

they were eight Hours absent: Whereupon a Council of War was called, who past the Sentence of Death on him, for exceeding the Order given him. Immediately was also Pardoned, and received thanks for his good Service done in that Expedition; and was in a short Time sent out on the like Design, and brought Home with him twelve Indians alive, and two Indians Heads (*i. e.*, the Skin with the Hair on it.)

About the 25th of July, the General¹ returned with twelve Men to guard his Person.

Captain Mosely being there, and plying about, found Eighty Indians, who surrendered themselves, and were secured in a House provided for them near Plimouth: Thereupon came to Boston, to know the Pleasure of the Authority about them, and in a Days Time returned with this Order; he should kill none that he took alive, but secure them in Order to a Transportation; Wherefore afterwards there were Shipt on board Captain Sprague² an Hundred seventy eight Indians, on the 28th of September, bound for Cales.³

[In this Time, the Indians continued daily to commit many Acts of Hostility on the English; they Burnt Twenty three Houses at Swansey, and killed many People there, and took much Cattle, as also Burnt the Hay and Corn in great Quantities. They Burnt near thirty Houses in Dartmouth,⁴ (a Place in New-Plimouth Colony) killing many People after a most Barbarous Manner; as skinning them all over alive, some only their Heads, cutting off their Hands and Feet; but any Woman they take alive, they Defile, afterwards putting her to Death by some of these or the like Ways. They have Burnt most of the Houses in Rehoboth, Taunton, and Swansey; a Party of Indians came to Mendham, which is Thirty-two Miles from Boston, and there killed five or six Persons, who being pursued, two were killed, the Rest fled.⁵]

¹ This statement may refer to the return of Savage to Boston, but more probably alludes to that of Cudworth to Scituate.

² Probably Captain Richard Sprague of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

³ The Indians may be the women and children left by Philip upon his escape from the swamp. Cales is Cadiz in Spain.

⁴ Dartmouth, which included the present New Bedford. The part of the town suffering most is now known as South Dartmouth.

⁵ Mendon was surprised on July 14, 1675, the first place in the Massachusetts Bay to be assaulted.

Which Company of Praying Indians¹ marched out of Town, (having saluted the Governour with three Volleys) and were appointed to march in the Front, which they did, and met with several Skirmishes, in which they Killed some, and about Forty five more Surrendred themselves; which were shipt off amongst those Captain Sprague carried away.

Concerning the Narragansets, Ninnicroft is their Sagamore; his Grand-father, and Father, always kept Truce with the English, but he now gives sufficient Cause to think otherwise of him.

The Squaw Sachem, having ran very far in her Engagements with King Philip, and fearing lest she should be taken, she committed her Person to the Possession of this Ninnicroft, judging herself safe by Virtue of his Protection; where she hath continued ever since July last. Whereupon a certain Number of Men were sent by the Authority of Connecticut Colony (John Wentthrop Governour) to the Narragansets,² to require them to deliver the Queen, and withal to Ratifie that long Peace they had maintained with the English: Whereupon the Narragansets concluded a Peace with them, and sent a Hundred Men to Connecticut for the Assistance of the English. The English made this Agreement with them, That for every Indians Head-Skin they brought, they should have a Coat, (*i. e.* two Yards of Trucking Cloth, worth five Shillings per Yard here) and for every one they bring alive two Coats; for King Philips Head, Twenty Coats, and if taken alive, Forty Coats: These went out, and returned in Fourteen Days Time, bringing with them about Eighteen Heads in all.

Several other Sachems of the Countries, called in Indian, Nipmoog,³ came to an English Town called Brookfield (but in Indian, Quawbawg), during the Time our Garrison was there, and told them they were Praying Indians (*i. e.* Christians)

¹ Oneko and his following of Mohegans, by no means all Christian Indians.

² John Winthrop, jr., governor of Connecticut 1657, 1659-1676. I find no other contemporary account of this important movement by Connecticut unless it be identified with the treaty of July 15. There is however no record of spoils and captives in connection with that treaty.

³ The Nipmoog or Nipmuck, *i. e.*, Fresh Water, Indians had no clearly defined location. Roughly they extended in Massachusetts east of the Connecticut River down the Blackstone or Nipmoog River and over a section east of northern Rhode Island.