wherfore wee have desired Mr Bradstreet and Cap-
taine Hathorne to see him Justly satisfied out of the goods sent; Wee shall
add noe more but Rest

September i2 i651

youer Loueing Frinds

The following Letter was directed to Mr Maihew

Sr

Wee haue heard of the blessing God hath bestowed on youer laboure
in the Gospell amongst the poore Indians and desire with thankfulnes to take
notice of the same and from the appeareance of these first fruits to bee stired
vp to seeke vnto and waite vpon the great lord of the harvest that hee would
send forth more labourers into his vynard and see bedew theire labours with
the former and latter showers of his spiret that good corn may abundantly
Spring vp and this barran Wildernes become a fruitfull feild yee the garden of
God; and that wee might not bee wanting in the trust comitted to vs for the
furtherance and encouragement of this work wee thought good to let you
understand there is paid by the corporacion in london 30H for part of Mr
Gennors librye and as they conforme vs a Catalogue of the bookes sent ouer
(which is for youer encouragement) Wee hope you haue Receiued or els desire
you would looke after *after them from Mr Elliott or any other that may have
them or if ther bee any error wee desire to heare it; there are som howes and
hatchets sent ouer for the Indians encouragement of which youer Indians may
haue pt if you think meet and bee pleased to giue them a note to Mr Rawson
of Boston of what shalbee needfull for theire vse especially those that bee
most willing to labour Wee are allsoe enformed there is an 100H giuen by some
of exeter toward this work of which som pt to youer selfe but know not
the quantitie Wee would bee glad to heare how the work of God goes on
amongst them with you that soe wee might conforme the corporation in Eng-
land and haue our harts the more enlarged to God for them soe with our best
Respects wee Rest

youer very Frinds

Newhauen Sept: i2 i651

For the better ordering and Carrying on the affayres of the Indians in
Respect of the gifts procured for them by the corporacion in England the Com-
missioners have made choise of Mr Edward Rawson as a Steward to Receive
and dispose of the same; and haue entreated the Commissioners of the Massa-
chusetts to treat with him about his Employment & sallary and if hee accept therof to deliver him the ensuing Comission if hee Refuse the said Commissioners are desired to appoint and agree with som fitt person for that work for this yeare next ensuing

Wheras you Edward Rawson gent: are Chosen and appointed by the Commissioners of the vnited Collonies as a Steward or agent for the Receiuing and disposing of such goods and comodities as shalbee sent heither by the corporacion in England for the propagating the Gospell amongst the Indians in New England which you are Carefully to observe and pforme according to the trust committed to you in the ensuing directcions.

first you are to take notice of all such goods or Comodities as shalbee sent from the corporacion aforesaid them safely keep and make entry therof in a book for *for that purpose

you shall deliver and dispose of according to the directions of the Commissioners or some two of them by a note vnder their hands and not otherwise

you shall yearly give or send a true accoumt of what you have Receiued and desposed of, to the aforesaid Commissioners at theirie ordinary meeting and at any other time being therunto by them Required

Thomas Stenton being ordered by the Commissioners the last yeare to gett an accout of the number and names of the seuerall Pequots liveing amongst the Narraganssetts Neantick or Mohiggen Indians &c. Wherby an agreement made after the Pequot warr are Justly Tributaries to the English Collonies and to Receiue the Tribute due for this last yeare; did according to appointment attend the Commissioners this meeting as Interpreter in the Indians occations. With him came Vncas the Moheggen Sagamore with seuerall of his men Wequash Cooke came alllsoe and som of Ninnacrafts men Robert a Pequot Indian somtimes a servant to Mr Winthorp and some with him and some Pequots liueing on long Iland Tho: Stenton Presented som Papers with the names of som Pequots as they are at p'sent settled vnder seucral other Sagamores but these papers being short and defectiue the accompt could not now bee perfected but Tho: Stenton and the Indians Respectiuely brought in these following summes of Wampam toward the forementioned Tribute viz

Ninnecrafts Men brought in ----------------------- 9i ffaddome
Wequash Cooke ------------------------ 54 ffadd
in. pt of ye rest being about 30 Fadd (as hee said) hee promised to pay to Tho: Stenton within a month
Robert and his Company ........................................ 56 ff
for long Iland Pequots .......................................... 32 ff
Vncas in pt the rest hee is to pay to Tho Stenton within three months ........................................ 79 ff
In the whole but all vntold ..................................... 312 ff

This Wampam being layed downe Vncas and others for the Pequots demaunded why this Tribute was Required; how long it should continew and whether the Children to bee born hereafter were to pay it; All which being considered the Comissioners by Tho: Stenton answared that the Tribute by +by agreement hath been due yearly from the Pequots seence anno 1638 for sundry murthers without provocaçon committed by them vpon seuerall of the English at seenerall times as they found oppurtunity Refusing either to deliuer vp the Murtherers or to doe Justice vpon them and soe drawing on a warr vpon them selves to the great charg and Inconvenience of the English; warr through the good hand of God issued first in a conquest ouer that Treacherous and bloody people; and after by agreement (to spare as much as might bee) euen such guilty blood; in a smale Tribute to bee paied in different proportions by and for theire males according to theire different ages yearly but hath not hitherto been satisfied though demaunded Wherfore the Comissioners might have Required both an account and paiment (as of a Just debt) for the time past but are contented (if it bee thankfully accepted to Remitt what is past accounting onely from 1650 when Tho: Stentons Implement and Sallary begun

Grendly though 12 years Tribute were due before this last yeare and thog the agreement was for a yearly Tribute to bee paid by them and theirs soe longe as they continue in this pt of ye Countrie yet the Comissioners someting to ease theire spirits in Reference to this Just burthen and to engage them to an inoffenciu and peacable Carriage not onely towards the English Collonies but to the Indians amongst whom they liue thought fitt and declared that the paiment of this Tribute shall be limitted to ten yeares of which this last yeare to bee Reconed the first; after which time vnlesse they draw trouble vpon them selves they shall bee free

Thirdly though by agreement the said Tribute extended to men grooms to youthes and to all male children yet the Comissioners are further Content and doe heerby declare and conclude that the Rest Submitting and duly paying the said Tribute all male Pequot Children which shall bee borne hereafter this time are and shall bee free and noe tribute to bee Required for them
1651.

Eltweed Pomery of Windsor in Conncicott Jurisdicticn haveing often petitioned the Commissioners about a mare of his wilfully killed by a Pequot Indian called Poquoiam soon after the foremencioned warre when all sorts of horses were att an high prise; concerning which *which Mr. Israel Stoughton Generall for the Massachusetts made an agreement with Myantinomo one of the prinsipalle Narraganssett Sachems with or vnder whom the said Poquoiam lived on behalfe of the offender; as by the Testimonyes of Tho: Stenton and Ser. eant Jefferies hath been proued by which the said Myantonimo engaged to pay or satisfy for the said mare the summe of fforty pounds of which there hath been yet noe pt satisfied though often demaunded And Myantonimo haveing been dead now about eight yeares the said Eltweed Pomery hath by himselfe and his agents often made his addresse to the Comissioners att their meetings for advise and assistance therin; And the last yeare vpon the Request of the Comissioners the souldiers sent from the Massachusetts to Ninercraft to Require satisfaction for other Just debts had alsoe order in pticulare to demaund this for the mare of Ninneccrafts and of the Narraganssett Sagamore the mare being killed by his brother in law and hee Inheriting a considerable pte of Myantonimoes estate namely his pte of the Pequots of w'h Poquoiam is one and hath lived with Ninercraft which was donn but without fruite; Vpon consideracion of the pr'mises the Comissioners thought fitt that the said money bee againe demaunded of Ninercraft or that the said Poquoiam bee deliver'd in their hands but vpon Refusale or delay that some fitt man bee sent duey accompanied by order and direction from the Gouernent of Conncicott to Require it with allowance of the p'sent charges and if it bee not forthwith paid to make seizure of the value of fforty pounds with the charges and to bring it away with them And heerof the Narraganssett Indians now present were willed to enforce Ninercraft onely if after such payment or sezure Vncas or Wequash cooke shall by entertaining counselling or protecting Poquoiam hinder Ninercraft from Recovering the same of him in such case the said fforty pound shalbee accounted due and bee Required from them or either of them

A letter from Mr. Williams directed to the much honered Gouernor of the Massachusetts and dated July 25, 1651 conteining sundry complaints made by the Narraganssett Sachems against Vncas being Receiued the Comissioners Read the pticulars to Vncas who was Reddy to make answere in his owne defence; The Comissioners enquired who were sent on behalfe of the Narraganssett Sachems to cleare and proue the said charge and to consider *and enforce concerning Vncas his answeres Tho: Stenton acquainted the Comissioners that Ninercrafts had once Resolued to send som men to prosecute the
said complaints but after pretended feare and danger from Vncas Tho: Stenton endeavored to Remoue his feare and offered to accompany or secure himselfe or messengers but all would not serue; none were sent soe that there could bee noe prosseedings therin

Vncas Complained that Saquasson som yeares sence as is well knowne began hostile actes vpon him to the disturbeunce of the publicke peace wherupon hee was ocationed to fight him and in the Issue overcame him and Conquered his Countrey which though hee gaue to the English and did not oppose the favore they were pleased to shew him in sparing his life yet hee cannot but looke vpon himselfe as wronged in that Saquasson, as hee is enformed is set vp and endeavored to bee made a great Sachem notwithstanding hee hath Refused to pay an acknowledgment of Wampam to him according to engaments

The Comissioners disclaimd any endeavors of theire to make Saquassen great and are Ignorant of what hee affirmes concerning the other yet Recomended it to the Gouverment of Conneticoot to examine the case and to provide that vpon due proofe Vncas may bee owned in what may be Just and equall and Mr Ludlow was entreated to promote the same

Captaine Tapping and Jonas Wood in theire owne name and in the behalfe of Mr Fardom and John Ogdon and others of South hamton by petition &c enformed the Comissioners that theire peace is much endangered by that large Trade the Indians haue with the Duch in guns powder and shot by which meanes they are at least as plentifully furnished as themselues as apte to giue valleyes of shot in theire entertainments and complements and by exersise are become good markes men; but withall growne ensolent and Injurius against the English som of them as the petitioners haue enformed haue *haue lately driuen som of the English Cattle into the Water and soo drowned them to the great damage of the owners; They further complaine of Injuries sustaine from the Duch sence they remoued from theire Jurisdiction to one of the English Collonies thogh They first gaue notice to the Duch Gov't therof and understand not that it was any way offensive yet since som considerable p*244 of theire estates are attached; or by authoritie as they heare stayed and kept from them; and that Imprisonment is threatened if they com in pson to Improne or Remoue their estates; All which being duely considered the Comissioners expresse the deep sence they haue of the mischevis Trad of selling &c and soo Armeing and animateing the Indians both against themselues and vs and that they would gladly vse all due meanes to suppressse it; They further told them that if they could proove the Indians wilfully drowned theire Cattle They would consider som Just course for theire Satisfaction but themselues acknowledg they want due proofe; lastly
in Reference to such estates as they have within the Dutch Jurisdiction
September.

The Commissioners wrote to the Dutch Governor as followeth

To the Dutch Govern'r

Much Hon'd Sir,

Several of South Hampton have presented their Grievances to vs sence Wee
mett at New haven which wee are slow to Receive vpon the onely complaint of
the pties Interest M'ffardom Captaine Tapping John Ogden and Jonas Wood
haue (as wee heare) som considerable pts of theire estates yet within the limits
of your Jurisdiction whether they may freely Remove them to the plantation
where they dwell or whether all or any pte bee sequestered attached or vpon
any offence or other Respect detineid; is to vs (whatever Reports are brought)
yet doubtfull; they *they have been exersised whom they might Imploy to
Receive speedy and satisfying enformacion but wee conceive much time willbee
spent and lost in treating by attornies or deputies And beleiving the Justi-
ce of New England and New Netherland is Squared by one Rule wee
pawade them to manmage theire owne ocaotions in your Jurisdictions desireing
for them and hopeing wee may promise that for this single Journey Captaine
Tapping and Jonas Wood who are most enclin'd to waite vpon you at y's
Monhatoes shall haue the fruite of a safe conduct that their psions may com
and goe at libertie what euer debts or offences may bee allledged or proued
against them as any of yourers in a like case and vpon a like motion of yourers
shall haue with vs and that in all prosses and proceedings for or against them
whether vpon private or publike questians the issue may hold forth Justice with
moderacon; and that if there shal bee occation a satisfiing Reason may bee
guiven in an a neighborly way as was donn in Govt Locormans and shallbee in
any like case which may well bee done without pr'induce to any Jurisdiction
whether yourers or ours; wee Rest

Newhaven
September 11: 1651

youers in all due

Respects

To the Honord Commissioners for the united Collonies now assembled at
Newhaven

The humble petition of Jasper Graine William Tuttill and many other the
Inhabitants of Newhaven and Totokett

Humbly Sheweth That whereas divers yeares sence seuerall Marchants
and others of Newhaven with much hazard, charge and lose did purchase of
the Indian Sagamores and theire companies the true proprietors seuerall large
Tracts and pceels of land on both sides of Delaware Bay and Riuier and did p'sently begine to build and *and to set vp factories for Trad and prepared to set vp plantations within their owne limmits wherby the Gospell alsoe might haue beene carried & Spred amongst the Indians in that Most Southerley pt of New England And the united Enlish Collonies might before this time beene enlarged with conueniency both for themselves and posteritie had not the whole work by hostile and Iniurivs opposition made both by the Duch and Sweeds been then hindered

And wheras your petitioners strenthened in the Respectiue plantations; and finding this pte of the Countrey full or affoording little encouragement to beginne any considerable new plantations for their owne Comfort and conueniency of posteritie; did vpou a serius consideracion of the premises and vpou encouragement of the Treatye betweene the honered Comissioners and the Duch Gouerneur the last yeare at Conecticott by agreement and with Consent of the said Marchants and others Resolue vpou a more difficult Remoue to Delaware; hoping that our aimes and eudeaunors would be acceptable both to God and to his people in these Collonies being assured our title to the place was Just; and Resolueing (through the healp of God) in all our carriage and proceedings to hold and maintaine a Naighborly corespondence both with the Duch and Sweeds; as was assured them both by the tennor of the Comissions and by letters from the honered Goue of this Jurisdiction; To those ends and with these purposes p'parations were made in the winter a vessell was hired and at least fifty of vs sett forth in the Springe and expecting the fruite of that wholsom advise giuen at Hartford the last yeare in the case by the arbetators Joyntly, Those chosen by the Duch Goue concuring in it; wee went to the Monhatoes which wee might haue avoyded; and from our Honered Goue p'sented a letter to the Duch Goue vpou pusall wherof (without further provocation) hee arrested the two Messengers and Comitted them to a private house close prisoners vnder a guard; that donn he sent for the M*ter of the vessell to com on shore as to speake with him and committ him alsoe after which two more of the companie coming on shore and desiring to speake with their neighbours vnder Restreint *Restreint hee committ them as the rest then desiring to see our Comissions and Coppie them out promising to Returne them the next day though the Coppes were taken and the Comissions demanded hee Refused to deliver them and kept them and the men Imprisoned tell they were forced to engage vnder their hands not then to proced on their voyage towards Delaware but with lose of time and charg to Returne to Newhauen; Threatening that if hee should after find any of them in Delaware hee would seize their goods and send their Psions prisoners into Hol-
land and accordingly they Returned though their damage therby as they conceive doth amount to above 300£ All which your petitioners Refer to your wise and serious consideration and being assured you will have due Respect to the honor of the English nation which now suffers by this Inuiropolis affront taken notice of by all the Neighboring Indians; They humbly desire that som Course may bee agreed and ordered for the due Repaire of their lands may be done to theire vnjust Imprisonment with libertie and encouragement to Improve theire Just Rightes in Delaware for the future to which purpose they further humbly offer to Consideraçon

first That Delaware in the Judgment of those that have often and seriously viewed the land and considered the Climate is a place fitt for the enlargment of the English Colonies at present and hopfull for posteritie that wee and they may enjoy the ordinances of Christ both in Sperituall and Ciuell Respects

\(\text{2ndly they fear that if the English Right bee not seasonably vindicated and a way openned for the speedy planting of Delaware; the Dutch who have layed alreddy an Inuiropolis hand both vpon our psongs and Rightes they haueing (as is Reported) lately begun a new fortification and plantation vpon our duly purchased lands; will dayly strengthen themselves and by large offers draw many of the English to settle and plant vnder them; in soe hopfull a Place which will not onely bee dishonerable to the English Nation but enconvenient to the Collenies and of mischeuious Consequences to the psongs who shall soe settle in Reference to that lyncencius libertie theire suffered and practised} \)

\(\text{3rdly as the Petitioners haue not in theire Eye any other considerable place within the limitts of New England either for the enlargment of the Collonies at present or for the comfort and conveniency of posteritie soe if the Dutch may thus openned oppose vs in our psongs and Rights if they may plant and fortifiye vpon the land which themselves the English Sweeds and Indians know to be ours; It may encourage them to encroach and make further hostile attempts vpon som or other of the smaller English plantations to bring them vnder theire Gouverment and may animate the Indians (with whom the Dutch engravitate themselves by a large Constant mischeuious Trad in guns powder and shott to despise and make assaults vpon vs; Wherfore they againe humbly entreat your advice with seasonable and sutable assistance; according to the weight and Import of the Case; That all your Consultations and labours may tend and Issue in the honor of Christ and welfare of the Collonies} \)
The forgoing Petition being presented and Read The Comissioners tooke into Serius consideracion the contents therof and what was to bee donn therin.  

They considered the English Right to Delaware by pattent The Right of the Marchants and other Inhabitants of Newhauen to certaine tracts and places of land there by purchase The Injury donn them by the Duch both formerly and this last Summer in theire hostile and forceable proceeding against them as the petitioners Relate and the great affronts therby giuen to the English Nation the ensolency of the Duch and the Contempt it is like to bring the English into among the Indians if som speedy course bee not taken to prevent it by Righting the oppressed

As alsoe the Comodiusnes of the place for plantations and how prejudiciall it may bee to the English in these ptes if it should bee planted by enimies or people of another nation not being vnmindfull of the stright accommodacions of many in seuerall places and the benifite of Trade with the Indians in Delaware if prudently managed

They likewise considered what had passed betwixt the Duch Gou're and the Comissioners the last yeare at hartford and that advise giuen by the Delegates of them both for the quietet and peacable Improvemnt of theire seuerall Rightes in Delaware tell the aforesaid difference shall bee determined in Europe

*The Comissioners Vpon these and seuerall other consideracions thought meet to Write to the Duch Gou're to protest against his injurius proceedings to assert the English Right and to Require satisfaction for the Damage donn to our frinds and confeaderats of Newhauen; And to declare unto the petitioners in way of answere to theire petition that howeuer wee think it not meete to enter into a present Ingagement against the Duch Chusing Rather to suffer Inuries and affronts (at least for a time) then in any Respects to seem to bee to quicke; yet if they shall see cause againe to endeavore the planting of theire formencioned purchased lands in Delaware at any time within these 12 monthes and for that end shall at theire owne charge Transport together 150 or at least an 100 able men well armed with a meet vessell or vessels and Amunition fitt for such an Enterprise all to bee allowed and approved by the Maiestrates of Newhauen Jurisdiction or the greatest pte of them that then in case they meet with any hostile opposition from the Duch or Sweeds whiles they carry themselves peacable and Inoffenciuelly that may call for further Aide and assistance The Comissioners doe agree and conclude that they shall bee supplied by the seuerall Jurisdictions with such a number of souldiers as the aforesaid Comissioners shall Judge meet they the said plaintifes bearing the charges therof; for the true payement wherof the vnprur-
chased lands and Trade there with the Natiues shalbee engaged tell it bee satisfied provided alseoe and it is agreed that such psons as shall Transport themselves to the aforesaid lands in Delaware either out of Newhauen Collo-

dies or any of the other three shalbee and Remayne ynder the Gouerment and Jurisdiction of Newhauen tell the Comissioners of the united Collonies shall otherwise order the same

To the Duch Gouerner

Much Honored Sir

Before wee parted last yeare at Hartford you gaue vs hopes of a comfort-
able meeting at Newhauen this yeare what deerections you had from Europe to mayntaine peace and Neighborly Respects with the English in america you then shewed and best know what other Comissions you haue sence Receiued; But all the Collonies take notice that now you walke in contrarye pathes you told vs of a protest you must make against such as should plant or Improoe (though but theire just Rightes in Delaware; Wee saw noe cause for that but know that both yourer predecessor and yourer selfe had without cause for-
merly protested against som of the Collonies; But in youers dated aprill the 11th i65i Stil: nouo sent to the Gouer of Newhauen wee obserue you threaten force of armes and *and Martiell opposition even to bloodsheed against such as shall goe about to Improoe what they have proued to bee Justly theires in Delaware; and yet shew noe more of any Just title you haue therevnto then you did at Hartford which left all the Delegates both for the English and the Duch therin vsatisfied; in the said protest you alseoe affirme that the plant-
ing of Delaware by the English enterest is contrary to the provisionall agreement made betwixt youerselue and the Comissioners for the English Collonies which wee marvell at; those Records clearly expressing the con-
trary Wee hoped alseoe that according to yourer promise (at Hartford Wherin Mr Willet and Mr Baxter engaged Greenwidge before this should have been settled as a Member of Newhauen Jurisdiction but instead of that wherof wee yet heare nothing) the complaints of diuers of our Confeederates of Newhauen Collonie are Renewed wee can not but expresse our like sence of yt eniurius carriage of yourers towards them who neither attempted nor entended any thing against the Duch or Duch Right in any portion or privi-
lidge they may Justly claime there; as the generall court of the Massachu-
sets did in their letters May 14th i65i But wee are further enformed that you haue sence begun som fortification or plantation vpon som pt or pts of the English land which giues vs cause to feare that you more Respect private advantages then publicke Righteousnes and peace wee must therfore as for-
merly soe againe assert the English Right especially to their purchased lands and protest against yourer eniurius hostile carriage in Imprisoning some of their psions deteing their Comissions and engaging them to their great damage to returne before they could injoy theire Just libertie without shewing either Right to the land in question or any Just cause of such proceeding, vnlesse a pretence of a title should satisfy which the English vpon as good grounds can make to the Monhatoes, And wee herby further professe and protest that by these vnneighborly and vniust courses you are the sole auther and cause of all such inconveniencies and mischeifes as may follow therupon the Comissioner and Collonies hauncing Just cause and ground to vindecate and Improve the English Rightes and to Repaire theire confederats who have been soe wronged and damaged; Wee heare alseoe that you have againe Imposed that offensive Custome of Recogniçon at the Monhatoes which vpon our former complaint was for a time taken of; which fayrely tends to desture if not to cutt of all Trade betwixt vs in these pts; These things wee Rather thought nessesarie to write and leave to yourer consideracon because wee yet heare of noe Returne you haue made to the generall Court of the Massachusets; if to that or this you please to send answere to the Gouner of Newhaun we shall from him receiue Informacion and the better understand our way soe wee rest yourloueing freinds

Newhaun
Septem: i5
i65i

*The copy of a letter sent from the Comissioners To Mr Cottington

Sir,

Wee are enformed that it hath pleased the Parliament or Counsell of State to Comitt the publick Trust of Goverment in the Iland vnto yourer hands wherin wee can not but desire that truth and Righteousnes may soe flourish and that the Gospell professed by the English in this wildernes may not bee brought vnder any Just Reproch It is p'sented to vs that som notorius Delinquents who are lyable to hiest sensures making escape out of seuerall of the Collonies; Repaire to yourer Iland as to a Cittey of Refuge hoping therby to avoid the stroake of Justice and wee may well expect offenders in like and other kind willbee easily apprehensiue of theirr advantages and Improve them for the future if such a dore bee open which occasioneth vs to direct these few linnes to yourr selfe; and desire to Receive enformacion from you and from yourr Counsell what wee may expect in the formencioned cases.
or when any fugitives out of any of the English united Colonies shall hereafter seek shelter there; Whether upon Surtificate from some of ye Mayors of the severall Jurisdictions where the offences committed may bee best understood and Receive its due senssure you will deliver vp & return such delinquents and fugitives to bee proceeded with in their proper place according to their demeritts as the colonies upon due consideracon for the promoteing of Justice and Righteousnes find cause to doe amongst themselves. Or whether you intend to Receive and keep such vnder your protection vntell they bee pursued and Impleaded in your courts and the Respective cases there Issued as wee heare hath been somtimes pretended which wee Judge very obstructive to the waies of Justice. We shall add noe more but of due Respects to youerselvse and soe Rest

youer very loyinge

ffrinds

Ncnewhavn the 13th of
September 1651

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*Upon a letter Received from Mr Dunster President And the ffrfells of Harvard Colledge the following answere was Returned

Much Respected ffrfnds

By yourers of August 27th wee vnderstand that the former colledge buildings are in a decaying condition and will Require a considerable charge ere long for a due Repaire and that through the encrease of Scollers many of them are forced to lodge in the Towne: which proves many waies enconvenient and will nessesarily Require an enlargment of your buildings; for which you ppound and wee have seriously considered whether any healp may bee had from the collections for the ppagateing the Gospel amongst the Indians but can not find by the Acte of Parliament (now pused) that any such libertie is granted and by a letter lately Receiuved from that corporacon wee preceive that an hundred pounds appointed by the Comissioners to pay Mr Winslow as a gratificacon of his pains in the said Collections is like to be charged backe and borne by the Collonies without any allowance thervnto from the collections; yet wee now desire Mr Winslow to enquire the mind of the corporacon therin our selues conseivinge that the advancement of learning heere may alsoe advance the worke of christ amongst the Indians and accordingly out of that Stock (as it coms in) should gladly contribute might wee doe it without offence; but if an other enterpretacion by made in England The Comissioners will propound to and Improve theire severall enterests in the Colonies that by pecks halfbusheles and busheles of Wheat according as men are free and able the Colledge may have some Considerable yearly
healp towards their occasions; and herein if the Massachusetts please to
give a leading example the Rest may probably the more Reddyly follow;

This following letter was p'sented from the Inhabitants of Warwicke

May It please this honored Comittee to take knowlidg that wee the
Inhabitants of Sowamett *alias Warwicke haueing vndergone diuers oppres-
sions and wronges amounting to great damage sence wee first possessed this
place being forced therby to seeke to that honerable State of old England for
Releife which did eneuitably draw great charge vpon vs to the further
Impairing of our estates and finding favor for Redresse wee were willing
to wave for that time (in regard of the great troubles and Employment that
then lay on that State) all other losses ( wrinkles wee then vnderwent see
that wee might bee Replanted in and vpon that our Purchased Possession and
enjoy it peacably for time to come without desturbance or molestation by those
from whom wee had formerly suffered; but sence our gratius grant from the
honorable Parliament in Replanting of vs in this place wee haue ben and
dayly are pressed with Intollerable greivivances to the eating vp of our
labours and wasting of our estates makeing our lives together with our wines
and Children bitter and vncomfortable; Insomuch that groning vnder our
burthens wee are Constreined to make our addresses to that honorable Parlia-
ment and state once againe to make our Just complaint against our causelssse
molesters who by themselves and there agents are the onely cause of this our
Reuttering of our destressed conditious; May it please therfore this honored
Assembly to take notice of this our solleme entelligence (given vnto you (as
the most Publicke authorized society appertaining vnto and Instituted in the
united Collonies whom our complaints doe conserne that wee are now p'paring
ourselves with all convenient speed for old England to make our greivances
knowne againe to that State which fale vpon vs by Reason that the order of
Parliament of England conserring vs hath not ben obserued, nor the Injoy-
ment of our graunted privuilidges pmitted to vs; That wee are as it were
bought and sold from one pattent and Jurisdiction to another

In that wee have ben prohibited and charged to acquite this place since the
order of Parliament given out and knowne to the contrary

In that wee have had Warrants sent vs to Summon vs to the Massachu-
setts court; And officers imploied amongst vs to that purpose *purpose;

In that these Barbarius Indians about vs with euill minded English
Mixed amonst vs vnder pretence of some former psonall Subiecttion to ye*
Gouverment of the Massachusetts Countenanceing of them Cease not to kill
our Cattle offer violence to our families, villifye Authority of Parliament

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VOUCHSAFED to vs Justifying theire practises with many Menaces and threatenings as being under the protection of the Massachusetts

In that Wee are Restrained and haue been this 7 or 8 yeares past of common comerce in the Country and that onely for matters of Consience

In that our States formerly taken from vs Remayne yet vnrestored with these additions therunto

These and the like are the grounds of our complaints with our serius desires that you bee pleased to take notice of them as our solonne Intelligence given heerof that as youer selues shall thinke meet you may giue further sesonable Intelligence to youer severall Collonies whom it may Conserne soe that theire agent or agents may haue seasonable Instructions to make answere and wee heerby shall aquite our selues that wee offer not to proceed in these our complaints without giveing due and seasonable notice therof

By mee JOHN GREEN juni

Warwicke the first of September 1651

Clark in the behalfe of the Towne of Warwicke

Vpon occasion of the foregoing letter and som discourse about this busines the Comissioners for the Massachusetts p'sented this ensuing Declaration

That in Anno 1643 severall complaints were made to the Comissioners of the united Collonies then mett at Boston against Samuell Gorton and his companie and som of them of weightye and great Comsernment to all the Jurisdiction; Informacion was alsoe given that the said Gorton and his companie had been sent to once againe by the generall Court of the Massachusetts *with a safe conduct both for theire coming and Returne that they might give answere and satisfaction wherein they had don wronge; It then came into consideracion under what Gouverment or Jurisdiction the said Gorton and his companie lived; the Comissioners take notice that the Indian Sachems proprietors of the place had vollenlarily Submitted theire persons and lands somtimes before to the Gouverment of the Massachusetts; The Comissioners of Plym: claimed enterest therin by pattent but vpon such consideracions as was then p'sented Resigned the same to the Massachusetts with the consent and approbacion of the Rest of the Comissioners

The Gouverment of the Massachusetts haveing now both English and Indian Right and title to the aforesaid place where Gorton and his companie lived derived to them; the Comissioners did Joyntly thinke It fit and accordingly advised the Maiestrates of the Massachusetts to proceed against them according to what they should find Just engaging the Rest of the Juris-
dictions to approve of and concure in the same as if their Commissioners had been present; And the aforesaid conclusion upon the aforesaid grounds the general court of the Massachusetts brought the said Gorton and severall of his company to theire tryall and Just sense according to the Jointe advise given them by the Commissioners which hath never sence been disowned by any of the Jurisdictions but allowed of by theire silent approbacon; though pte of theire sense upon other grounds hath hetherto been suspended and the said Gorton and his company pmitted peacably to Reside on the aforesaid lands notwithstanding the manifould complaints both of the English and Indians vnder the gouverment of the Massachusetts of great and Insufferable Inuries donn by the said Gorton and his companie donn to them both to theire psons and estates which occasioned seueral addresses from the Massachusetts both by Message and Writing to Gorton and his companie for Reparacon but in vaine; To the Commissioners for counsell and advise being unwilling to engage further (as at first) without a Joyn concurrence and approbacon* of the other Jurisdictions but in the meane time were continenally burthened with complaints from the English and Indians there vnder our Gouverment and charged with breach of promise in not Righting their wronges and doeing them Justice according to Covenant.

The Inhabitants of Warwicke neuer exhibited any complaints to the Jurisdiction of the Massachusetts of any wrongs or Inuries donn them by English and Indians there which had they donn they should haue Receiued equall Justice with any other.

And when there arose a difference betwixt the Massachusetts and Plymouth concerning the Jurisdiction of the aforesaid place; The Gouverment of Plymouth not allowing of what theire Commissioners had done therein; though for a long time they had been sille The Commissioners of the Massachusetts.Refered the Determinacon of that difference to the rest of the Comissioners at Boston in Anno 1649 who advised to issue the same by hearing a Neighbourly Treaty betwixt the two Jurisdictions of the Massachusetts and Plymouth Wherevpon the generall court of the Massachusetts sent two Deputies to the generall court of Plym: with Comissiones and Instructions to Resigne and Submit the aforesaid lands and psons Residing therin to the Gouverment of Plym: they onely promising to doe equall Justice both to English and Indians there according to our engagements but the Gouverment of Plym: Chose Rather to Ratifye and conferme the aforesaid Resignacon of theire Commissioners which accordingly was donn by an authentique Writting signed by the Gou'.

The court of Massachusetts againe demand satisfaction of Gorton his
companie but are slighted and neglected by their Commissioners they desire
aduise of the Rest of the Commissioners at Hartford in anno 1650 and are
solemnly advised againe to Resigne the afsaid place and psions to Plym:
*and that Gouverment to Receive them Judging that way in severall Respects
most expedient for all the Jurisdictions the Gouverment of the Massachusetts
observe the aduise given and make a 2°™ Tender as afsaid but were
Refused by the Gouverment of Plym: by all that hath been said it may
appeer to the honored Commissioners of the severall Jurisdictions and any
other that may take Notice thereof that the Gouverment of the Massachusetts
haue from first to last been alwaies Reddy to herken to the aduise and coun-
sell of the rest of the Commissioners and to acte accordingly in the case af-
said; And haue out of their owne Treasury allowed a large quantitie of
corn to the Indians vnnder their Gouverment there to keep them alie The
Cattell of Gortons Company hauing destroyed Most of theire. Rather then
by force to compel them till all other meanes and waies of prudence for
Issueing these and the like differences were vsed which wee haue done to the
vtmost of our power with much Patience and forbearance but complaints are
dayly Renewed and subjectts oppressed our Gouverment and Jurisdiction ouer
them slighted and contemned and our promise and covenant both to English
and Indians there for their Just protection charged by them to bee Infringed
and broken to the great dishoner of god our Religion and of our profession
amongst the hethen. Wee therfore desire and entreate to know of the Rest of
the Commissioners that in case wee meete with opposition from the afsaid
people of Warwicke in following the aduise of the Commissioners giuen at
theire last meeting at hartford what aide and assistance each Jurisdiction will
afford vs for the Righting of our Injured and oppressed people. And bringing
Delinkquents to Condigne Punishment.

To which Declaracion the Commissioners for Conecticott and Newhauen
pfly by way of Concession and ply by way of exposition answared that
at a meeting of the Commissioners in 1643 divers complaints of weighty con-
siderations were presented from the Massachusetts collonie against Samuell
Gorton and his companye concerning which noe Satisfaction by any fayre
meanes could bee obteained, wherupon the Commissioners Joyntly thought fitt
that the maiestrates of the Massachusetts If the said companie persist in
theire Stubburnes should proceed against them according to what they shall
find Just p'mising the concurrence *of the collonies in what should warrant-
ably bee donn; but the Commissioners have neither Receiued enformacion from
the Massachusetts nor complaint from Samuell Gorton and his companie Con-
serning these proceedings; see that they haue hade neither call nor meanes
to owne nor disowne them; Att the aforesaid meeting Anno i643 a question alsoe grew betwixt the Comissioners for the Massachusetts and Plym: to which of their Patents that Tract of land on which Samuell Gorton and his companie were settled did apperteine; each Collonic claimed it as pte of their Jurisdiction but in the Issue the Comissioners for Plym: consented that it should belong to the Massachusetts from which the other Comissioners (being neither concerned nor vnderstanding where the Right lay) saw noe cause to desert but sence sundery complaints at severall meetings have been brought from the Massachusetts of Inuries donn by Samuell Gorton and his companie Inhabitants of Warwicke to som English and Indians subject to the Massachusetts Jurisdiction and the question was againe Revised betwixt the Massachusetts and Plym: to which Jurisdiction that Tract of land belongeth the Comissioners from time to time gaue counsels of peace according to theire best present light Anno i649 they advised that the Right of place with other things in difference might bee Issued in a Neighbourly Treaty betwixt those two Collonies and that all offensive carriages might bee suppressed; in Anno i650 vpon like complaints they advised that the Massachusetts aqvite and Relinquish their claime to the forementioned Tract of land and that Plym: Reassume it That Warwicke might bee placed vnder their Jurisdiction to which it belongeth that a comfortable Issue might bee put to y* former Difference and Justice have a free Passage, But if then the Inhabitants of Warwicke should Refuse to Submitte to that Gouverment they advised that the wholesome directions giuen by the honora ble Comittee of Parliament in that case be forthwith duely attended; That the Inhabitants of Warwicke might bee convened and accordingly Submit; and the Comissioners for Conecticott and Newhauen then wrote to the Goue' of Plym: advising therunto wee were sence Informed that the Goue'ment of the Massachusetts herkened therto and offered to settle Warwicke and the land in question vnder Plym: but that Plymouth hath and still Refuseth to except them seio that offences are like to coninew and encrease; The Comissioners theroe fearing inconvience would provide Remedie but know not what to add to the advise given in Anno i650 concerning Trespasses but that which is proved bee Recovered if noe other means will serue by legale force; but with as much moderacion as may bee; least *from a course of continued offences further qvarrells and actes of hostillitie should Springe and grow betwixt the Inhabitants of Warwick and theire formentioned neighbors

The Comissioners for Plym: taking knowledge of the long Declaration of the Massachusetts Comissioners Collected out of peeces of passages of many yeares and being vnsatisfied therwith thought meet to declare them-
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ACTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES.

1651.

September.

selues that what was done by M' Winslow and M' Collyare then Commissioner

ers of Plym: in Anno 1643 Concerning the Resignacion vp of any lands

which Plym: had enterest in was not at all in theire power to Resigne vp

any pte of Plymuths Jurisdiction to the Massachusetts Neither could the

Massachusetts Receine any such Resignacion without being Injurious to the third

and sixt articles of Confederacon (if any had been made) And M' Winslow

and M' Collyare haue seuerall times publickly denied that they either did or

entended to Resigne any pte of the Jurisdiction of Plym: to the Massachusetts

And by what Right of authority the generall court of the Massachusetts

had to send for Samuell Gorton or any companie inhabiting soe fare out of

their Jurisdiction wee vnderstand not, and how Just theirie sensure was wee

know not; or what pte of sensure they hauè Suspended and vpon what

grounds wee apprehend not; and concernings any Reference put to the deter-

minacion of the Rest of the Comissioners att Boston in Anno i649 the

Comissioners for Plymouth Referred none and what autheticke Writting the

Gou' of Plym: signed the Massachusetts Comissioners doe not shew but if

they meane a writting signed by the Gouner of Plym: and som particular

psons Joyning with him bearing date the 7th of June i650 Wee the Comis-

sioners of Plym: for our particular psons can not owne it haueing protested

against it in the Court of Plym: as being directly contrary to the order of the

honorable commitiee of the parliament of England *England and Contrary

to the articles of confederacon With the Rest of the Collonies

And wheras wee are enformed that the court of the Massachusetts haue

lately sent out seuerall Summons or Warrants to seuerall psons Inhabiting

Warwick alias Showamett and Patuxet and haue made seizure vpon som of

theire estates Wee doe heerby protest against such proceedings if any such bee;

The foregoing Conclusions were signed by the Comissioners at Newhauen

the 16th of September i651.  

THEOP: EATON Presdt

EDWARD HOPKINES SIMON BRADSTREETE
ROGER LUDLOE WILLIAM HATHORNE
STEUEN GOODYEERE TIMOTHY HATHERLEY

John Browne in the busines Concerning Delaware doth dessent from the

other Comissioners

Inspexi — Anno — 1716 —
*The humble petition of Humphrey Johnson of Hingham to ye Hono^rd Court assembled in Plymouth this third of June 1684 sheweth that whereas ye Hono^rd Court in answer to my address 1683 doe declare it is not proper to this Court to determine title of land, ye Hono^rd Court may please to remember my address was to request ye Hono^rd Court to answer their engagement to my address 1676. when they could come to a full understanding ye ca, to afford me releife according to law ye equitone ye petitioner doth humbly conceive ye Court in 83 had a full understanding ye case ye releife, I request for is that those deuitie of lands in Sittuate granted by order of Court 1671: ye signed by three of ye Hono^rd maistretes may be laid out which grants will appear if ye Hono^rd Court please to giue your petitioner opportunity, I shall produce a Copy of ye Committies Determination signed by gouverno Winslow ye law saith all grants of lands remaine for euer to ye grante in his heirs ye assigns also ye Hono^rd Gou, Hinckley may please to remember that in ye yeer 1677 himselfe declared those particular grants made by ye Committie in Sittuate 1671 were yet binding.

And ye petitioner doth humbly conceive that it is proper to this Court to make good such grants of propriettie granted either by themelues or there predecessors: further ye petitioner doth humbly request ye Hono^rd Court to order I may have my execution serued forthwith that was countermanded July 1683 for now ye then plaintiff if here namely Jerimiah Hatch of Sittuate, ye petitioner doth humbly request this Hono^rd Court to condescend to giue me their answer ye I shall acknowledg it to be a undeservted fauour ye if ye Hono^rd Court shall giue such an Answere that may put an end to ye long Controversie betwixt sittuate men ye my selfe that so ye Court may have no more trouble concerning that matter ye ye petitioner family may be setled in their just rights: ye ye petitioner shall euer pray

HUMPHRY JOHNSON

Hingham third June 1684.

*The Generall Courts answeare to the said petition of Humphry Johnson followeth viz: said Court doe not find any act or order of Court that doth hinder or preuent ye petitioners or any other person from ye recovery of his just right in due course of law, And that if ye petitioner hath a good title to any land within ye Township of Sittuate that is by that Towne or any
person therein detained from s^a petition that if he see cause to bring his action against ye party detaining to any of ye Courts of triall that may have proper Cognissance thereof, ç proue his title to ye land demanded he may recover it with his damages.

And concerning ye execution mentioned in the petition ye Court are fully informed by ye petitioner himselfe that since ye date of his petition he hath receiued full satisfaction concerning that matter.

The Courts answere to ye before written petition:

p^r NATHANIELL MORTON
Secretary
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