

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 116-118

- ITEM 54 1,161. Memorandum by John Spragge. Respecting the importance of the Indian trade and of conciliating the Indians to the English colony of New York. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Endorsed*, "Mr. Spragg's paper." [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 54.*]
- 1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 605

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 119-123

- ITEM 63 1,171. Short account of the proceedings in relation to the French in Canada, from August, 1686, to August, 1688. This is simply a précis of the intelligence given by Governor Dongan in his despatches. *See previous volume of this Calendar, 1685-1688.* 5 pp. *In John Povey's handwriting.* [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 63.*]
- 1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 606

C.O. 1, vol. 67 pp. 124-125

1689.
[Feb.] 1,175. Printed Proclamation for the acceptance of King William and Queen Mary by the Colonies; with blanks left for the insertion of each Colony's name. *Black letter.* 1 p. *Addressed*, To the Captains of frigates and masters of ships employed in the fishery of Newfoundland. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 67.*]
- ITEM 67
- 1689

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 606

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 126-136

- ITEM 75 1,183. Draft of an Act for restoring bodies politic and corporate, and confirming their laws and liberties. 19 pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 75.*]
- 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 607

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 137-140.

- July 27. 1,186. Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations. Recommending that a strong squadron, or at least a convoy, be sent to disturb the French in Newfoundland, that St. John's should be fortified and materials sent there for the purpose next spring, and that meanwhile an engineer should be sent out to survey St. John's and Ferryland and report as to those harbours, and as to the material and labour available for building. *Draft much corrected.* 5½ pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 78.*]
- ITEM 78
- 1689

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 607

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 141-142.

- 1689.
- July 27. 1,187. Instructions of the Board of Ordnance to Martin Skynner, who is appointed to go engineer to Newfoundland next spring. To draw exact surveys of St. John's and Ferryland and report as to the materials and labour at hand for fortifying them. *Copy.* 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 79.*]
- ITEM 79
- 1689

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 608

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 143-145.

- Oct. 15. 1,189. Petition of James Kenvin, by order of Colonel Thomas Dongan, to the King. Dongan served many years in Spain and France until summoned home by King Charles II., when on leaving the French service the pay due to him by the French King was delivered me, and he was ordered to leave France in eight days. No compensation was given him in England until he was made Governor of New York, where he was obliged to spend £6,000 for defence of the Colony, for £2,000 of which his goods have been seized, and, but for the charity of those who remember his services, would have starved for want. He begs repayment of the sums that he has disbursed and leave to come home. 1 p. *In the margin*, Order of the King, referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report. *Signed*, Shrewsbury. *Endorsed*, Recd. 23 Oct., 1689. Read 25 Nov., 1689. No order upon it. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 81.*]
- ITEM 81
- 1689

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 608

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 146

1690.
March 13. **1,191.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition
 Whitehall. of the Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade and Plantations
 ITEM 83 for report. *Signed*, John Nicolas. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed*,
 1689/90

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 608

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 147

ITEM 83 I **1,191.** i. Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company. Our factories
 1689/90 through the loss of two of our ships are left destitute.
 We beg protection for one hundred seamen for two of
 our ships, that they may be able to prosecute their
 voyage, or ruin lies before us. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *The whole endorsed*,
 Read 26 March, 1690. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV.,*
Nos. 83, 83r.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 608

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 148

March 13. **1,192.** Order of the King in Council. Referring a second
 petition of the Hudson's Bay Company to Lords of Trade and
 ITEM 84 Plantations for report. *Signed*, John Nicolas. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed*,
 1689/90

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 608

C.O. 1, vol. 67 pp. 149-150

ITEM 84 I **1,192.** i. Petition of the Hudson's Bay Company. Praying
 1689/90 that, in consequence of their heavy losses, the King will
 grant them a small fourth-rate frigate as convoy for
 their ships. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *The whole endorsed*, Read 26 March,
 1690. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., Nos. 84, 84r.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 151-152, pp. 153-154

- ITEM 85 **March 15. 1,193.** Depositions of Thomas Savage and Amice Dumaresq,
 1689/90 and of James Young. Testifying that owing to the want of
 ITEM 86 provisions in Hudson's Bay the Governor in September had shipped
 home as many men as possible, and placed the rest upon short
 allowance. *Each deposition 1½ pp.* [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV.,*
 Nos. 85, 86.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 608-609

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 155-157

- ITEM 87 **March 24. 1,195.** Representation of the Governor and Committee of the
 1689/90 Hudson's Bay Company. We have slaughtered fifty oxen and one
 hundred hogs, and bought enormous quantities of flour and other
 provisions for our garrisons, without which they must perish. The
 miscarriage of our ships last year makes it urgently necessary to
 send more ships this year. The voyage even to the East Indies is
 not so urgent as this, because (1) owing to ice the voyage to
 Hudson's Bay is possible only at certain seasons. (2) The East
 Indies are in no danger of perishing from starvation. (3) The East
 Indian fleet will want many men and will be absent eighteen
 months; we want only one hundred men, and the voyage, going
 and returning, occupies only five months. We have suffered more
 from the French than any other Company, being exposed to
 invasion. Last year it cost us £5,000 to set out our ships;
 this year it will cost us £5,000 more to fit out our ships and
 provision our garrisons, which expense will be wholly lost unless
 our voyage be permitted. *1½ pp. Endorsed, Recd. 24 March,*
 Read 26 March, 1690. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 87.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 158

- ITEM 88 **March 26. 1,196.** Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King.
 1689/90 Upon the petitions of the Hudson's Bay Company, it is absolutely
 necessary that their garrisons must be victualled from home, and
 we therefore recommend that protection be granted to them for
 one hundred seamen for their ships. *Draft. 2 pp.* [*Colonial*
 Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 88.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p. 159

June 10. 1,197. William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Enclosing a proclamation of their Majesties' accession for Newfoundland, also heads of enquiries to be answered by the Commander-in-Chief of the Convoy and an additional instruction to him concerning the French. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 89.*]

ITEM 89
1590

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol, 67, p. 160

Aug. 26. 1,198. Secretary of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury. Forwarding a presentment for obtaining a squadron of ships to secure the return of the Plantation ships homeward. *Signed,* Jno. Sansom. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 90.*]

ITEM 90
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 161

Aug. 26. 1,199. Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury. About September next large fleets are expected from Virginia and other Plantations, the safety of which is most important to the kingdom, not only in respect to the customs that they will pay and the seamen that they will bring home, but in regard to the estates of the merchants concerned. We beg that a competent squadron of men-of-war may be ordered to the Westward of Scilly to secure their arrival. *Signed,* Hen. Guy, G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robt. Clayton. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed,* Read at the Council of Trade, 4 Sept., 1690. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 91.*]

ITEM 91
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 9

- [Sept. 11.] 1,205. Memorial of the merchants trading to Newfoundland. Five or six small ships, which will carry about forty men, are fitting out and will be ready to sail on the 10th October with provisions for the poor people in Newfoundland. They as well as the whole trade will be lost unless some relief be sent to them. We beg, therefore, that no embargo may be laid on ships for Newfoundland before the 10th or 20th of October next. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 6.*]
- ITEM 6
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 611

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 10-11

- Oct. 8. 1,219. Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Custom House. Asking that two Bristol ships may be subjoined to the list of the fleet bound for Maryland and Virginia, and annexing a list of ships bound for New England and Newfoundland. Signed, Jo. Werden, J. Warde, Robt. Clayton, Robert Southwell. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Annexed.
- ITEM 20
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 613-614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 12

- ITEM 20 I 1,219. i. List of ships bound for New England, 6 ships, 70 men; and of ships bound for Newfoundland, 4 ships, 40 men. 1 p. *The whole endorsed, Ordered, 16 Oct., 1690.* [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 20, 20 I.*]
- 1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 13

- [Oct. 23.] 1,223. Two lists of ships, permitted to sail by particular orders since the 18th of September, up to the 23rd of October. 2 pp. and 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 24, 25.*]
- ITEM 24
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 14-17

- Oct. 25. 1,224. Abstract and comparison of the number of seamen sent out in the trades to the Straits, Spain, and Portugal, to the Canaries, to Guinea, and to the Plantations in December, 1689, and January, 1690, and of those going out in October, 1690. Sent in December, 1689, and January, 1690, 8,190 seamen; in October, 1690, 6,073 seamen. 1 p.
State of next year's trade in relation to the number of men and convoys. 1 p. *The whole endorsed, 25 October, 1690. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 26.]*

ITEM 26
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 18

- [Oct. 25.] 1,225. Short abstract of the papers and minutes concerning next year's convoys. *Large sheet, with many corrections. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 27.]*

ITEM 27

1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 19-20

- [Oct. 25.] 1,226. Abstract of the number of seamen allowed to the several ships trading to the Plantations. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *[Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 28.]*

ITEM 28

1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 614

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 21-22

- Nov. 19. 1,229. Secretary of Customs to William Blathwayt. I send a list of ships cleared from Gravesend since the 18th of September. A return is preparing for you giving the tonnage of the ships and the number of men. *Signed, Jno. Sansom. 1 p. Endorsed, Read same day at noon. Annexed.*

ITEM 31
1690

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 23
 ITEM 31 I 1,229. i. List of ships cleared from Gravesend for the Planta-
 1690 tions and Southward since 23 September, 1690. *Large
 sheet.*
C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 24
 ITEM 31 IV 1,229. iv. List of ships bound for Newfoundland. 1 p.
 1690 C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 25
 ITEM 31 V 1,229. v. List of ships cleared from Gravesend from 19 Septem-
 1690 ber to 12 November, 1690. 6 pp.
C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 26
 ITEM 31 VI 1,229. vi. List of ships cleared from the port of London. 12 pp.
 1690 C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 27
 ITEM 31 VII 1,229. vii. State of next year's trade in relation to the number
 1690 of men and convoys. *Large sheet.* [*Colonial Papers,*
Vol. LXVI., Nos. 31, 31 i.-vii.]
C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 28.

ITEM 32 **1,230.** Secretary of Customs to William Blathwayt. Forward-
1690/1 ing a report from the Commissioners of Customs to accompany the
 lists of ships. *Signed*, Jno. Sansom. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed*, —

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 29-30.

ITEM 32 I **1,230** i. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury,
1690/1 13 Nov., 1690. We duly circulated the Order for an
 embargo on the 18th of September and have no reason
 to believe that any ships have cleared, without permis-
 sion, since the order. A few ships have broken away,
 as we have already informed you, but we shall be more
 particular hereafter that such offenders shall be
 punished. The lists required of us have been
 furnished: *Signed*, J. Boothe; Jo. Werden, J. Warde,
 Robert Southwell. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *The whole endorsed*, Recd.
 the same afternoon. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI.,*
 Nos. 82, 82 i.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 615

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 31

1690.
Nov. 14. **1,231.** William Blathwayt to the Secretary of Customs. Some
ITEM 33 of the Commissioners will be required to attend the Council on
1690/1 Saturday. Meantime please send me an account of the proportion
 used by the Commissioners in allowing seamen to ships from the
 port of London and the outports; and desire Mr. Hutchinson and
 Mr. Tyrrell, the Collectors outwards, to call on me before one o'clock
 to-day. *Draft*. 1 p. *Annexed*,

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 616

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 32-33

ITEM 33 I **1,231.** i. List of the ships cleared outwardly since 23 September,
1690/1 1690. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 93.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 616

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 34

Nov. 14. **1,233.** Secretary of Customs to William Blathwayt. Enclosing
 Custom a statement from Sir John Werden as to the proportions of seamen
 House. allowed to each port by the Commissioners. Signed, Jno. Sansom.
 ITEM 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. *Annexed,*
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 616

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 35-36

ITEM 35 I **1,238.** i. Sir John Werden to William Blathwayt. The
 1690/1 proportion of men from London is 1,599, from the out-
 ports 801. Possibly some ships cleared from London
 may have more men aboard than are allowed. We
 design three fourths of the complements to be English
 and one fourth foreigners, but doubt if this be practicable.
Here follow details in explanation of the lists and tables.
Signed, Jo. Werden. 2 pp.

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 616

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 37-40

ITEM 39 **1,236.** i. Duplicate of the foregoing. 3 pp. [*Colonial Papers,*
 1690/1 *Vol. LXVI., Nos. 38, 39.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 41

Nov. 21. **1,239.** John Sansom to William Blathwayt. Forwarding the
 bond given by all masters clearing to Spain and the Plantations.
 ITEM 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ p. *Annexed,*
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68 p. 42
 ITEM 42 I 1,239. I. Printed form of the bond in question. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 42, 42 I.*]
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 43
 Dec. 1. 1,242. Resolution of the House of Commons. To address the King for levying an immediate embargo on all ships except such as carry provisions and ammunition to the Plantations, that sufficient seamen may be forthcoming for next year's fleet. Copy. 1 p. Endorsed, Read, 2 Dec. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 45.*]
 ITEM 45
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 44
 Dec. 2. 1,243. Minute of the Committee of Trade and Plantations about ships. Brief notes as to the sailing of ships for various destinations. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 46.*]
 ITEM 46
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 45
 Dec. 2.] 1,244. List of merchant ships allowed to sail since the embargo of 18 September. Draft. 2 pp. Endorsed, Read in Council, 2 Dec., 1690. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 47.*]
 ITEM 47
 1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 617

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 46

May 7. 1,256. Minute of the Privy Council. The King this day ordered that all ships giving bond to go to Newfoundland and to no other part of America might be permitted to sail, any former order to the contrary notwithstanding. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 60.*]

ITEM 60
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 47

May 12. 1,257. William Blathwayt to the Admiralty. The Lords of Trade and Plantations desire to know what convoys are appointed for Newfoundland, where they lie at present, at what time they are ordered to sail and under what orders. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 61.*]

ITEM 61
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 48

May 14. 1,258. Secretary of the Admiralty to William Blathwayt. In reply to yours of 12th, the *Kingfisher*, fourth-rate, and *Milford*, fifth-rate, are appointed convoys to Newfoundland. The former is now at Woolwich, refitting with all despatch; the latter is taking in her victuals at Sheerness. The instructions are to be the same as last year—to return direct to England as soon as the fishing ships had made their voyage. *Signed, J. Sotherne.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 62.*]

ITEM 62
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 49

May 15. 1,259. William Blathwayt to the Secretary of the Customs.
 Whitehall. Asking what ships (with the numbers of their crews and burden)
 are gone out or cleared from any part of the kingdom for Newfoundland
 since the 1st of January. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers,*
 ITEM 63 *Vol. LXVI., No. 63.*]

1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 50

May 22. 1,260. Memorandum. That the Queen be moved to renew the
 order given last year for an engineer to go out to Newfoundland in
 ITEM 64 the convoy. *Draft. Scrap.* [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 64.*]

1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 51

May 25. 1,261. William Blathwayt to Secretary to the Admiralty. The
 Lords of Trade have discussed with the merchants the plans for
 ITEM 65 next year's trade; and I am to send you the enclosed paper to be
 laid before the Admiralty. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Attached.*

1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 52

ITEM 65 I 1,261. i. A table, showing the dates at which the merchants
 desire the fleets to sail, with notes as to the details.
 Large sheet. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 65,*
 1690/1 *65 i.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 53

May 28. **1,262.** Memorandum. It was this day ordered by the Queen in Council that the Admiralty give directions for the passage of an engineer on the convoy bound for Newfoundland, and for his victualling and accommodation during his voyage and his stay in the island. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 67.*]

ITEM 67
1590/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 619

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 54

June 29. **1,263.** Secretary of the Admiralty to William Blathwayt. The Admiralty. *Milford and Kingfisher* are the convoys appointed for Newfoundland. The former has been long in the Downs and the latter I hope is by this time there. *Signed, J. Sotherne.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 68.*]

ITEM 68
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 619-620

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 55

Aug. 20. **1,265.** Lords of the Admiralty to Lords of Trade and Admiralty. Plantations. Application has been made to us for protection to merchant ships designed for foreign parts. Would it not be well to ascertain the number of ships and men permitted to go with each trade, with a view to the manning of the Navy next spring, and that we should receive an Order in Council for our guidance in granting permissions and ordering convoys. *Signed, J. Lowther, Ri. Onslow, Robt. Austen.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed, My Lord President desires a committee of Trade to be summoned on Monday at 5 in the afternoon.* [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 70.*]

ITEM 70
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 620

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 56-57

Oct. 1. **1,270.** Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. Custom House. Forwarding sundry lists of ships bound outwards. *Signed, G. Boothe, Jo. Werden, Robt. Southwell, J. Warde, C. Godolphin.* 1 p. *Enclosed.*

ITEM 75
1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 621

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 58
 ITEM 75 V 1,270. v. List of Bideford ships cleared for the Plantations.
 1 p.

1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1690, p. 621

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 59-61

Oct. 5.
 Custom
 House.

ITEM 77

1690/1

1,272. Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury. We have examined the list of ships bound from London to the Plantations on or before the 30th September, and enclose them herewith. Of the sixty-one ships bound for the West Indies all except eight were actually cleared by the 30th; but of the twenty-two bound for Virginia and Maryland only two are actually cleared, probably because the ships bound for those parts are not included in the Order in Council of 10 September, prolonging the clearing of ships for the West Indies, so that the former embargo seemed again to be in force upon that trade, and the merchants might reasonably expect some further limitation of time and convoys for them. Again this season, but twenty-two ships, with 561 men are entered as bound to Maryland and Virginia (possibly because most of the ships employed in that trade are now at Kingsale on their way home). Last year there were allotted from the port of London to that trade 46 ships and 800 men, so that the number this year will fall considerably short of last and the merchants will be under considerable hardship compared with those of the out-ports who have already carved to themselves double the proportion of men allowed to them last year, and may, for aught we know, be already on their voyages, that is to say all the ships from Land's End to Carlisle and from the Thames to Berwick, who by the order of 26 August last were at liberty to proceed after the 15th of September. We think, therefore, that further time and a larger proportion of men must be allowed to the trade, or at least the complement allowed to them last year, otherwise the merchants of this port will be at great disadvantage compared with those of out-ports. *Signed, J. Warde, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden, Robt. Southwell, C. Godolphin. 1½ pp. Enclosed.*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 621-622

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 62-63

ITEM 77 I 1,272. i. List of ships bound to other parts of America besides the West Indies, Virginia and Maryland. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 77, 77 i.*]

1690/1

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 622

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 64

- Oct. 6. **1,273.** Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury.
 Custom At our last attendance in the Privy Council we were ordered not to
 House. clear any ships to the Plantations which were not cleared on
 or before the 30th of September last, and we await an Order
 ITEM 78 in Council to that effect. Several ships laden with ordnance and
 1690/1 other stores for the King's service in the Plantations are thereby
 detained; and we submit that an exception should be made in their
 favour. *Signed*, G. Boothe, Rich. Temple, Jo. Werden, Robert
 Southwell, C. Godolphin. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 78.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 622

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 65-66

- Oct. 15. **1,281.** The inhabitants of St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Captain
 St. Johns. Stephen Akarman. I have received yours of 16 June, being the
 only letter received from you since I wrote to you on the affairs of
 ITEM 86 Newfoundland three years ago. I then sent home a petition to the
 1691 King, but received no answer owing to the death of Sir Richard
 Floyd. I then sent a second petition to the present King, which
 was delivered by my friend Mr. Abraham Searle, of Plymouth.
 Therein we earnestly desired a Governor, which is mightily wanted
 here, for our servants have become our masters and will do nothing
 but what they think convenient, so that without some speedy course
 taken this land will be ruined. We are still under great doubts
 and fears of the French, that our servants would assist them if they
 attacked us. As to the maintenance of a Governor, the inhabitants
 are willing to pay forty shillings per boat in fish, price current,
 which will be a suitable compensation for him to live upon; the
 fish to be paid on or before the 20th of August. The inhabitants
 are very willing to assist in raising fortifications, and our harbour
 may, with easy charge, be made almost impregnable. We have for
 our own security raised a small work according to the best of our
 judgments for our present defence, where we have a few guns; but
 we are in want of powder, shot, and other materials. I now intend
 home for London to appear before the King in Council, having had
 a ship and goods taken from me by a letter-of-marque belonging to
 London. I hope then to see you and give you a better account of
 our affairs. *Signed*, Wm. Strong, and by eight more, two of them with
 marks. 1 p. *Endorsed*, Read, 11 Jan., 1691-2. [*Colonial Papers,*
Vol. LXVI., No. 86.]

C.S.P. ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 623

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 67

Oct. 22. **1,283.** The same to the same. The Lords of Trade expect the attendance of some of the Commissioners this evening at five o'clock, upon the business of the trade to other parts of America than Virginia, Maryland and the West Indies. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 88.*]

ITEM 88
1591

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 624

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 68

Dec. 4. **1,287.** Charles Hawkins to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Enclosing answers to several queries submitted by them as to *Milford, Newfoundland.* *Signed,* Charles Hawkins. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed,* in Plymouth Sound.

ITEM 92

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 624

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 69-74

ITEM 92 I **1,287.** i. Answers to several heads of enquiry concerning Newfoundland. (1) From Renouse to Bonavista there are 261 planters, 149 women, 309 children, 1,331 servants. Winter-fishing lasts from the middle of September to the end of October, from which time till the end of March they wood, fell stocks, saw wood, and make oars, from Renouse to Bay Verd, and prepare for the summer voyage, which lasts from the first week in May to the third week in August. In Trinity Bay and Bonavista they make no winter voyage, but from September till May they wood and fur, and then fit out for their summer's fishing, which lasts from the middle of June to the 10th of August, the fish not coming sooner on that coast, though in greater abundance than to the southward. The charge for the outset of a boat with five men for the season is £100, so that 200 quintals of fish (which often they do not exceed) does but bring in their first expense. This year some have made 500, some 400, but most 300 quintals, and six hogsheads of train per boat. The difference may be imputed to the carefulness of the men. They fish a small distance from the shore in boats, built in the country, which, fully laden, will make out 9 quintals of cured fish, which may wait at least six weeks from the first taking before it is fit to be shipped. This year's fish has been generally sold for 12s. per quintal, but for some years past from 8s. to 10s. Train this year is £10 to £14 a ton. I do not find that the Western Charter was violated in any material way.

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 624-627

(CONTINUED) ITEM 92 I

(2) The Colony is unable to support itself. It has all its fishing craft and most of its provisions from England. New England sends provisions to about 300 tons yearly, which is brought in small vessels, which load refuse-fish for Barbados. (3) The planters do not destroy the woods, but have destroyed some of the Adventurers' boats, though so secretly as not to be discovered. All places, except St. Johns and Ferryland, are well furnished with wood to build landing-stages. (4) The planters do use the ships' room, but resign their place to the fishing ships when they come. (5) No damage is now done to stages by the by-boat-keepers, for the Adventurers lodge their stages, except the beds, which they break up and carry home for fuel. (6) The by-boat-keepers have no fishing craft from New England. (7) They have little sustenance from the land. In Trinity Bay and Bonavista they take £2000 value in furs, but little to the southward. (8) New England men import provisions from their own country and from the West Indies, which some invest in refuse-fish for Barbados, others in merchantable fish for Spain and Portugal, others for drapery and cordage, which are brought from England, others for wine, brandy, and oil, which they carry home. Servants have often stayed behind by reason of debt. (9) This year the planters employed 275 boats, 1,331 men, took 81,550 quintals of fish and made 325 tons of train. The planters sell their fish at the same price as the Adventurers, though at a greater charge by 30 per cent. (10) The New England men fish between their own coast and Nova Scotia, in small vessels of fifteen or twenty tons, carry it home to cure, and thence transport it to Bilbao where it is sold a dollar a quintal higher than Newfoundland fish, owing to its size. (11) This year there are no fishing ships; but their custom is for the master and company to have one third of the fish and train for their wages, paying no other charges than for boards and oars bought in the country. The allowance of provision is the same as in other voyages. (12) This year 88 sail of ships loaded 100,450 quintals of fish, of which 18 ships were for Cadiz, 6 for Alicant, 5 for Lisbon, 7 for Oporto, 23 for Bilbao, 14 for Barbados, 4 for the Western Islands, 3 for New England, and 8 for England. (13) No encouragement is given by masters for men to stay behind, nor did any stay last year. (14) The Western Charter is observed by all, so far as I could learn. (15) The French are best seated for fish and fur. They fish as we do, only they cure upon a beach and we upon flakes, which makes their fish more valuable by 3s. a quintal. They make generally 400 quintals of fish per boat. This year 14 sail were reported at Placentia, and 6 at St. Peters. They usually leave the country by the 20th of August. (16) There were in Placentia 250 inhabitants, and in St. Peters 220. The French merchants sell provisions to the planters at first cost besides the freight, and the planters sell their fish to them at 20 rials per quintal, for which they take payment in goods and money. (17) The French inhabitants employ themselves in wooding and furring in the winter. (18) I could not ascertain what quantity of fish the French take or at what charge. (19) The French begin their fishing voyage at the end of March and end the 20th of July, leaving at the end of August for their markets in Spain and Italy.

(CONTINUED) ITEM 92 I

(20) Since the war the French trade has decreased in the land, in what proportion is unknown. (21) The French have only Placentia fortified. It was taken in 1689 by a privateer Captain, Herman Williamson, with thirty-five men, which he landed eight miles from the place. He surprised and took the place by night, imprisoned the Governor and all the inhabitants for six weeks and then left it, lading his ship with plunder. He threw all his guns but five into the sea, and left those five at St. John's, for their Majesties' service, where they now are. In May following a privateer of 24 guns and 140 men came to Ferryland to take vengeance, but Williamson, who was there, so briskly engaged him that he left the place and went to Bay-bulls. There he plundered the inhabitants and took a New England ship and a Dartmouth Ketch. In August following another privateer of 30 guns and 200 men arrived at Ferryland, and took a London ship and two more vessels. This last May, it is reported, a Governor and two hundred men arrived at Placentia from France to fortify the place. Last year sixteen English sail were taken by the French on the coasts of Newfoundland and New England, this year two. (22) There were in Placentia seven Englishmen married to French women, who in peace held a friendly correspondency, but now none. (23) No foreigners fish upon the Eastern coast except the French. (24) There is no certain account of French trade upon the Bank. From Canada ten sail have yearly laden thence with furs. The French in time of peace never suffered us to trade with Indians. What commerce we had was directly with them. (25) No other nation trades here, so far as is known. (26) No further account can be given of the French trade, as there is no correspondency between them and us. The places inhabited by us have this year been supplied by our English merchants residing at Cadiz, Lisbon and Bilbao, with fifteen foreign bottoms, laden with provisions and linen cloth. The New England men have yearly carried hence to their own country from 100 to 150 seamen and fishermen, which have remained there to the damage of the adventurers and planters. *Signed*, Charles Hawkins. $7\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Endorsed*, Recd. at the Committee, 11 Jan. and 27 June, 1692.

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 75

Dec. 15. 1,293. Secretary of the Admiralty to William Blathwayt.
Admiralty. Forwarding a report by Captain Crawley, of H.M.S. *Reserve*, upon
 ITE 194 Newfoundland. *Signed*, J. Sotherne. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed*,

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 628

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 76-80 .

ITEM 94 I

1691/5

1,298. i. Answers to articles of enquiry from the Lords of Trade and Plantations. (1) The number of English planters, all included, is 1,560. They depend wholly on fishing in summer and getting firewood and building their houses in winter. (2) The Colony depends on provisions imported from the British Isles and New England. (3) There is wood enough to supply the fishing-trade in all the convenient harbours for time to come out of mind. The inhabitants do not damage the materials left behind by the Adventurers. (4) The inhabitants use only their own stages, and only occupy the places of the Adventurers if the Adventurers come not. (5) The boat-keepers do not destroy the Adventurers' stages, but the masters of the ships take them down and store them. (6) The boat-keepers have all their fishing craft from old England, and nowhere else, but their provisions from England, Ireland, and New England. (7) There is no possibility of living six miles from the coast, by reason of the timber and rocks and want of arable land. The Southern part of the country takes no beaver nor furs. A small unknown quantity is taken at Trinity and Bonavista. (8) The trade from New England is provisions, sugar and molasses, with which they purchase refuse-fish for the Caribbees. No wine or brandy is imported; they are not debauched with rum: but fishing night and day they want liquor to enliven them against the cold. (9) The inhabitants have caught 95,900 quintals of fish. They employ 74 boats and 1,012 servants. They cannot afford fish so cheap as the Adventurers, the latter having an advantage of 30 or 40 *per cent.*; yet the inhabitants sell at the same rate as the Adventurers. (10) There is no fishing trade from New England on this coast. It is said that the fishing trade in New England decays owing to French privateers. (11) There have been no fishing ships from England since the war, and all fish taken has been taken (with few exceptions) by the planters. (12) About fifty-three sack ships have sailed for Spanish and Portuguese ports with fish, and eight for British ports with train. There are 218 stages, which are yearly repaired by the inhabitants. (13) No men have been left behind in the country since the war, for there have been no ships. (14) No known part of the Western Charter is violated except the rinding of trees, which is done by all alike including the Adventurers. (15) The French trade for furs, catch fish by Adventurers and inhabitants, and in all things do as we do. (16) There is said to be a fort and families in Placentia, but I cannot say what encouragement is given to planting. (17) The French planters lade ships with fish, and in the winter cut firing and repair their houses; they have a governor and about 150 soldiers. (18) We cannot ascertain what quantity of fish they catch, nor their rates and prices. (19) They come to the Coast five weeks sooner than we, and leave it a month earlier for Marseilles, Genoa and Leghorn. (20) The French trade has decreased since the war. (21) I cannot ascertain what forts the French have. (22) There is no commerce of the English with the French, nor do any English live among the French. (23) No foreigners fish on the Eastern coast. (24) I met no ships on the Bank nor on the coast adjoining, nor can hear any account of any. (25) The French can be disturbed only by force of arms. (26) No nations but the English and French have commerce with Newfoundland. (27) I can obtain no further particulars at present. 3 pp.

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 81-82

ITEM 94 II 1,293. ii. Table of the harbours in Newfoundland with the distances between them. 1 p.

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 629

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 83-84

ITEM 94 III 1,293. iii. Table of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, the quantity of fish and train made by them, and the ports to which the produce is exported. 2 pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI, Nos. 94, 94 i-iii.*]

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 629

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 85

May 25. Admiralty. 1,296. Secretary of Admiralty to John Povey. A convoy is ready to proceed to Newfoundland. Has the Council of Trade any orders for it? Signed, J. Sotherne. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 95.*]

ITEM 95

1691-5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 630

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 86-87

Aug. 1,303. Sir Robert Robinson to William Blathwayt. I framed a map of Newfoundland. The trade of the place is most important to England, employing 300 vessels, 9,000 seamen, and making gains of £300,000 a year. The Dutch employ many ships in Placentia, and about 100 on the Main Bank. If they should at this time seize our ports and secure St. Johns, Ferryland and Havre du Grace, they will easily command the whole country, and beat us out of the trade for ever; and this they may easily do. I advised King Charles to have a fort in each place. The French have one. Signed, Robt. Robinson. A rambling statement. 1 p. Endorsed, Aug., 1693. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 96.*]

ITEM 96

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 631

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 88

Nov. 8. **1,307.** Secretary of the Admiralty to John Povey. Forwarding copies of accounts received from the Commander of the Newfoundland convoy. *Signed, J. Sotherne.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Annexed,*
ITEM 97
1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 631

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 89-90

ITEM 97 II **1,807.** ii. Account of the number of the inhabitants, number of fishing ships, fish and train made in Newfoundland, and the ports to which the produce is shipped. *2 pp.*
1691-5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 631

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 91-96

ITEM 97 III **1,807.** iii. Replies to the heads of enquiry as to Newfoundland. (1) The number of English planters, all souls included, is 1,843. (8) The inhabitants have caught 104,670 quintals of fish, employing 303 boats and 1,098 servants. (10) There have been 59 fishing ships from England this year from 60 to 250 tons, with 1,100 men in pay. They caught 66,000 quintals. *The remainder of the 26 answers are practically identical with those given under date of 15 December, 1692. 3 pp. Endorsed, Recd. 3rd Nov., 1693. Abstract read 18 July, '94. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 97, 97i.-iii.]*
1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 631-632

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 97-101

1694.
Jan. 25. **1,315.** Certain arguments set forth by Sir Robert Robinson in favour of settling a government in Newfoundland. There used to be a Governor in Charles I.'s time, who made the French pay toll for fishing; but afterwards the place became vicious and debauched for want of a Governor, and there was and is great waste of timber for want of regulations. A Governor could be supported at little burden to the community, with advantage to its order and security. *Large sheet. A long rambling statement. Endorsed, Recd. 25 Jan., 1693-4. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 99.]*
ITEM 99

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 633

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 102.

Nov. 15. 1,329. Captain Christopher Hogge to Lords of Trade and
 Bay of Bulls, Plantations. I enclose my reply to your enquiries as to New-
 Newfoundland foundland. The weather has been so thick and foggy that I could
 ITEM 101 give you no better account. Signed, Chr. Hogge. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Enclosed,

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 103-106

ITEM 101 I 1,329. I. Answers to heads of enquiry as to Newfoundland.
 1691/5 (1.) The planters in Newfoundland number 1,000, all
 souls included. (2.) They are obliged to import all
 subsistence. (3.) They do not destroy the woods, and
 there is plenty of timber left in proper places. (4.) They
 do make use of ships' rooms, in the ships' absence, and
 so force them to hire room. (5.) The boat-keepers
 and inhabitants do great damage to stages. (6.) They
 have no fishing craft from New England. (7.) They
 have little or no sustenance from the land. (8.) The
 Adventurers and inhabitants together employ 1,000
 boats, and sent home last year 100,000 quintals of fish
 and 1,000 tons of train-oil. (12.) About 100 ships'
 men are left behind yearly. (15.) The French number
 about 800 souls. (20.) Placentia is well fortified, and
 the harbour made almost impregnable. *The remainder
 of the answers are practically the same as under date of
 15 December, 1692. 4 pp. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI.,
 Nos. 101, 101 i.]*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 107.

Feb. 28. 1,331. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition
 Kensington. of Hugh Redman to Lords of Trade and Plantations for report.
 ITEM 102 Signed, John Nicholas. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Annexed,

1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 636

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 108.

ITEM 102 I 1,831. i. Petition of Hugh Redman to the King. For many years I have been a great trader to Newfoundland, paying £10,000 into your customs annually; but in these last two years I have lost £18,000, chiefly in Newfoundland, owing to the French. Having a plantation and servants there I beg to be made Governor. *Copy.* 1 p.
1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 636

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 109-110.

ITEM 102 II 1,831. ii. Reasons for appointing a Governor in Newfoundland. The value of the trade, and the necessity for organizing defence against the French, who have a Governor, all of which is set forth at length. 2 pp. *The whole endorsed, Recd. 2 March, 1694 5. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 102, 102 I.-II.]*
1691/5

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 636

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 111

March 14. 1,333. William Bridgeman to William Blathwayt. Forwarding
Admiralty. the report of the Commodore of the Newfoundland Squadron upon
ITEM 104 Newfoundland. *Signed, Wm. Bridgeman. ½ p. Endorsed, Recd.*
1691/5 19 March, 1694-5, Read 4 July, 1695. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., No. 104.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 636

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 112

July 2. 1,355. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Trumbull. We enclose memorials as to New York, St. Christopher's, Newfoundland and the African Company, as desired. *Signed, Tankerville, Ph. Meadows, John Locke, A. Hill. 1 p. Annexed,*

ITEM 105
1697

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 113-117

ITEM 105 I 1,355. i. Memorial as to St. Christopher's. Setting forth the disputes of the English and French over the Island since the treaty of Breda in July, 1667 to 1686. 11 pp.

1697

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the African Company, 29 June, 1697. Relating damage done to the settlements in the Gambia from 1686 to 1688; the capture and destruction of Fort James on the Gambia in 1695 and the plunder of Sierre Leone in the course of the war. We hope that the French may be excluded from trading to those parts, having no factory there. 1½ pp.

Memorial as to New York. A brief summary of the attempts of the French to gain the Five Nations, and their encroachments to gain the beaver-trade from 1684 to 1696. 4 pp.

Memorial as to Newfoundland. Recounting the attacks of the French upon the island in 1694 and 1696. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI., Nos. 105, 105 i.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 118

July 6. 1,356. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary Whitehall. Trumbull. Forwarding memorials relating to Jamaica, and to Nova Scotia and New England, for the use of the Plenipotentiaries at the Hague. *Signed, J. Bridgewater, Tankerville, Ph. Meadows, John Locke, Abr. Hill. ½ p. Enclosed,*

ITEM 106
1697

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 68, pp. 119-120.

ITEM 106 I 1,356. r. Memorial respecting Jamaica. The damage done
1697 by the French in Jamaica during the present war
is computed at £450,000. Our own attempt upon
Hispaniola in 1695 had little success. Since 1687 the
French Governor of Hispaniola has forbidden the
inhabitants of Jamaica to fish for turtle, as they used, in
the Isle des Vaches, which is accounted a hardship. 1 p.

Memorial respecting New England and Nova Scotia.
Accadie was ceded to the French in 1670, but nevertheless
the Governor of New York claimed the country from
Pentagout to the River St. Croix. In 1688 the French
and Indians made raids on the Eastern frontier of New
England. In 1690 Sir William Phips took Port Royal,
which was shortly after retaken by the French. Since
that time the country has remained open. In 1696 the
French took and destroyed Pemaquid, whereupon the
inhabitants fled. 2½ pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXVI.,
Nos. 106, 106 r.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 643-644

C.O. 1, vol. 68, p. 121

ITEM 107 July 9. 1,357. Council of Trade and Plantations to Mr. Secretary
Whitehall. Trumbull. Forwarding a statement of the damage done by the
1697 French to the Hudson's Bay Company from 1688 to 1696. ½ p.
Annexed,

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 644

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 27-28

ITEM 8 III 1510. III. An account of the stages, rooms, trainfats, ships,
1680 and men employed in St. John's and Bay of Bulls, with
number of horses and planters—35 inhabitants in all.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 29-30

ITEM 8 IV 1510. IV. Account of the inhabitants in St. John's and Queue
1680 de Vide, 39 men, 18 wives, 17 sons, 14 daughters, 6
women servants, men servants, 200 in winter, and 93 in
summer. (*N.B.—A large proportion of the names are
Devonshire names.*)

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 46, p. 31

ITEM 8 V 1510. V. A list of fishing ships in Newfoundland—24 in all,
1680 with the exception of one or two Spanish vessels, ex-
clusively from Plymouth, Teignmouth, Topsham, and
Dartmouth.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 32-33

ITEM 8 VI 1510. VI. Account of the sackships in St. John's harbour, 30
1680 ships from divers ports, 2,410 tons, 331 men, and 122
guns.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 34-35
 ITEM 8 VII 1510. vii. "A list of the harbours and fishing coves between
 1680 Cape de Race and Backelive, which is the nether part of
 Bay of Consumption."

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 46, p. 36
 ITEM 8 VIII 1510. viii. Copy of a letter from Rennooes, dated 29 July 1680,
 1680 giving particulars of fishing at Trepassy, average catch of
 the ships, movements of the Admiral, damage done in
 St. Mary's by the English last winter. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 37
 ITEM 8 IX 1510. ix. Declaration signed by six men of St. John's harbour
 1680 that they had seen the master of the ship Katherine
 cast his press stones out of his ship into the harbour
 contrary to His Majesty's orders and to the damage of
 the port. Dated 9th August 1680.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 38-44
 ITEM 8 X 1510. x. Inquiries made by Sir Robert Robinson, Commander
 1680 of Her Majesty's frigate Assistance in answer to the heads
 given to him by the Lords of Trade and Plantations:—
 (1.) Numbers of population given above. The people
 live from 1st May to 1st November by fishing, and in
 the winter by sawing, board-making, fowling, and
 furring.
 (2.) They are not able to support themselves, but
 obtain their provisions from England, Ireland, France,
 and New England.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 601

(CONTINUED) ITEM 8 X

- (3.) The inhabitants make no destruction of wood, but last year some new settlers spoiled the stages. Timber abounds except at St. John's, where, owing to the number that resort thither, it must be brought from a distance.
- (4.) The planters take their fishing places, good or bad, as the Adventurers do, and desire not maliciously to obstruct the Adventurers anywhere.
- (5.) The byboat-keepers make little or no spoil of the Adventurers' stages, but generally the fishermen themselves first and the planters afterwards, but this does not force them to come two months earlier to repair them, as represented. They could not come a month earlier than they do, and generally they come later and later every year.
- (6.) The boat-keepers have a supply of provisions, clothing and fishing necessaries from England, Ireland, France, and New England.
- (7.) Planters cannot live far from the waterside because of their employment in fishing. There is a little arable and pasture but fishing is more profitable. The French monopolise the fur trade.
- (8.) There is trade with New England, sugar, bread, tobacco, and rum.
- (9.) The boats and catch of the inhabitants is given above. They cannot afford to sell their fish cheaper than the Adventurers, for they pay more for their materials, &c.
- (10.) The New England men fish on their own coast but not in Newfoundland; and their fishing decays owing to French interference.
- (11 and 12.) Are answered by the returns.
- (13.) Masters allow their men to stay behind, and more stay every year, some of whom are taken to New England.
- (14.) The Western Charter is little regarded and its rules neglected till the men-of-war arrive.
- (15.) The French far exceed us in the land and on the sea in ships. They are fortified and have a government, have better fishing grounds, and better organisation than the English.
- (16.) There may be 80 families in Placentia and several families in each of the many harbours in Fortune Bay. No inhabitants in St. Mary's.
- (17.) The French have few plantations and live like the English in the winter.
- (18.) The French carry on their trade with less expense and therefore with greater gain.
- (19.) About Placentia ships come far earlier, 1st February, and leave sooner, elsewhere the French season is the same as ours.
- (20.) The French rather increase than decrease, making better voyages than we do.
- (21.) There is a fort at Placentia and one at St. Peter's which is supplied annually by a French man-of-war.
- (22.) Several English live among the French and in good accord, but there is no correspondence between the planters of the two nations.
- (23.) There is no such thing on the coast.
- (24.) The French trade increases greatly on the bank of Canada, but an account of their ships must be sought at the ports of France.
- (25.) The Biscayans fish to north of Bonavista, and with the French, but not with us.

3½ pp. *Endorsed*, Recd. 11 October 1680. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XLVI., Nos. 8, 8 r.-x.]

C.O. 1, vol. 52, p. 143

Aug. 18. **1201.** Monsieur Brucy to Major Baxter, commanding at Orange.
 Montreal. I hear from Sieur Salvage that you are resolved to bring certain
 French vagabonds to justice, among others one Villeroy, at present in
 ITEM 65 your territory, who has carried off a considerable sum of money, as
 1683 you will see by a certified copy signed by the General. I beg you
 therefore to see justice done. *Signed, Brucy. Subscribed in a
 different hand: This money was paid by my orders. 1½ pp. With
 address, endorsement, and seal. [Col. Papers, Vol. LI., No. 65.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 478

C.O. 1, vol. 52, p. 144.

ITEM 98 **1256.** Sir Leoline Jenkins to the Governors of the Plantations.
 1683 Circular. The French Ambassador having presented the enclosed
 memorial to the King, I am instructed to send you a copy. The
 King is aware that your respect for treaties will have led you to
 show all severity to pirates, so if any of those complained of by
 the French Ambassador come into your power you will prosecute
 them with the utmost rigour of the law, and report that you have
 done so. *Signed, L. Jenkins. 1½ pp. Copy of the memorial
 referred to:—Several French ships on their way to Newfoundland
 have lately been pillaged while on their voyage to Newfoundland
 by a ship of six patararoes and no cannon, the captain and company
 English. Sir L. Jenkins is begged to see that orders be sent to
 the Colonies not to harbour this ship. 1 p. Entered in Entry
 Book only. [Col. Papers, Vol. LI., No. 98, and Col. Entry Bk.,
 Vol. XCVII., pp. 94-96.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 495-496

C.O. 1, vol. 55, p. 208

ITEM 56 II 1907. II. Estimate of fitting out ten boats, and cost of a ship according to the usual custom of the adventurers. Total cost, 984*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* Total profit, 1,350*l.* Net profit, 365*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* 2 pp. *Endorsed as the foregoing.*

1684

C.S.P., 1681#1685, p. 710

C.O. 1, vol. 55, p. 209

ITEM 56 III 1907. III. Cost of fitting out two boats of five men. Total cost, 268*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.* Value of produce, 216*l.* Loss, 52*l.* 15*s.* *Endorsed as the foregoing.*

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 710

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 210-211

ITEM 56 IV 1907. IV. List of the fishing ships at each port in Newfoundland. *Thirty-six ships, all from Devonshire ports, except five from Poole and one from Piscataqua, whose Captain has a Devonshire name.* 2 pp. *Endorsed as the foregoing.*

1684

C.SP., 1681-1685, p. 710

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 212-215

ITEM 56 V 1907. v. List of the sack-ships loaded at the several ports of Newfoundland. Sixty-nine ships. The great majority from Devonshire ports, but eight from New England. 2 pp. *Endorsed as the foregoing.*

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 710

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 216-217

ITEM 56 VI 1907. vi. List of boats, men, stages, and catch of fish at the several ports of Newfoundland. 2 pp.

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 710

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 218-219

ITEM 56 VII 1907. vii. Numbers of the English planters at each port in Newfoundland. 197 men, 177 women, 199 children, 1,452 servants, 304 boats. 2 pp. *Endorsed.* Read 27 October '84. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., Nos. 56, 56 I.-VII.*]

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 710

(CONTINUED) ITEM 56

la Barre made the same attempt as this Governor, on which, at the complaint of the Indians, I fixed the royal arms on all their castles. He speaks of the Treaty of Neutrality which he has violated by attacking the Senecas. I will not hear of peace until he leaves things as he found them when he assumed the Government, demolishes the forts, restores goods taken from the English, and returns his Indian prisoners. I hear that he has sent some of the last to France. It is very important that they should be returned; the Indians have specially asked me to request it. If done, it will be such a tie to them that they will never forsake us. There are now fourteen or fifteen hundred of them up and down Canada who will do a great deal of mischief, for they are a dangerous enemy in these woody countries. If the King has any regard for the beaver trade or for any part of America besides that which is at our doors, now is the time to act, for what is concluded now will hold for ever. Boundaries should not be decided till a full description of the country is before him, but the beaver trade should be opened to both nations, and things left as they were until 1685 or 1686. Whatever happens, forts must be built and men must be sent from Europe. We can carry on the war with Connecticut, the Jerseys and four or five hundred men from England to help us, and with some men and money from the other Colonies. The Governor of Canada brags that I am recalled for helping the Indians. I have given you a true account of everything. *Signed, Tho. Dongan. 2 pp. Endorsed. 22 Jan. 87-8. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 56.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 120

Nov. 6. 1501. John Spragge to [William Blathwayt]. I enclose some papers left with me by Judge Palmer. I am certain that no answer to De la Barre's letter of 1684 was sent to Sir John Werden and hope it is with you. If so, pray let it be produced with the others. *Signed, J. Spragge. Holograph. ½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 58.]*

ITEM 58
1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 464

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 121

Nov. 11. 1507. Samuel Pepys to William Blathwayt. Captain Crofts being ordered home from Virginia to answer to the complaints of Lord Howard of Effingham, it is unnecessary for me to offer any report on the case to the Lords of Trade. But as Lord Howard should have the opportunity of justifying himself against the complaints of Captains Crofts and Allen, I enclose you extracts containing those complaints from Captain Allen's letters. *Signed, S. Pepys. 1 p. Endorsed. Read 1 Dec. 87. Annexed,*

ITEM 60
1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 465

C.O. 1, vol. 60, p. 31

ITEM 67 Oct. 12. 904. List of papers delivered to Sir Edmund Andros, with
1686 his receipt for the same. *Signed, E. Andros. 1 p. Endorsed.*
 [*Col. Papers, Vol. LVIII., No. 67, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol.*
 LXXIII., p. 315.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 256

C.O. 1, vol. 60, pp. 32-34

ITEM 80 925. The President and Council of New England to Lords of
1686 Trade and Plantations. Among your queries, we find several
 relating to the trade of this country, which we have referred to
 merchants and gentlemen of experience, whose report we shall
 receive in a few days. The many commodious ports in these parts
 have greatly encouraged a private and prohibited trade, but we
 have reduced the delivering ports to a number which will check
 former frauds and abuses. Several ships have been seized and
 condemned of late. On 23 June last the President and certain of
 the Council went to the Narragansett Country and appointed
 officers, justices, and courts for the suppression of disorders and of
 violent intrusions thereon. The militia are also settled, and it is
 hoped that by this and other measures, the country will soon be
 subdued and settled. Three towns are already laid out, and named
 Rochester, Feversham, and Bedford. All seems likely to go well
 there if the unreasonable pretensions of the town of Warwick do
 not give new discouragement. To avoid this, the proprietors met
 the people of Warwick, and after making many rational proposals,
 suggested the reference of the question of boundaries to such
 indifferent persons as the President and the Governor of Rhode
 Island should appoint. The men of Warwick, however, who have
 always been very turbulent, refuse these proposals. We mention
 this at the request of the Proprietors, in case any complaint should
 reach you from Warwick. The Governments of Rhode Island and
 Connecticut are preparing addresses on the King respecting the
 writs of *Quo Warranto* served upon them. We recommend that
 they be united under the same Government, or, at least, that a free
 commerce be continued. They have always been nourished by us,
 and they depend on us not only for supplies, but for manufactures
 of all kinds, so that to divide them from us to lay restraint on trade
 would be ruinous to all. We have been pressed to bring to your
 notice the injuries done to some of our fishermen by Mons. Bergier
 three years since. Eight ketches were seized while fishing under
 the licence and protection of Mons. La Vallière, who was once
 accounted proprietor, and by the acknowledgment of Messieurs de
 Frontenac and de la Barre. The poor people are ruined by the
 loss. The differences with the French as to rights of fishing are
 in urgent need of settlement.

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 260-262

(CONTINUED) ITEM 80

Captain Palmer, Judge of the Admiralty Court of New York, and now employed by Colonel Dongan to visit Pemaquid, has seized a quantity of Malaga wine imported in a ship belonging to this Government, which was landed and lying at Penobscot, a port in the tract which was made over to the French by the Treaty of Breda. Mons. de Castine, in whose charge the wine was, resents this seizure, we are told, as a violation of the Treaty, whereas Captain Palmer justifies his action by a grant made by King Charles II. to his present Majesty in 1665, and because the wine had not paid duty in England according to the Act of Parliament. Some of the people here, who have always maintained a friendly commerce with the French in these eastern ports, have made complaint, but it is for Colonel Dongan rather than for us to hear it, and if he fail to satisfy them, they will, presumably, address the King. Meanwhile we are apprehensive that this occurrence may bring on hostilities with the French, the seizure of our vessels, and the interruption of trade on the coast. Captain Anthony Haywood has complained that a ship owned by him was seized by Bartholomew Sharpe, a supposed pirate, and carried into Bermuda. We have referred his complaint to the Governor of Bermuda. The original returns received from him and from the Island we have transmitted to you. We have done our best for Mr. Ratcliff. We suppose that his expectations exceeded your intentions and orders, which were that we should assign him a maintenance out of the revenue. There is at present nothing in the Treasury, and from the first foundation of the Colony, ministers have been solely dependent on the voluntary contributions of their hearers. On examination, we find that the constant weekly contribution of Mr. Ratcliff's church has never been less than forty shillings. As his auditors increase, so will his maintenance. At present, however, we can make no augmentation, for on assuming the Government we found the Treasury empty, and all the laws for raising revenue expired. It is difficult to meet the current expenses of Government, and we beg that this may be represented to the King. Signed, For the President and Council, Joseph Dudley. *3½ closely written pages. Endorsed. Recd. 21 Oct. Read 23 Oct. 1686. [Col. Papers, Vol. LVIII., No. 80, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., pp. 335-339.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 80-81

1687.

Aug. 31. 1413. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the Earl of Sunderland. Last week Captain Francis Nicholson was sworn of the Council as was ordered, and on the 25th inst. the proclamation against pirates and the Declaration of Indulgence was published. Three men have lately been apprehended here for piracy, but on trial have been acquitted. I have lately received letters from Governor Dongan advising me of an incursion of the French upon the Indians on this side the lake. This is of great import to all the neighbouring Colonies. I hear that Mons. Miniell is lately come from France to be Governor of Nova Scotia or Acadia in place of Mons. Perrot, who is going home, that the frigate which brought him is to stay on the coast, and that a fort is to be erected at Port Royal. Some fortification is much needed here, that in Castle Island being very small, and unfitted to lodge a garrison. I therefore intend to make some lodgments in a convenient place at the south end of the town, called Fort Hill, very proper to command the town and its approaches by land and sea. I have sent home the accounts of the Colony, with some suggestions as to the best means of increasing the revenue, if the King will sanction them. I have also sent a report on Richard Wharton's claim to lands at Pojebscot and on the claims to the King's province. *Signed, E. Andros. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 20A.]*

ITEM 20 A

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p, 422

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 82-84

ITEM 26 I 1424. i. Propositions of the Oneidas' Sachems to the Mayor and Aldermen of Albany, 3 September 1687. Present: P. Schuyler, Mayor; D. Wessels, Recorder; Adr. Gerritse, Lovinus van thaek, Hend. Cuyler, Alb. Rykman, aldermen. The Sachems announce that they have delivered six prisoners, taken by mistake a hundred miles from Virginia, to Robert Livingston. The Mayor answered: You do well to restore these prisoners, but if you had kept your covenant as honest men you would have been spared this trouble. It is false that you took them a hundred miles from Virginia. Lord Effingham has told us that you took them from the Wayneake Indian town, where you made an attack on their fort, and robbed and plundered several Englishmen's houses, threw the feathers out of the beds, and carried away the tickings. Here is witness against you (shewing them a pair of women's red stockings and a child's cap that they had brought with them). We assure you that but for the Governor, the people of Virginia would have made war on you long ago, which would have been a hundred times worse than the French; and you may be sure that unless you forbear, the Governor will be as good as his word, will dig up the axes, give one to the Governor of Virginia, and join with him against you. Then you will pay once for all. So remember what the Governor said, and make haste to send the Indian boy whom you stole like a prisoner from the friends that are in covenant with you in Virginia. If you want to shew your courage, do so against the French your enemies, not against your friends.

1687

The Indians replied that the boy was delivered to the general of the Senecas, but that they would send for him, and they promised not to go near the English plantations for the future. *Signed, Robt. Livingston. 2½ pp. Endorsed. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., Nos. 26, 26r.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 429-430

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 85

ITEM 27

Major Peter Schuyler to Governor Dongan.

1687

[New-York Papers, B. II. 7.]

7th Sep^r 1687.

The River Indians that went with our people this spring to Ottowawa being come home by land from Canida have taken the opportunity now while the Justices are together at the Sessions, to examine them about all transactions at Canida, since they were compell'd to be in the fight, and they among other things tell us that the Twichtwicks, Ottawawas and other four nations of Indians were verry unwilling to proceed in the warr against the Sinnekes, and went straight home as soon as the fight was over, with an intention not to come back to assist the french, soe that it is very probable they will hearken to a peace with the Sinnekes as Your Excell: is intended, and when the said River Indians came to MonRoyal in Company with the Onnagonque Indians¹ that had been in the engagement received a great deal of kindnesse of them, who declared there great dislike of the french warring with the Sinnekes—and especially of the french abuseing of our people; They inform us further that by all there discourse it would be no hard matter to perswade them to come here being about fourscore men in a fort neer Quebeck and thirty men of the same nation of Onnagonques neer MonRoyall, they putt our Indians upon the way hither giving them provisions as much as carried them to a Castle of Pennokook Indians,² where they wanted for nothing, They gave us such assurance of the said Indians inclination to come hither, that we were once resolv'd to send some of our Indians with belts of Wampum to that Castle of Pennokook who would send some of there Indians to the Onnagonques at Canida, but afterwards considering that it would be more safe and prudent to advertise Your Excell: of a businesse of such import, have upon mature deliberation sent Mr Marte Gerritse downe expresse with three of the Indians to give to your Excell: a full information of all affares, and told the Indians to make provision ready against they come up— The said River Indians when at Canid lodged in the Maquaa Castle and found some of them rather inclined to come hither than stay there, but we referr Your Excell^e to the Indians, who will inform your Excell: of all and how the french put the arms at Onyagaro ettc—

The various reports that com dayly makes us consider in what posture our place is off defence, we know not what design the french may have, and it is certain this place must be the general Rendezvous of the County, and therefore we pray your Excell: orders and advice in that affare, and that the County may be required to assist us. We have had also discourse with the rest of the justices, concerning the farmers bringing in wheat and other provisions before winter, which they very well approve off, and we pray your Excell: to sent an order that no men may be suffered to go from hence, since we find some would willingly absent themselves, we have no more to add not doubting but Your Excell: is mindeful of our poor people at Canida whose wives and children suffer by the captivity and request of me dayly to signify itt to Your Excell^e I remain

Your Excell: most humble and

most obedient servant

(signed).

PIETER SCHUYLER—

BRODHEAD, vol. III, p. 482

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 86-88

ITEM 27 I 1,427. i. Examination of three river Indians who went with
1687 Macgregory, were taken prisoners and escaped from Montreal. We were taken prisoners by from two to three hundred French, besides Indians. We were asked where we were going, and answered that we were going to fetch beaver. The French said that we had no business in their lands, but should go to the war with them, and in spite of our protests forced us to go, threatening to kill us. Two Christians and four Indians were then put aboard a barque, two left at the landing, and the rest carried along with the army. The Indians marched in front and the French in rear, till at a small creek the Senecas opened fire, and the French fired back. The French would have had the Ottawas and other distant Indians help them to make a fort, but they refused, saying that the French had done them injury by taking prisoners the men who had come to trade with them; and with that they went away and left the French. The French, after building a fort at Onygra, left four hundred men there, returned to Montreal. The Christian prisoners there encouraged us, saying that we should soon be set at liberty, but we were separated from them and not allowed to speak to them, and the Christians were sent to Quebec. We were told that we must stay at Montreal, but the Onangonques asked to take us with them, and then bade us to escape. They told us they did not like the war, and would go no further with it; and so we escaped as they had bidden us. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., Nos. 27, 27i.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 431

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 89

ITEM 28 5^{thly} That the said French and Indyan upon their going towards said Onjagra did also
1687 meet with Captⁿ Macgregory with his troop consisting in 29. Xtians 6. Indians and 8. prisoners, that said French and Indians there being in number about 1500. did also (by threatning to kill and putt to the sword ettc) take the said Captⁿ Macgregory and company prisoners, whereof the Examinants Dyrick van der Heyden was one of the Partie, who declares that all their goods and merchandizes were also plundered by said French, which hee the said Exam^t by computation would have purchased to that Troop eight or nine thousand Beavers.

BRODHEAD, vol. III, p. 437

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 90-98

ITEM 29 I 1,429. i. Governor Denonville to Governor Dongan. Ville-
 1687 marie, Montreal, 21 August 1687. Your letters to me
 on my arrival encouraged me to think that we should
 live on the best understanding possible, but events have
 shown that your intentions do not correspond with your
 fair words. You remember that in that letter you
 asked me that all disputes should be referred to the
 Kings, our masters; your subsequent letters prove to
 me that you received my letter of compliance with your
 request. Yet while you give me these civilities, you
 give orders and signed passports to send trading canoes
 to Michillimaquinac, where no Englishman has ever set
 foot, and where the French have been established more
 than sixty years. I say nothing of the proceedings or
 intrigues of your people by your orders in exciting all
 the savage tribes to revolt against us, nor of your efforts
 to make the Iroquois declare war against us. Your
 traders from Albany have published them widely enough,
 and your presents of arms and ammunition made for
 this purpose last year put an end to all doubt on the
 matter, even if I had no other proof. You might have
 behaved better towards the subjects of a King whose
 bread you ate for long, and who treated you well enough
 to merit a better return. What pains have you not
 taken to prevent the Senecas from restoring to me the
 Ottawa and Huron prisoners which they took treacher-
 ously last year. What goings to and fro through you
 and your merchants to hinder the restoration of them.
 I confess that I did not expect such proceedings on your
 part. They will not be approved by the King of Eng-
 land, nor will he be pleased to hear that when I summon
 the Iroquois to make satisfaction for their violence, you
 forbid them with threats to obey. Three years ago you
 made use of them for war against the French. You took
 great pains to provide them with arms and ammunition
 beyond what they asked of you, and more than that you
 promised them a reinforcement of men against the
 French. Lately you have pushed your ill-will still
 further by sending two parties to Michillimaquinac to
 drive us from thence and take possession, contrary to
 your promise to take no steps until the matter had been
 settled by our masters. Finally, the Iroquois, besides
 refusing to meet me, have committed robbery and plunder
 upon us, and insult our missionaries daily, not only those
 who are actually among them, but also those whom they
 have driven away after twenty years' residence in their
 villages. You have had little respect for the Treaty of
 Neutrality. Pray read it attentively, and you will see
 how anxious are the two Kings to preserve friendly
 relations between their subjects, meaning that the

(CONTINUED) ITEM 29 I

enemies of your nation shall be the enemies of both. Were you not more influenced by the avarice of your traders than by the desire to execute your master's orders, I should doubtless have received before now some proof of your wish to fulfil this treaty, whereby you are forbidden to offer asylum or protection to tribes hostile to the French, or to provide them with arms. Yet I know that since the treaty was published both these things have been done, and by your orders. I have reason indeed to complain of you and beware of you.

I received your letter of 11 June (*see next abstract*), on my return from the campaign against the Senecas. You send me a copy of the Treaty of Neutrality. I send you one likewise; all that remains to be done is to execute it punctually. To that end you must cease to protect and receive the enemies of this Colony, and keep your word of last year that all disputes over boundaries shall be referred to our masters. You must also abstain from all expeditions against our settlements, most of which were in existence long before Albany, and long before Manhattan had heard of Iroquois and Ottawas. When you first took up your government, were not the French missionaries among all the Five Nations of the Iroquois? The heretic traders have caused nearly all of them to be expelled, which is not honourable to your government. Only three years ago most of them were obliged to go; only the two fathers Lamberville endured insults and ill-treatment caused by your traders. Is it not true that your sole endeavour was to make them abandon their mission? You remember that last year you made it your official duty to advise them to withdraw on the pretext that I was about to declare war against the Onandagas. Why did you expect war, if not because you had forbidden them to restore the prisoners which I demanded of them, and they surrendered to me? You foresaw the war, by the war which you have urged the Senecas to wage against me. Events are easily foreseen in this way.

I am surprised at the passage in your letter wherein you say that the King of England has a juster claim than the King of France to the posts which we occupy. It is sufficient refutation of your mischievous reasoning to say that you are ill-read in the maps of the country, and even worse in the points of the compass. I must ask you how long have we held these forts, and were they discovered by you or by us, and who holds possession of them now? Then read the 5th article of the Treaty of Neutrality, and judge if you had any right to send an armed force against Michillimaquinac. I send you copy of your letter with each article answered, so need say no more. Finally, let me tell you that I am keeping your officer, Mr. Gregory, and all the members of your pretended expedition, having been arrested

(CONTINUED) ITEM 29 I

in French parts. My first idea was to send them back, but knowing that you gave your help and protection to the Iroquois, and provided them with arms and ammunition contrary to the Treaty of Neutrality, I have resolved to keep them all until you execute that treaty. I cannot but treat you as an enemy since you uphold my enemies. I can only add that I shall regulate my conduct by your own, and that the responsibility for the execution of the treaty shall rest with you. You pretend that the Iroquois are your subjects: I do not agree, but our masters shall decide. But be they subjects or not, as soon as they are become our enemies they should also be yours; and if you help them I must look upon you as an enemy, and use the right to make prisoners feel what you would reserve for us. I await your assurance that you do not employ the Iroquois to make war upon us. Let us obey our masters' orders and live on good terms. I am ready to do so, but I am not a man who allows tricks to be played on me. I return you Anthony Lespinard, your bearer, and await your resolutions as to the prisoners. *Signed, Le M. de Denonville. French. 6 pp. Endorsed. Read to his Majesty, 30 Octob. 1687. Translated in New York Documents III., 466-468.*

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 99-105

ITEM 29 II ^{1,429.} ii. *Gouverneur de Denonville's answer to Governor Dongan's letter of 20 June. 1. I shall punctually observe the Treaty of Neutrality; if you do the same we shall work together well. But you go the wrong way when you put forward claims which we decided were to be settled by our masters. You are wrong to call the Iroquois your Indians. You must leave things as you found them when you came. The Five Nations have been ours for twenty years in virtue of various reasons, notably the residence of our missionaries among them in spite of the discouragement of your traders. 2. You have no right to wage war for the purpose of extending your boundaries and claim free trade with the Indians till those boundaries shall be settled. 3. You are evidently very ill-informed as to the situation of the distant Indians. 4. As to the removal of Indians to Canada, you ought to know that our missionaries have laboured among them more than eighty years. I am surprised that you do not know that when New York was Dutch and heretic our missionaries found protection there. Is it possible that now, when the country is under a Catholic King, you are scandalised at the labours of these missionaries? I have more reason to be astonished that you should have sent Christians to debauch our Christian Indians. 5. I willingly believe that you have not given the Iroquois orders to plunder our traders; but you ought to help me to satisfaction for their outrages, if you have any regard for our friendly relations. As to the French in the woods, I am glad that you do not think they*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 436-437

(CONTINUED) ITEM 29 II

should be plundered, and that you have recalled your orders. But you do not observe your promise as regards the arrest of French without passes, for you have a number of our rogues and vagabonds with you whom you entertain. 6. I should have thought you ought to have awaited the decision of our masters as to boundaries before sending for English priests for the Iroquois. It would have been more honourable for you to have supported the present missionaries. You know that if these missionaries go, the poor people will be left long without instruction. You do not understand the zeal of our missionaries, when you ask them to be content with the Christian Indians in Canada. 7. I wish you would allow us to be on such terms as to visit each other. I would come to our frontier, which is close to Albany. *Signed, Le M. de Denonville. Arranged in parallel columns of Governor Dongan's letter and Denonville's reply. French. 5 pp. Endorsed. Printed in New York Documents III., pp. 469-472.*

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 106-109

ITEM 39 Sept. 22. 1,445. Gôvernor de Denonville to Governor Dongan. I send
1687 Oct. 2. you copy of a letter which I have received from the King, wherein
 Quebec. you will see how anxious the King is for friendly relations between
 the two nations. It has also resolved me not to await your
 answer to my letter of complaint sent by Antonie Lespinard.
 Though I have still ground of complaint against you and your
 people, since you have lately hired a party of sixty Mohawks
 to make a raid into New France, I have, in obedience to the
 intentions of the King, determined to send you back Mr. Gregory
 and the rest of his party, rejoicing to shew you my readiness to
 act in accordance with the treaty. I send duplicates of my former
 letters that you may understand why I detained him. As it is
 necessary to a good understanding between us, I have, in order to
 afford you an opportunity to communicate with me, retained only
 Captain Lockerman, the son of Arian Schuyler and Jean Blaquerd,
 who shall want for nothing till I have received satisfactory assur-
 ance from you that henceforth we shall live on good terms. The
 season is too far advanced for me to send a gentleman to you
 to speak such matters as cannot be written in letters, but if your
 intentions for a good understanding between us are genuine, you
 will have no difficulty in sending such a gentleman to me to
 make temporary arrangements till our orders arrive from home.
 I must not omit a new ground of complaint in the plunder of
 Pentagouet by your commandant of Boston. You know that by
 a treaty between the Governors of Boston and Acadia, Pentagouet
 is recognised as a French possession. Pray bear in mind that
 you cannot furnish the Iroquois with ammunition without in-
 fraction of the Treaty of Neutrality. *Signed, Le M. de Denon-
 ville. French. 3 pp. Translated in New York Documents III.,
 512. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 39.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 446-447

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 110-114

Oct. 25. 1479. Governor Dongan to the Earl of Sunderland. Mac-
 New York. gregory is just returned from Canada, after being detained six
 months, and their goods taken from them. Four of his party
 are still kept there. Several of our Indians peacefully trading
 ITEM 50 have been seized by the French, and a great many of them sent
 1687 to France. It would be a great thing if they could be regained
 and sent back hither. The truth is that unless some steps be
 taken, the beaver trade and the right to the country will be lost.
 The French will encroach on other Governments as well as this.
 The fort that they have built by the side of the lake must be
 removed and we must build forts to secure our trade and our
 rights and our Indian allies. By hard words, fair words and a
 little bribery I have hitherto kept the Indians to us indifferent
 well, but that will not do always, for the French are very indus-
 trious, both by fair means and foul, to induce them to join them,
 and where I spend a shilling they are proud to spend ten pound.
 I hear the French are making great preparations in Canada to
 invade our Indians this winter, and the Governor is full of threats.
 To shew you our weakness, the tenth part of the militia is but
 three hundred men, though we have frontiers both to the French
 and Indians. These, with the garrison and some Indians, are all
 I can find to make head against the French. There are fifteen
 hundred Indians gone to Canada, which I hope will divert them,
 but in the spring I doubt not that they will come, for they have
 three thousand men there already, and expect many more from
 France. They swear to ruin the Five Nations for opening up a
 way for us to the beaver trade. The Governor of Canada told
 Macgregory so himself. The revenue is fallen off nearly one
 half, owing to the diminution of the beaver trade; and if we lay
 many more taxes on the people here they will leave us for some
 other Colony, so that the King must be at great expense to main-
 tain this Colony, unless Connecticut be annexed. Six men can
 be raised in Connecticut for one here. Boston can bring five or
 six thousand men into the field already, and pay them besides.
 You are not so well acquainted with these parts of America as the
 French. They have great advantages by the last treaty but are
 not content, for they have taken five forts in the North West
 passage this summer, besides invading us. Six hundred thousand
 livres have been sent from France to Canada for making fortifi-
 cations and paying their army. On our frontier they have fortifi-
 ed already, and they will never live easily with their neighbours
 here till they have one good blow given them, which may easily
 be done, for if all the English were joined together they would
 be twenty to one of the French. It can be effected now by
 sending four or five hundred men from Europe to help the Indians,
 and ordering all the American Governments to help with money
 and men. Now that the Governor of Canada has found that he
 could not surprise our Indians, and that he has built his fort at
 Oniagra, he fancies he has done his business. He finds our
 Indians troublesome, too, in Canada, and believing that my
 preparations are ten times greater than I am able to make he
 has written me a much milder letter than the last that I sent you.
 He has also sent me copy of a letter from the King of France,
 whether feigned or not I cannot say, though I was certainly
 informed that he intended to ruin our Indians. Perhaps he is
 content with the destruction of our trade. The constant expense
 inclines me towards a peace until the matters in dispute can be
 settled at home, if the Governor of Canada will quit his fort at
 Oniagra and leave things as they were. If he does not consent
 to that, I must ask for men and money from the neighbouring
 Colonies, though I have little hope of getting them without the
 King's own orders. If the King add Connecticut to Boston, as
 I heard he intends, it will be convenient to add this Colony also,
 for we cannot maintain ourselves as we are. I beg for instruc-
 tions how I am to act, but I must say that no settlement of
 boundaries can be made until the country is well discovered.
Signed, Tho. Dongan. 4½ pp. Endorsed. Recd. 22 Jan. 1687-8.
 [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 50.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 457-458

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 115-116

1687.
[Oct. 30.] 1492. Memorial of the French Ambassador and Envoy to the King. Mr. Philippe Siveret, of the ship *Jeanne*, recently sailed with wine consigned to merchants at Pentagouet in Acadia, which were seized by the English judge at Pemaquid as contraband, under the pretence that Pentagouet belongs to your Majesty. It is expressly declared by articles 10 and 11 of the Treaty of Breda that Acadia is the French King's, and orders were given by the late King in August 1669 to restore it and Pentagouet with it. This was done, and a receipt was taken from the French commander for the restoration. We doubt not that you will disavow the action of the judge at Pemaquid, cause the ship and cargo to be restored, with compensation, and forbid such proceedings in future. *Signed*, Barillon, Dusson de Bonrepaux. *French*. 2 pp. *Endorsed*. Recd. 30 Oct. 87. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 54.*]

ITEM 54

1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 461

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 117-119

Oct. 31. 1494. Governor Dongan to the Earl of Sunderland. I have Albany. come here, and have from three to four hundred men, which makes as much noise as if we had six times as many. It is believed in Canada that we have many more. The French Governor's last letter is milder, being inclined for peace, and all this as he pretends for the augmentation of the Christian faith; but I know to the contrary, for he has built a fort or two where our people must pass to go beaver hunting, intending thereof to secure our Indians and our beaver trade to himself. He will succeed unless the forts be demolished, as in justice they ought to be, for the Five Nations have traded with this town ever since its foundation, now about sixty years ago, and they are really subjects of the King of England. Three years ago Governor de

ITEM 56

1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 461-462

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 122-123

ITEM 60 I 1,507.
1687

i. Extracts from letters of Captain Allen, H.M.S. Quaker, and Captain Crofts, H.M.S. Deptford, to Mr. Pepys. *From Captain Allen, 29 Dec. 1685.* The Virginians are very angry at my staying here, because I won't let them cheat the King. They say I spoil the trade, call me old rogue and old dog, and when they see the ketch, say, "Here comes the devil's ketch." If they don't mind their manners they will come under the lash of the law as in Maryland. When I am away they hire small vessels and ship tobacco to New York and Newfoundland, where it is re-shipped to Holland, and bring back French brandy. *From the same, 8 Jan. 1686-7.* I hope a great deal of tobacco will reach England this year, for I have defeated the vessels of New York and New England. *From Captain Crofts, 10 April 1687.* The Governor is very unkind to us, and told me that if I did not obey his orders he would send me home in irons. He says that his footmen would make as good captains as we, and makes it his business to enquire of all masters if we take any bribes. I have carried several ships to be tried by him and the General Court, but he discharged them all without trial. There was a barque of eighty tons from New England with seven bales of dry goods on board and only four of them entered. The Court said that the bales might have got wet on the voyage, and so four have been made into seven, and cleared her. Another, a British ship, had entered but ninety-two hogsheads of tobacco out of two hundred. Lord Howard said it was the collector's fault, and cleared her. I seized a French ship with brandy, but Lord Howard said that it was Governor Dongan's, who had written to him about her, and ordered me to discharge her. I did so, and she was seized afterwards by the collector, by my Lord's order, and condemned. My Lord threatens to report me. If he does, I ask for a chance of defending myself. He says he will have me out if I follow Captain Allen's orders instead of his, but I follow Captain Allen. *From Captain Crofts, 2 June 1687.* Lord Howard is very severe with me. They say that, by a local Act, all vessels arriving with liquors are free on paying threepence a gallon. Cruising off the Cape of Virginia I meet with vessels from New York and New England which are employed in illicit trading, and it is for fear of my meeting with them that my Lord is so unkind to me. Again, most of the collectors of Virginia are of the Council, and my Lord takes it ill that I should examine their ships especially. He has twenty shillings for every small vessel that comes in and thirty shillings for others, besides other charges. I have given you an account of the escape of a sloop which we had taken. Her sails were secured in one of the collector's houses, but were taken away. My boatswain has been on board since the 21st February, but he is now a prisoner on board Captain Allen for selling part of the rigging. The gentleman has not been aboard me since the 13th March. He also is aboard Captain Allen as a prisoner. They say my Lord is their friend, and care nothing for me. We chased a supposed privateer in Rappahannock lately and found her to be an Irishman. Captain Allen and I were at once recalled by my Lord, but we waited four days and he never told us for what reason he sent for us. *From Captain Crofts, 16 June, 1687.* My Lord has incensed the country against me greatly, because my cruising checks smuggling. *From Captain Allen, 17 June 1687.* I understand that Lord Howard has sent home complaints against Captain Crofts. People out here, whom I thought I might have trusted, have treated me very ill. I have told Lord Howard that I will protect Captain Crofts in any unjust action. He summoned Captain Crofts before the Council at Jamestown. This is, I think, beyond his power. Such differences should be submitted to the King, or tried by Court-martial, for I do not think the Council here competent to deal with affairs of the Navy. *Copy. 8 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., Nos. 60, 60r., and (covering letter only), Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXIII., pp. 176, 177.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 124-127

- Nov. 12. 1509. Answer of John Palmer to the French Ambassador's memorial (*see No. 1,492*). It is true that the ship Joanna of Piscattaway in New England came direct from Malaga to Pemaquid, a dependency of New York, landed her cargo of wines, etc., on the western side of the Penobscot river without making any entry at the King's custom house, and covered it up with boughs of trees and old sails. The ship then sailed away to Piscattaway, leaving two men in charge of the cargo. I had then just been sent by Governor Dongan to inspect Pemaquid. On receiving information as to the Joanna, I, knowing that Penobscot was well to westward of the St. Croix, and therefore English territory, and that the ship was the property of an English subject, ordered search to be made for the cargo. The cargo was found as described by Ensign Thomas Sharp, and most of it brought by him to Jamestown in Pemaquid, where it was condemned before a Court and disposed of according to statute. I know little of the Treaty of Breda, but Penobscot is undoubtedly the King of England's territory, both before and after the treaty, and subject to the Governor of New York. I did not, therefore, think it my business to question the Governor's orders, but only to execute them. In Sir Edmund Andros's time no doubt was ever made but that Penobscot belonged to the King of England, this same M. de Castine, who now complains on behalf of the French, never hesitating to obey Sir Edmund's orders whenever he sent for him to Pemaquid. Nor have the French ever before made any such pretence, though there are several English subjects settled now between the Penobscot and the St. Croix. The goods do not belong to a French subject but to inhabitants of New England, who have grown rich by this illicit trade; so I say no more as to the claim for restoration of the ship and goods. *Signed, J. Palmer. Holograph. 3 pp. Endorsed. Recd. 12 Nov. 87. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 61.]*
- ITEM 61
1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 467

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 128-129.

- [Nov. 23.] 1529. Memorial of the French Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary. We have not yet received a reply to our memorial complaining of the action of Captain George Beach at Dominica, of Captain Temple at Tobago in 1686, and of the seizure of a French vessel off Newfoundland by an English pirate. We beg once more that the French ship captured at Dominica may be restored, and such proceedings forbidden to the English captains in future. *French. 2 pp. Endorsed. Recd. 23 Nov. 87. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., No. 72.]*
- ITEM 72
1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 470-471

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 130

Dec. 2. 1,548. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the Earl of Sunder-
 Boston. land. I have received a letter from Governor Dongan, copy
 enclosed, informing me of the French aggression, and asking
 me for troops, with copy of my reply. I shall endeavour to put
 ITEM 81 the militia in as good order as possible, and should be glad to
 1687 receive the King's instructions. *Signed, E. Andros. 1½ pp.*
Endorsed. Recd. 18 Jan. 87-8. Enclosed,

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 476

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 131

1,548. i. Governor Dongan to Governor Sir E. Andros, Albany,
 ITEM 81 I November 18, 1687. The French have built two forts
 1687 on this side the lake and have invaded the King's terri-
 tory without provocation. Please direct me two hundred
 of the youngest and lustiest of your militia, with good
 arms, and a hundred red coats, with fifty horse. If
 Connecticut be under your government, please order
 them to send me two hundred more, with fifty horse.
 I give the soldiers here the same pay as the King's.
 I have already made arrangements for the supply of
 provisions at fivepence a day per man. It will be for
 the King's service if you will see that money is sent for
 their provisions. *Copy. 1 p. Endorsed. Recd. 18*
Jan. 87-8.

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 476

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 132

1,548. ii. Governor Sir E. Andros to Governor Dongan, Boston,
 ITEM 81 II 2 December 1687. I have received yours of 18th ult.,
 1687 and shall be ready to assist with the force for which
 you ask, or with any other that this Colony afford,
 against the King's enemies all times. Pray give me
 further information. *Copy. Endorsed as the preceding.*
[Col. Papers, Vol. LXI., Nos. 81, 81I, II, and (covering
letter only), Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LVI., pp. 372, 373.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 476

C.O. 1, vol. 63, pp. 133-134

Dec. 19. 1,567. Governor, the Duke of Albemarle to Lords of Trade
 Jamaica. and Plantations. I arrived here this morning, and, in the hope
 that it will not be troublesome to you, give you the following
 account of the voyage. We left Spithead Sept. 12, were forced
 ITEM 88 back to St. Helens on the 13th, left it again on the 19th, anchored
 1687 in Plymouth Sound in a storm from the S.S.E. on the 21st, left
 it October 5th, and anchored in Madeira road the 21st. We left
 Madeira on the 25th, and on November 25th anchored in Carlisle
 Bay, Barbados, where I was extremely kindly received by all
 the gentlemen of the country except the Deputy Governor, who
 was confined by illness, but none the less shewed me great civility,
 treating me all the while I was there. I found him a very good
 man and wholly devoted to the King's service. When I first went
 ashore I found the militia of Bridgetown drawn out, both horse
 and foot in very good order, and I reviewed the rest of the militia
 at different places and times, under my commission, as could
 most conveniently be done. I found them, for militia, very good
 men, and indifferently well disciplined, and seeing them very
 willing to learn, left them the best instructions I could for their
 improvement. I left Barbados on the 5th December, anchored
 in Nevis Roads and went ashore, but did not meet Sir Nathaniel
 Johnson, who had been absent five weeks in other parts of the
 Government. I find the militia very ill, both as to men and
 arms, most of them being boys. The excuse was that their best
 men had gone to the wreck. The forts are in fairly good order.
 On the 11th I left Nevis for St. Christopher's, and landed there
 the same day. I found the two regular companies in very good
 order, and the militia very good men and well disciplined. Colonel
 Hill entertained me very kindly, and the same evening I set
 sail, arriving here on the 19th at Port Royal. Next day I went
 ashore, and was most kindly received by the Lieutenant Governor
 and Council. I reviewed the regiment at Port Royal, which is
 in pretty good order, but will soon be better, the men being good
 and willing to learn. The castle and forts are something out of
 order at present, but I purpose speedily to repair them. Thence
 I went to Spanish Town, where I found the King's house, as at
 Port Royal, in so ill a state as to be unfit for any private person.
 I am therefore obliged to rent the Lieutenant Governor's house
 and another at Port Royal. Everything is so dear that I hope
 my suggestion for the rebuilding of the King's houses will not
 be thought unreasonable. From New York we hear that Colonel
 Dongan has received a letter from the Governor of Canada saying
 that he hoped to keep Christmas with him, and refusing to restore
 Major Macgregory and the other prisoners formerly taken by them
 on their tour of discovery. Whereupon Colonel Dongan had
 raised what forces he could, horse and foot, and marched on the
 3rd November from New York to Albany, all the neighbouring
 forces of the province having orders to join him at Sanicetead
 [Schenectady]. The Senecas and Maquas are with Colonel
 Dongan, and have had several disputes with the French, killing
 several of them. There are many French prisoners in Albany,
 and since Colonel Dongan's march the French have released the
 English prisoners. There has been some suspicion of a rising of
 negroes since my arrival. Three have been severely whipped, and
 two of them are also to be transported. *Signed, Albemarle.* P.S.
 I have written to tell you that the whole Council have asked
 me to recommend the re-admission of Sir Henry Morgan to the
 Council, which I earnestly do. *Two closely written pages.*
Endorsed. Recd. 16 March. Read 10 April 88. [*Col. Papers,*
Vol. LXI., No. 88, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp. 74-80.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 480-481

C.O. 1, vol. 63, p. 135

1687.

Dec. 21. 1674. Governor Lord Howard of Effingham to the Earl of
 Virginia. Sunderland. I wrote from New York of the serious consequences
 ITEM 90 that might ensue should the French succeed in transferring the
 Senecas from the Government of New York to that of Canada,
 and that I was confident that the Council here would represent
 the matter to the King. I now enclose the statement of their
 views. I take this opportunity to crowd in a petition of my own
 that I may come home this spring come twelvemonth on a year's
 leave. I dare not own that anything of my private concerns,
 the disposal of my children, and the settlement of my affairs, has
 a share in this petition, for these must give way to the King's
 service, but my private affairs do much require my further care.
 If leave be granted, I beg instructions as to the settlement of
 the Government here. I should prefer to see it vested in the
 Council, with the senior Councillor to preside, rather than in
 any specially commissioned Deputy Governor. *Signed*, Effing-
 ham. *Holograph*. 2 pp. *Endorsed*. Recd. 19 March. Read
 10 April 1687-8. *Annexed*,

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 483

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 140-141.

Jan. 14. 1595. Henry Guy to Commissioners of Customs. Referring Treasury to them the order in Council of 2 December 1687 by which the Chambers. petition of Philip Siveret is referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *This minute is written beneath the order in Council.*

ITEM 4 *The whole 1 p. Annexed,*

1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 142-143

ITEM 4 I 1595. i. Petition of Philip Siveret to the King. For the restitution of his ship and cargo, confiscated by John Palmer at Penobscot. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., Nos. 4, 4I.*]

1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 144-145

Jan. 19. 1596. Commissioners of Customs to Lords of the Treasury. Custom On the petition of Philip Siveret (*see preceding abstract*), the House. enquiry into the matter ordered by the King will necessarily take up much time, and meanwhile the ship will be rotting and will be totally spoiled. We think that if the petitioner give security for the value of the ship, and to abide by the order of the King or of a Court of Justice, his ship may be delivered to him. *Signed, N. Butler, Will. Culliford, D. North, Jo. Werden. 1½ pp. Endorsed. Recd. 20 Jan. Read 25 Jan. 1687-8. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., No. 5, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., p. 376.]*

ITEM 5

1687

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 146-148.

ITEM 44
1688

April 4. 1684. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and
Boston. Plantations. Immediately on receiving the King's order I sent
an express to Governor Dongan at Albany, where French Com-
missioners from Canada were treating with him, but, as he tells
me, without success. So he renewed his desire for four hundred
foot, a hundred horse, and one company of red coats to be sent
from hence. I heard yesterday from New York that he had heard
no more from Canada, as he expected, and that he still wished
the reinforcement to be ready to move in case of occasion, which
letter I communicated to the Council. I have ordered the number
of men required to be ready, and have endeavoured to put the
militia into order, its arms being unsizable and bad. If the French
persist in their invasion we cannot be unconcerned to eastward.
I send herewith Acts lately passed to continue existing Acts in
Connecticut, for choice of select men, for settling the militia,
and for an additional duty of impost and excise, pursuant to the
King's orders. This last with the other revenues will, I hope,
suffice for the ordinary expenses of Government. If it be in-
sufficient we shall, with the King's approval, impose another
country rate. I also send the minutes of Council. I had taken
security in £5,000 from a small vessel, lately come from the
wreck to pay the King's tenths, and in accordance with instructions
have now taken the half, amounting to 5,137 ounces of plate.
The people complain much of this, pretending to be great losers
by the voyage. The money is at hand, and would be useful for
the repair of the fortifications. I hope to send the Treasurer's
account by next conveyance. *Signed, E. Andros. 2½ pp.*
Endorsed. Recd. 26 May 1688. Read 6 July. *Enclosed,*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 524

C.O. 1, vol. 64, p. 149

ITEM 44 I
1688

1,684. i. Governor Dongan to Sir Edmund Andros, New York,
28 March 1688. I arrived here last night from Albany.
We have received no hurt from the French. Mr.
Wessells, whom I sent to Canada with the French agent,
is not come back. The King's order as to the war in
Canada has been read in Council. We are at great
expense by reason of these troubles, and cannot bear it
without your help. The Council thinks that the aid you
give us should be in men, but if there should be no
occasion for them it is absolutely necessary that you help
us with money. Meanwhile I beg that your men may
be ready to march at the first notice. *Signed, Tho.*
Dongan. Copy. 1 p. Endorsed. Recd. 26 May 1688.
[*Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., Nos. 44, 44i., and (letter only)*
Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., pp. 15, 16.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 524-525

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 150-151.

ITEM 61
1688

May 7. 1745. Order of Governor Sir Edmund Andros. Forbidding any persons to settle or trade in the territory within the eastern part of the territory west of the St. Croix without a licence. *Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed.* Recd. 22 August, 1688. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., No. 61.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 543

C.O. 1, vol. 64, pp. 152-155.

ITEM 62
1688

May 11. 1751. A letter from Paris concerning Mons. de Lasalle. I do not know if you saw a score of Englishmen who were sent from Rochelle after being brought over from Canada. I am sure they will give a good account of their treatment by us. No news of Lasalle since he was left with 150 men and every description of arms and stores by the mouth of the Mississippi. He had met with little when the King's ship left him. As it is three years since he was heard of, he was believed to have been lost, especially as search had been made for him in vain. Now, however, there is news at Cadiz of 150 Frenchmen, under the King's commission, giving trouble towards New Biscay, that the viceroy of Mexico had sent an armed force to drive them away, and that he had surprised them. It is quite possible that he should be in such a position, and could send no news of himself for want of a ship. He had over a year's provisions when last seen, and had entrenched himself and built shelter for his stores for some expedition unknown. *French. 3 pp. Copy.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXII., No. 62.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 545

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 160-161

July 7. 1,825. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to Lords of Trade and
 Boston. Plantations. Finding it necessary to go eastward, I took the
 first opportunity, and viewed Pemaquid and the principal settle-
 ITE 19 ments as far as Penobscot, sending on also as far as St. Croix.
 1688 On the news of my arrival at Pemaquid the Indian Sachems
 applied to me as formerly. They are very orderly, and all that
 one could desire. I returned here the end of May. On the 5th
 inst. I received the patent and instructions for this Government,
 and communicated them to those of the Council who were present,
 and summoned those absent to meet next week. *Signed, E.*
Andros. 1 p. Endorsed. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 19,
and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXII., p. 27.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 567

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 162-163

July 9. 1,826. Governor Sir Edmund Andros to the King. I have
 Boston. endeavoured to ascertain the boundaries of this Government as
 ITEM 20 ordered. I find that to the east and north-east along the sea
 1688 coast the boundary has always been the river St. Croix and a
 right line drawn from thence to the river Canada [St. Lawrence].
 The western bounds of Nova Scotia, to which the French only
 have pretence, are on that river and line as it tends by the
 nearest course to the river Canada; as laid down by the grant
 of King James I. in 1621. The country to westward of St. Croix
 as far as the river Pemaquid and so to Kennebec and thence to
 the river Canada was granted to Sir William Alexander, together
 with Long Island, which was conveyed by his successors to the
 King, together with New York. The northern parts not being
 fully explored, the boundaries are not otherwise defined than as
 in King James I.'s letters patent to New Plymouth. The
 boundaries eastward are only on the sea-side and heads of rivers,
 of which the most noted are at the head of Kennebec river and
 at Penobscot, where Indian Sachems are still subjects, as formerly,
 when that county was included with New York. The southern
 boundaries are the sea and New York. *Unsigned. 2 pp.*
Endorsed. Recd. 22 August 1688. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII.,
No. 20.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 567

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 164-165

ITEM 43
1688

Aug. 20. 1,868. Abstract of certain letters from Boston. The proceedings of the Governor and Council seem rather for the ruin than the protection of the people of New England. All our titles of land are undervalued, writs of ejectment are served upon divers people's lands, a writ of intrusion upon Hog Island, another against Mr. Lynd for fencing land near Charlestown, and another against Peter Marke of Charlestown. All these were to have been tried in the last Superior Court of Pleas, but for some reason were suspended till October. An island in Plymouth Colony is already sued for and recovered by Councillor Clarke. The people were willing to bear the expense of a suit, and signed a paper to that effect, for which they were termed factious, and sent for to Boston. Among them, Mr. Ichabod Wiswall, though lame, was forced to come, or else he must have been cast. They paid unreasonable charges and were bound over to the last Sessions, when, after they had waited their pleasure, they were sent home again. Sundry more instances might be given, and to add to our affliction, the sound of the trumpet, and the alarm of war and garments rolled in blood are now among us, God having brought the sword of the Indians against us. They have taken Northfield and cut off several persons; it is feared the whole of them by this time. The Governor and most of the Council were gone to New York, but in their absence the rest of the Council ordered a supply of powder to be sent to all the out-towns and ordered all Indians going up and down to surrender to us on pain of death. We hear that seven hundred, or as some say, two thousand Indians are up, and it is thought that some Frenchmen are armed and with them at a place called Pennycook, where they have erected a fort of four acres of ground, and were holding a consultation about war with the English. The old men are averse to it, but the young seem to be resolved. Oh, that the Lord would divide them in their councils! I heartily wish that some of our own gentlemen may not be concerned in this evil design, for I am informed that those in power have said that it is not for the King's interest that we should enjoy the country, but rather that another people should. *Extract. One closely written page. Endorsed. Recd. 13 Oct. 88. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 43.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 582-583

C.O. 1, vol. 65, p. 166

ITEM 51 IV
1688

1,877. iv. Information of Josiah Parker of Groton, received from an Indian. That there were two hundred Indians at Pennycook, many of them French, gathered into a fort, and discussing whether they should fight the English; the young men being for and the old men against fighting. *Signed, Josiah Parker. ½ p. Endorsed as the preceding.*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 592

C.O. 1, vol. 65, p. 172.

ITEM 63 III 1,896. III. Report of the River Indians examined by Captain Wendall, 24 August 1688. As to a meeting between English and French Indians in the country between Canada and the north. The two sides were fighting, when the English, finding themselves the weaker, said that their orders were to fight no more. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed.*
1688 Recd. 20 Dec. 1688.

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 598

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 173-180.

Oct. 13-23. 1,908. The Governor of Canada to Sir Edmund Andros. I
Quebec. have received your letters of 21 August, 8 and 29 September. In
ITEM 72 reply to the first I am glad to have you for my neighbour, and
1688 as regards the truce, as we are unable to agree as to the differences
lately created by Mr. Dongan, I gladly refer the decision to our
masters. So it is not for me to determine or agree whether the
Five Nations are subjects of your master or mine, or of neither.
You will have learned from my letters to Governor Dongan that
the Iroquois had agreed to send me deputies from the Five Nations
this summer, to ratify the peace, and, at the same time, agree
to call a general assembly of all our Indians and their allies for
the purpose of concluding a general and final peace. These
deputies were to arrive soon enough to enable me to fix the place
of rendezvous. I know that all the Iroquois were on the point
of coming, but were prevented. It is true that you tell me that
you will scrupulously observe the treaty of truce, and avoid every
occasion of misunderstanding, and that you have bidden the
Iroquois to observe the truce and give up their French prisoners;
but knowing how you humour these savages you will not be sur-
prised if I doubt their obedience to your orders unless they come
themselves to assure me of it. You cannot therefore be astonished
that, as I told Governor Dongan, I have given no orders to the
remoter Indians to cease hostilities, for the Iroquois know well
that they were pledged to come to me soon enough to enable
messengers to be sent to Michillimackinac before the winter, to
apprise the tribes of the rendezvous for the settlement of the
general peace, and that I was not to move until they came and
told me that the peace was accepted by all the Five Nations.

Such is the state of the case; but to show my good will and
desire of a good understanding, I have sent to forbid all the
tribes within reach to commit hostilities, and bid them think of
nothing but their hunting. I would do more, but the season is

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 610-611

(CONTINUED) ITEM 72

far advanced, and your letters reached me too late for orders to be sent to the remoter tribes. Whatever my efforts no canoe could travel more than half way before the ice comes, but I shall send a canoe in the early spring, if I can be assured this winter that the Iroquois will consent to the general peace which is so necessary for the union of the two colonies, and for the progress of the Gospel. Still as I could not inform our allies now, I can not be answerable that they may not commit some hostile act during the winter. To avoid this the Iroquois should be careful not to wander too far while hunting, and to be on their guard until I can send word to our allies. The news that you give me in your letter of the 29th is very unpleasant; but what can I do, for all the rivers on the way will be frozen up within a fortnight? Believe me that I have the greatest respect for your king, and every desire to maintain good relations with you. You will believe that the accusations against me of giving orders to these Indians and of consenting to these murders are false. Mr. Wessells will have told you of my anxiety about two parties which had gone out against some raiding savages sent by Colonel Dongan. These parties had not returned when Mr. Wessells brought me the prisoners from Colonel Dongan. You know that I cannot doubt that these raiders were sent by Colonel Dongan. I have too many proofs, and the fact is too well known for you to be ignorant of it. The very ropes to bind their prisoners, as well as their arms, were supplied by him. As regards the Iroquois prisoners which I sent to France, I have promised the Iroquois that I shall ask them back, and you will readily believe that for your sake I shall do my best to obtain this favour from the King. I doubt not that you will do your best to recover the French prisoners from the Iroquois. I have been surprised at the violence shewn to M. St. Castine at Pentagouet. If there were any doubt as to the possession of that place I should have thought it were better referred to our masters. I hope you will give satisfaction to Mons. de Menevall, Governor of Acadia. A pirate, who took in men and provisions at Rhode Island, has lately plundered Chedabuctou and Canso in Acadia, took away a ship loaded with our goods, and sold them at Boston and elsewhere. I am sure you will give the necessary orders for justice to be done to us. Some rascally Frenchmen mutinied at the same time, robbed their masters, and took refuge in your territory. If ever such rogues come to me from your country I shall gladly restore them, and I hope you will do the like. To show my good will I have sent a canoe from Montreal to the Ottawas. *Signed, Le M. de Denonville. French. 5½ pp. Endorsed. Recd. 15 Jan. 1688-9 from Sir E. Andros. Printed in New York Documents (translation) III., 569-571. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 72.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 181-184

Dec. 31. 1655. Instructions of Lord Howard of Effingham to Captain
 Rosegill Thomas Perry, H.M.S. Deptford. For the enforcement of the Acts
 ITEM 92 of Trade and Navigation, and the prevention of smuggling and illicit
 1638 traffic, especially with Newfoundland. *Copy. 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 92.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 622

C.O. 1, vol. 65, p. 185

[1688 P] 1663. "An account of the several grants and charters for the
 plantations in America." A very brief summary of the history
 ITEM 97 of the charters of the Colonies in America and the West Indies,
 1688 from 1615 to 1686. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Undated.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 97.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 626

C.O. 1, vol. 65, pp. 186-189

[1688 P] 1665. An abstract of the papers concerning the seizure of the
 ship belonging to William Vaughan and others, while fishing on
 ITEM 98 the coast of Acadia, by French officers. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIII., No. 98.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 626

C.O. 1, vol. 66, p. 6

1667.

June 17 2,025. D. V. Schelluyne to M. de Tracy. In reply to favour
 27. of 30 April last, have to refer to the Governor-General's letter, and
 Albany. to the verbal instructions which will be sent by the Zee-Corlar [?].
 ITEM 64 Expresses obligation for the courtesy that the Algonquins, through
 1677 Tracy's authority, have done no molestation or offence; on occasion,
 will be happy to requite this friendliness. *Dutch.* $\frac{1}{2}$ page. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 64.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 634

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 7-8-

1669.

Dec. 10. 2,032. Petition of Captain Robert Robinson, R.N., to the King.
 I captured several prizes in the last war, and was dangerously
 ITEM 71 wounded, but have never had either gratuity or salary. I there-
 fore lay before you the condition of Newfoundland, and beg that
 if you send a Governor thither, as I advise, I may be sent. 1 p.
Endorsed. Read Dec. 10, 1669. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 9-10

Dec. 15. 2,034. Copy of the foregoing. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 73.*]

ITEM 73

1699

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 66, p. 11

Jan. 18. 2,036. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King.
The recommendations embodied in Order in Council of 4 Feb (*see*
ITEM 75 No. 2,038). 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 75.*]
1699

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 12-13

Feb. 4. 2,038. Order of the King in Council. Approving the report
Whitehall. of Lords of Trade and Plantations that a Governor should not be
ITEM 77 sent to Newfoundland, but that a chaplain shall be sent thither on
1699 a convoy ship, and that the captains shall have power to regulate
abuses there. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 77.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 66, p. 14

Dec. 23. 2,046. Order of the King in Council. For the complaint of
Whitehall. the Western Adventurers as to Newfoundland to be heard on 4
ITEM 85 January next. Signed, Ed. Walker. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Endorsed. [*Col.*
1670 *Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 85.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 636

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 15-17

ITEM 108 2,073. An account of the title of the Kirkes to Canada. A
1670 brief narration of the grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William
Alexander; of the conquest of Canada by the Kirkes in 1627 and
1628, of its restoration at the peace, and of Sedgwicke's capture
of Acadia in 1654. 2 pp. Undated. [*Col. Papers, No. LXIV.,
No. 108.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 642

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 18-21

- ITEM 109 2,074. A description of the river Merrimac and the lands
bordering thereon, and of Lake Wenepesioco, lying on the North
1682 thereof. (A) The mountains surrounding the lake are not inferior
to the Alps, from which we saw the lake. On these hills are
rattlesnakes, but they are said to be quite blind. (B) The lake
itself is about eighty miles by fifty, full of fish. (C) There are
about fifty islands in the lake, as far as we could count, but the
Indians say there are many more. Some are eight or ten miles
long. (D) The Merrimac is a very beautiful stream, over eighty
poles wide above the falls of Pawtucket; full of fish, chiefly salmon
and sturgeon. (E) The river runs through five smaller lakes after
leaving the great lake. (F) The river Aqueducta enters the Merri-
mac a little below the lakes, little inferior to it in beauty or big-
ness. It is full of fish, and bordered by pleasant marshes very fit
for plantation. (G) By the first issue of the Merrimac are some
high rocks, on which John Endecott engraved his name. (H)
Pennycook is a very fair valley, with steep sides to south and east,
where the Indians have built a fort for defence against the
Mohawks. It is very fruitful in corn and grass. Nature has done
so much that it seems like a plantation of long standing rather
than a wilderness. The river runs through the valley in the form
of a double S, taking her course back so often that it would seem
to be sensible of the pleasures of the place. (I) The river Coscomec
is very rapid even in summer; there is fine timber close by. (K)
The river Shanco, where it enters the Merrimac, has thrown up
an island. There is a stone like a tower on the west side of the
river, 100 feet high, truly admirable to behold. (L) Amascaege
is the great fishing place of the Indians in these parts. The rocks
are hard, and worn into holes sometimes ten feet deep by the
whirling of stones. (M) Lascatock river is about of the size of
Nashaway. (N) Coleassett is a most advantageous situation, both
for pleasure and profit, well fitted for plough or pasture. *The
letters seem, by the context, to refer to some map or plan. 2 pp.
Undated. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 109.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 642

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 22-24

1683.
May 14. 2,076. Petition of Sir John Kirk, Knight, to the King. In
ITEM 111 1628 I and my brother captured Quebec, Acadia, and Canada. In
1632 these territories were restored to the French, on condition
1682 that they paid to us £5,500, and you gave us letters patent giving
us the sole right to trade with Canada. We accordingly sent a
ship there, with cargo worth £1,200, which was seized and con-
fiscated by the French, who refuse to restore it. I beg for your
intercession with the French King, as our ambassador in Paris has
been unable to obtain justice for me. *Endorsed.* A reference of
the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations. 14 May 1683.
Signed, L. Jenkins. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 111.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 25-28

Oct. 1. 2,151. Mons. de Denonville to Governor Dongan. I have received
 Quebec. by Father Lamberville the elder, missionary with the Iroquois, your
 letter of 27 July. I repeat that it will not be my fault if we do
 ITEM 156 not live on a good understanding, and I am willing to believe that
 1686 you on your side will contribute to the same end. I do not believe
 that the King your master would approve of your giving presents
 to the Iroquois, arming them to make war against us this year,
 and encouraging them to pillage French traders. You proposed
 to remit all disputes to the decision of our masters, but your envoy
 to the Onandagas has told all the tribes to plunder us and make
 war on us. Whether he did so by your orders or by those of the
 traders at Orange, he has done it. You know what your traders
 did at Michillimackinac. I ask you, do you expect me to think
 such conduct in accordance with your letter of the 27th July, full
 as it is of friendly professions as to religion and a good understand-
 ing between us? You told me that you will send me back all the
 deserters who have taken refuge with you, but you cannot but be
 aware that there are some with you now; and as they are all
 bankrupts or thieves, I hope that they will some day regret that
 you sheltered them, and that your traders will pay for employing
 rogues who will be as faithless to you as they have been to us. I
 am satisfied of your King's zeal as to religion. He has given proofs
 enough of it in his own dominions since his accession; but I wish
 that his piety was equally effective under your orders, and that
 you might find means to restrain his enemies from destroying the
 fruit of our missions by their wars and their cruelty. You know
 that they spare neither the Ottawas, our oldest allies, nor the other
 tribes among whom our evangelists are at work. You know also
 the barbarity that they have shewn towards the missionaries whom
 they here martyred. Will not such considerations lead you to

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 656-657

(CONTINUED) ITEM 156.

second the pious intentions of your master? Religion can make no progress while your traders give them abundance of brandy, which turns them into demons and their abodes into hells. Be assured that I shall gladly try to obtain from you the favour which you desire from my king, who does not neglect men who, like you, have served him well. I wish you had explained that matter further, and sent me the vouchers or proofs of your claim. So many things pass through the hands of ministers that I fear M. de Louvois may not have remembered yours. And you do not give the name of the intendant of Nancy to whom you refer; but I will do my best for you. *Signed, Le M. de Denonville. French. 3¼ pp. Endorsed. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 156.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 66, pp. 29-34

ITEM 158 2,165. "Description of the Great Western Lake" [so endorsed, but headed in a different hand, Description of the Great Northern Lake]. There hath been lately discovered in the Northern parts of America a vast mediterranean sea of fresh water, above five thousand miles in compass. Its extent is N. and S. from 51 to 39 deg., and in longitude, according to the best calculation, 13 or 14 deg., navigable in most parts by ships of 300 or 400 tons. No access from the E. side of America but through Pennsylvania. 10 pp. *Endorsed. Recd. March 1687. [Col. Papers, Vol. LXIV., No. 158.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 660

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 42

Feb. 12. 1,118. Order of the King in Council. Referring the petition
Whitehall. of William Hinton, setting forth that in 1670 the merchants of
ITEM 15 various West Country ports prayed for Newfoundland to be taken
1675/77 under the King's government, to Lords of Trade and Plantations
for report, and ordering them to examine all petitions upon the
subject. *Copy. 1 p. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 15.]*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 596

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 43

[Feb. 12.] 1,119. Petition of William Hinton to the King. Praying for
ITEM 16 the King's consideration of petitions presented since 1670, for the
1675/77 settling of a government in Newfoundland. 1 p. *Inscribed, Read
in Council 12 Feb., 1675. Annexed,*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 596

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 44-47.

ITEM 16 I 1,119. i. Reasons for the settlement of Newfoundland under
1675/77 Government. It is the King's undoubted property. It
is the next part of the West Indies adjacent to the
King's Territories. It is the greatest, if not the only,
nursery for seamen. When it had a government it
produced £50,000 for Customs annually. The French
have encroached, from want of a government there,
and, as there was no English Governor there, have
possessed and fortified the best harbours, keeping great
garrisons to debauch English subjects to live under their
protection. When there was a government foreigners
were excluded.

Next, as to trade. When the country was fortified
the trades flourished. The fishermen are now open to
attack by pirates and all other enemies. There being
no Governor, all stages, boats, etc., are destroyed either
by the planters or the fishermen that come first every
season, causing great delay, expense and waste. All
the woods near the sea are now cut down and fired.
The planters keep tippling houses and debauch the
fishermen, being under no control. They seize the
best drying places for houses. The best harbours are
almost destroyed by casting of ballast into them.
Great abuses are committed by fishing out of season,
for want of a Governor and regulations. For want of
government the West Country Adventurers send their
men to New England to save their return voyage, and
thus many good seamen are lost. Owing to a late Act
the planters have been driven inland, and are seeking
the protection of the French.

Lastly, as to the inhabitants. A Government could
put an end to the abuses which they suffer from the
rudeness of ungoverned seamen, against whom there is
no redress. A settled Government would give them
fortifications, and protection against such attacks as
De Ruyter's. They will have Ministers of the Gospel
among them, and they will receive equal justice.
2½ pp. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., Nos. 16, 16 i.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 596-497

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 48-50.

[Feb. 23.] 1,120. Statement of the reasons why the West Country fishermen are against the taking of Newfoundland under the King's Government. (1) Many men in those parts subsist by letting out money at bottomry at 25 or 30 *per cent.* for the voyage, and, if the fishing were secure, money could be raised in other ways; (2) When the Western fishermen come to Newfoundland they pretend to privileges, and will not allow those who favour the King's Government to fish in quiet among them. (3) When Government is established they can no longer domineer over the poor inhabitants as they now do, but must leave the island to foreigners or put themselves under the protection of the French. (4) They will be hindered from sending their men to New England at the latter end of the year to save the charge of their passage home, by which custom fishermen are made scarce and the King is deprived of good seamen. (5) They fear that something will be required of the trade for the making and maintenance of forts and soldiers. They are like the cat that would fain have fish but will not wet her feet; and would rather that the country and trade were lost than that they should be under any rule but their own. In the late usurpation Dartmouth and the other places thought differently and petitioned Cromwell to set up a Government there. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 17.]

ITEM 17
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 597

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 51-54

[Feb. 29.] 1,121. Pretended reasons against erecting the King's Government in Newfoundland, with the answers thereto. 1. Government will be of no use, but a great charge and burden. 2. It will be a hindrance to the education of seamen. 3. It will be a prejudice to trade from the numbers of people that will flock thither after the Parliament is established. 4. No fortifications can be any security owing to the distance of the harbours.

ITEM 18
1675/77

Answers: 1. The Government is necessary to prevent the disorders and miscarriages which now beset the trade. It will be no burden, but the fishermen on the contrary will gain twenty for one. 2. It will greatly improve the education of seamen, for when the trade is regularly settled many more merchants will employ their stocks thither. 3. Nor will any multitude of people that flock thither prejudice the trade, for they themselves own that the country is too cold and barren to be lived in. Mr. John Gold answered this before the King and Council, saying that the public good must be preferred to the private. If the land be kept by the English under English Government, if the fish be caught, made, sold and navigated by the English to the improvement of the King's revenue, then the objections of anyone who loves his country are silenced. But let the land be never so well peopled, yet those that send out ships to fish are not barred of employment, though their employment may differ, and that for the better. For if the planters take the major part of the fish then the shipping will go for salt, to sell to the planters, which will bring them in as much as the fishing. If the French could be outwitted, we could gain the market of Spain, Portugal and Italy for sending of fish. At one time two hundred odd ships were in the fishing trade, but now not more than a third of that number; yet the planters were more numerous when the number of ships was highest. No one can desire to see the Newfoundland trade carried on as at present, for it is passing into our enemies' hands. But private should give way to public interest, and then Newfoundland could be secured. But if the number of planters be found hereafter prejudicial to trade they may be limited both as to number and trade. 4. The objection to fortifications is weak, for the French have them and have improved their trade by security. Our own misfortunes instruct us, for had St. John's and the Bay of Bulls been fortified, De Ruyter would not have ruined the planters when he came from Guinea. As soon as fishermen arrive, they lay up their ships till fishing is over. Under the King's Government they could do so within the harbour, fortified and secure, whereas now they are open to all the enemy's pirates and searovers. 2 pp. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 18.]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 597-598

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 55-56.

- Feb. 25. 1,122. Order of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That the
 ITEM 19 Mayors of the West Country ports (*enumerated*) be apprised of the
 1675-/77 King's order for enquiry into the affairs of Newfoundland, and be
 directed to send full particulars and information respecting it, as
 well as a correspondent to attend the Board. *Copy.* 1 p. [*Colonial
 Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 19.*]

C.S.P., Addenda 1621-1698, p. 598

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 57.

- Feb. 25. 1,123. Draft letter to the Mayors of the various West Country
 ITEM 20 ports for the carrying of the foregoing order into effect. 1 p.
 1675/77 [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 20.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 598

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 58-59

- March 18. 1,125. John Gould to Sir Robert Southwell. The experience
 Spittle Court. of many years shows that the right way of managing the New-
 ITEM 22 foundland trade has not yet been adopted. It is that of managing
 1675/77 the fishery by the inhabitants and not sending ships, as the
 trade cannot bear the expense of their rigging, and riding in
 harbour all the fishing time. The French, who have two-thirds
 of the trade now, will soon engross it all, if other measures are not
 taken, which will not be while those are consulted who make their
 profit in letting out ships and in sales of the fish so caught. If the
 fishery were well governed, the fish might be sold at from sixteen
 to twenty rials a quintal. *Signed, John Gould.* 1 p. [*Colonial
 Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 22.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 598

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 60-61

1675. March 25. 1,127. John Gould to Sir Robert Southwell. I cannot
 ITEM 24 possibly move from home being engaged in most needful business.
 1675/77 Without all doubt the Newfoundland fishery can only be managed
 by people in the country; and those who oppose it do so from their
 private interest. *Signed, John Gould.* 1 p. [*Colonial Papers,
 Vol. LXV., No. 24.*]

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 599

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 62-68

March 25. 1,128. Petition of the gentry, owners of ships and merchants in Exeter and other West Country Ports to the King. The settling of a Governor and inhabitants in Newfoundland will be destructive to trade, to the increase of seamen and to the King's revenue. ITEM 25
1675/77 (1) The planters will at once take up all the choicest places on the shore, and yet the land is too cold and barren to support them. (2) They will destroy the stages and embezzle the iron-work of ships left behind. (3) They will destroy the trees and timber. (4) The inhabitants being debauched by poverty will debauch the seamen, more particularly (5) since they will be able to sell them spirits and tobacco. (6) The planters have a practice of engrossing all salt and provisions, to the prejudice of the fishermen. (7) They breed no mariners, but rather entice seamen to join them, whereby the wives and children of the mariners who stay with them become a burden to their parishes. (8) The trade hitherto has always been encouraged; if now burdened with impositions it might utterly sink, whereas (9) if it were made free to the Adventurers as formerly, many more ships would be employed and many more seamen trained. (10) The specious reasons and pretences of those who call themselves the West Merchants (whom we disown) should not be listened to. *Large sheet. Endorsed, Read at the Committee, 25 March, 1675. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 25.]*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 599

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 69-78

March 25. 1,129. The Humble Remonstrance of the Merchants of the Western Ports to the King. The Newfoundland fishery for eighty years past has employed two hundred and seventy ships, with great public advantages to the dealers in victuals, to the King's revenue and to the country at large. The fishermen go out in April and return about Michaelmas, leaving their remnants of salt and provisions in boats, hauled up and covered with reeds against the next spring. ITEM 26
1675/77 But meanwhile some of the looser and ill-governed sort of people have stayed behind in the island, who have created past disorders, breeding no seamen, enticing real seamen to join them and ruining the trade. The shipping from England diminishes, because the inhabitants draw the best fishermen to them and destroy or embezzle the ships and stores left behind from the winter, take the best fishing places and debauch our men. *A very lengthy document. One large closely written page. Endorsed, Read at the Committee, 25 March, 1675. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 26.]*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 599

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 79-81

March 25. 1,130. The advantages of carrying on the fishery of Newfoundland by fishing-ships. 1. The increase of seamen. Twenty-five years ago the West Country abounded in seamen and over two hundred ships went to the fishery. 2. The trade was worth £300,000 a year to the nation. 3. The ships employed over 2,000 men, of which one quarter every year were green men. 4. The ships returned at Michaelmas, when, until Candlemas, these men could follow other callings and yet were fit to serve the King in time of war. 5. About one hundred more ships were employed in fetching salt and other matters belonging to the trade. 6. When the trade was thus managed fish were one fourth cheaper, and buyers were sure to have their fish delivered according to their contracts. 7. Thousands of handicraftsmen were employed in making provisions for the fishery. 8. This employment formerly bred more seamen than all England, except London.

ITEM 27
1675/77

Disadvantages to England of Inhabitants and Boat-keepers in Newfoundland. 1. It lessens the number of shipping. 2. It destroys the increase of seamen. 3. Inhabitants do not use English provisions and manufactures, which will deprive thousands of employment. 4. They get what they want from France, Ireland and New England to the prejudice of British trade. 5. Inhabitants and boats which carry off our choice men prevents us from employing more than a third of the ships that we used. 6. Fishing by inhabitants makes fish dear, and loses trade to this nation, for they supply foreign markets. 7. Inhabitants and boats occupy all the choice places in the harbours and drive the shipping away. 8. If liberty be given for inhabitants to be increased and harbours to be fortified, the Adventurers will be ruined. 9. The inhabitants destroy our stages and debauch our men. 10. The country cannot subsist inhabitants, being nothing but bogs, woods and rocks. *The whole, 2 pp. Endorsed, Presented by Mr. Parrett and read at the Committee the 25 of March, 1675. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 27.]*

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 599-600

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 82

March 25. 1,131. The French manner of carrying on the Newfoundland trade. 1. They use ships, not inhabitants or boats. 2. They have a ship of war to accompany them, so that they are not protected by fortification. 3. They fish at too great a distance to disturb us. 4. Fortifying particular places is no protection, the fishery is two hundred miles long. He that is master of the sea is master of all that coast. 5. Planters ought not to settle within six miles of the coast. 6. Government is destructive to the trade by granting licenses for the sale of liquor, which debauches the seamen. 7. Governors have monopolised the trade. Witness, Sir David Kirke. 1 p. *Endorsed, Presented by Mr. Parrett and read at the Committee, the 25 of March, 1675. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 28.]*

ITEM 28
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 83-84

- March 30. 1,132. A paper handed in by Mr. Parrett respecting Newfoundland. 1. It has been largely demonstrated that the Newfoundland trade managed by fishing ships has been most advantageous to the country. 2. Planters and boatkeepers are the cause for the decrease of the trade. 3. If Newfoundland be settled, most of the fish will be brought by New England and Ireland and transferred to foreign markets. 4. Thus our navigation and seamen will be decreased, and many thousand families dependent on the trade will be ruined. 5. Fishing by planters makes fish dear. 6. If Newfoundland be settled the trade will be ruined, yet the inhabitants could not sell fish as cheap as the Adventurers with fishing ships. 7. The Adventurers can sell fish as cheap as the French by contract, and consequently can afford it as cheap in the market. 8. No others can afford it equally cheap. 9. Merchants cannot obtain fish at a certain rate from the planters as they can from the fishing ships. 10. If the present few planters be so prejudicial to the trade, the increase of these will destroy it. 1 p. *Endorsed*, Presented by Mr. Parrett and read at the Committee, 30 March, 1675. [*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LXV., No. 29.]
- ITEM 29
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 600-601

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 85-91

- ITEM 30 I 1,133. i. The Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations aforesaid. Both documents are abstracted in a previous volume of this Calendar, 1675-1676. No. 549. [*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LXV., Nos. 30, 30i.]
- 1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 92

- May 5. 1,134. Order of the King in Council. That the Attorney-General with the assistance of the King's Council enquire into the powers given by the Royal Charter of Confirmation of 26 January, 1661, for regulating the fishery of Newfoundland, consider whether the powers relating to the punishment of crimes be defective, and report as to the sort of judicature most fit and proper to be erected for determination of such offences. *Signed*, Edw. Walker. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LXV., No. 31.]
- Whitehall.
- ITEM 31
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 67, p. 93
 May 5. 1,135. Order of the King in Council. That a copy of the Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations upon Newfoundland be sent to the Admiralty, in order that the execution of such points as are extended to the commander of the convoy may be executed by Sir John Berry or such other officer as the King may appoint. Orders are to be sent to the Governors of Foreign Plantations to receive kindly any inhabitants who may come to them from Newfoundland. *Draft. 1 p. Enclosed,*

ITEM 32
 1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 601

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 94-97
 May 17. 1,136. Copies of two commissions given by Captain Jurian Aronson to Peter Rodrigo and Cornelius Andreson, dated 31 October, 1674, under which they took ships and goods from the English. Certified at Boston, 17 May, 1675. *See previous volume of this Calendar, 1676-1676. No. 1071. The whole, 2 pp. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 33.]*

ITEM 34
 1675/77

C.S.P. ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 601-

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 98-100

May 31. 1,137. The King to Sir John Berry of H.M.S. *Bristol* and Whitehall. Captain Carter of H.M.S. *Swan*. You are to convoy the fishing fleet to Newfoundland, and return with them at the close of the season, proceeding with such as are bound to the Straits and as high as Livorne, from whence any ships homeward bound are to be convoyed to Alicante, and so home. You are to aid the various commanders in the Newfoundland ports to preserve order; you are to take no seamen with your ships but such as really belong to them you are to take an account of the several ports of Newfoundland between Cape Race and Bonavista, giving full accounts of the ships, men, boats, etc. employed there, and of the number of houses, inhabitants and boats. You shall take no fish on board as freight or merchandise, nor any except for your own use and spending. *Draft. 2½ pp. Endorsed, Read, 8 April, 1675. [Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 34.]*

ITEM 34
 1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, pp. 601-602

C.O. 1, vol. 67 pp. 101-102.

[Feb. 16.] 1,140. Petition of the Newfoundland fishing traders to the King. Proposing that, though copies of the patent regulations have been carefully distributed, yet as some ports are without the jurisdiction of their corporation, others have no magistrates, and others are governed by magistrates concerned in the trade, the Custom House officers may also be charged to see the patent observed. 1 p. *Inscribed*, Recd. 16 Feb., 1676-77. Read 21 Sept., 1677. Read at the Committee, 13 December. *Also inscribed*, Order in Council of 21 February, 1676-77. Referring the petition to Lords of Trade and Plantations for examination and report. *Signed*, Robert Southwell. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 36A.*]

ITEM 36 A
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 602

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p. 103.

Feb. 27. 1,141. William Blathwayt to Mr. Rider. It will be necessary for you or such others as are concerned to attend the meeting of the Lords of Trade to-morrow at four o'clock, to give them information as to the Newfoundland fishery. *Draft with correction*. 1/2 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 36B.*]

ITEM 36 B
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 602

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p. 104

March 24. 1,143. William Blathwayt to Mr. Rider. Giving him and others concerned notice to attend the Lords of Trade on Monday next at 3 o'clock on the business of Newfoundland. *Copy*. 1 p. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 36D.*]

ITEM 36 D
1675/77

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 603

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p.105.

- May 20. 1,153. Extract of a letter from Governor Thomas Dongan from New York, of 20 May, 1687. Not a farthing of the debts which Mr. Santen said to be outstanding is to be had. Mr. Graham and Mr. Van Cortlandt do miracles. I am a bold man and have many irons in my fire, building chimneys from the ground, sodding the fort, mounting all the guns, and paving the batteries with free-stone from Newark, which, though expensive, will be made up by its lasting maybe for ever. I have sent my Lord Sunderland propositions of the Maquas, informing how industrious the French Jesuit is to draw our Indians over to Canada. The people of Canada are out of their wits for our hunters going to the Ottawas. I hope they will not disturb them in their passage. The last account of them was that they were all well, and had carried some of the prisoners along with them. It will be great ruin to the French if the Ottawas will come to trade with us. The French ought to have the north and east of the Great Lakes, but I hope they will leave us the south and west. If any proposition be made, let not the King be surprised for want of information. Shew him upon the map how the land lies. *In John Povey's handwriting.* 2 pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 46.*]
- ITEM 46
1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 604

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p. 106-107

- Aug. 16. 1,154. Copy of a letter from Thomas Hawarden at New York. Your friend, Major Patrick Macgregory, was sent in April with a party of sixty Dutch and English, with Indians for their guides, to explore the north and west. They left Albany well-fitted, and after proceeding for a considerable way were met by three hundred French and a number of Indians, who asked on what pretence they had advanced so far in the King of France's dominions, and forced them to return to give an account to the Governor of Canada. The Indians, more alarmed than they need have been, escaped, and meeting some French beaver-hunting tried to take them to Albany, but, being opposed, killed three hundred of them with a loss of only seventy to themselves. The Governor on this news went to Albany and called the inhabitants to arms, but the Dutch refused to come out. 1½ pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 47.*]
- ITEM 48
1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 604

C.O. 1, vol. 67 p. 108.

- Aug. 22. **1,155.** Extract of a letter from Governor Dongan at New York. Mr. Graham and Mr. Van Cortlandt will give you an account of the revenue, and how it has been diminished by the French hindering our Indians from hunting. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. In John Povey's hand. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 48.*]
- ITEM 48
1687

C.P.S., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 604

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 109-110

- Oct. 28. **1,156.** The French Ambassador to the King. Complaining of the encroachments of Governor Dongan upon French territory, and asking that orders may be sent both to New York and to Boston forbidding such encroachment. The King of France is prepared to agree to a delimitation of boundaries to prevent the recurrence of such incidents. Signed, Barrillon. French. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. Endorsed, Recd. 30 Oct., 1687. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 49.*]
- Nov. 7.
ITEM 49
1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 604

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 111-113

- Dec. 1st. **1,159.** Memorial of the French Ambassador. Abstracted in a previous volume of this Calendar, 1685-1688. No. 1550. Original. French. 4 pp. Endorsed, Recd. $\frac{1}{4}$ Dec., 1687. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 52.*]
- ITEM 52
1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 605

C.O. 1, vol. 67, pp. 114-115

- 1,160.** Memorandum, giving a summary of Governor Dongan's requisitions for men, arms and ammunition to defend the Indians against the French. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Colonial Papers, Vol. LXV., No. 53.*]
- ITEM 53
1687

C.S.P., ADDENDA 1621-1698, p. 605

C.O. 1, vol. 50, pp. 123-128

ITEM 86

1682

756. Governor Cranfield to Lords of Trade and Plantations. After six weeks and five days from Plymouth, H.M.S. Lark anchored in Salem Harbour, fifteen leagues to southward of Piscataqua on the 1st October. The wind being foul I went overland and reached Portsmouth on the 3rd at night. Next morning I wrote a letter to Mr. Waldern and the Council who were convened (except Job Clements who is dead), ordering them all to meet me at George Snell's house for transaction of business. (*Copy of the letter is given in full.*) Before my letter was delivered Mr. Waldern sent his son and another to invite me to the house where the greatest part of the Council were met. The whole of them being assembled my commission was read, and I asked any five of them to administer to me the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and the test. At this Mr. Waldern made a pause and said that the Council desired first to be satisfied how and by what method the people were to be governed. I told them that the King had provided for that by commission, and that his first instruction was that any five of them were to swear me; if they refused, I should know what to do. They then complied, though for want of the statute book I could not sign the test till next meeting. My next steps were to proclaim my assumption of government and to suspend Waldern and Martyn. I have not had time to examine matters so as thoroughly to answer your enquiries, but I give the following brief information:—

1. As to Courts of Judicature. The Council determines all judicial matters, civil, criminal, and appeals.
2. The horse and foot number about four hundred and fifty, of which sixty are horse. Most of the foot are ill-armed and exercised.
3. Fortifications. At the mouth of the Piscataqua, one fort built of timber, eight guns, extraordinarily well situated. Nature has done so much that the mouth of the river could be fortified at small expense. All ships must pass within musket-shot of New Hampshire side, and pistol-shot of Maine side, on which latter is an eminence well suited for a fort. This river well fortified could secure both provinces. Maine, if put under the King's authority, would be valuable. It has the fisheries, abundance of fine harbours and rivers, the best soil in New England and plenty of timber.
4. The neighbours, French and Indians, are considerable both in numbers and strength. The French prohibit trade with us.
5. Muskets are the most valuable weapons, but there are not many here, and ammunition is scanty.
6. This province is but seventeen miles broad, and the Piscataqua is the only outlet to the sea; and to that Massachusetts claims equal rights. None of the Islands of Shoals pay obedience to this government, so we have no fishery. Maine has fisheries and in every way is ten times more considerable than New Hampshire. I had intelligence from Boston that they were alarmed at my coming, thinking that I had brought a *quo warranto* against them, and that Maine was included in my patent. The inclusion of Maine would be of great advantage to the King. Signed, Edw. Cranfield. 3½ pp. *Inscribed.* Recd. 6 Jan. 1682. Read 18 June. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIX., No. 86, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp. 72-76.*]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 312-313

C.O. 1, vol. 50, pp. 123-128.

ITEM 141
1682

874. Account of the Iroquois Indians. The Iroquois, so called by the French, to the northward of Manhattens (now New York) and west of Orange (now New Albany) are the most warlike Indians in North America, seated in a tract of land west from Albany to the south of the lakes of Canada. But they also bear several other names and places of abode, as, *e.g.*, the Maquas (so called by the English) or Mahaks live about twenty-five leagues from Albany, in three stockaded castles about four or five leagues apart. The Oncidas live about thirty leagues more west and have but one castle. The Onandagas live about ten leagues further and have but one castle, near lake Ontario. The Coyonges are about fifteen or twenty leagues further, but more southerly and further from the lake, and have three castles in great settlements but not fortified, distant four or five leagues. All these have missionary jesuits from Canada (which jesuits are also in remote parts), and all have distinct sachems but were never at variance. Their language is the same, though with slight differences, as in the provinces of a European kingdom. Other neighbouring Indians have several different speeches, not understood of each other. The Senecas have hunting grounds on the north of Lake Ontario, which lake is reputed to be near one hundred French leagues long and twenty-five broad and very deep. On the lake the French have had for ten years and more a vessel of about twenty tons with sails, and a lighter that tends on a small fort built by Mons. Lasalle at the north end of the lake, from whence it is about sixty leagues to Mount Royal, in which space are about thirty cataracts or falls, not navigable, and sixty leagues to Quebec, navigable. There is usually about fifteen or twenty men kept in Cateorouquy. The lake is fifty to fifty-five leagues from Albany. The Indians aforesaid have always been on good terms with Albany, and have been understood to be as other neighbouring Indians on this side the Lake's dependence, and part of the government. Indeed, they own as much themselves and have not been otherwise treated for many years. But they, and especially the Maquas, had continued disputes and war with the French in Canada till about the year 1668, when the French made two inroads into the country. The first was made with about five hundred men, who were compelled to retreat with loss; the second was with a thousand or more men, who took the Indians by surprise and burnt their castles. Then they agreed on peace, which has endured ever since as a free trade to Canada, where they sell the Indians all sorts of goods and liquors, including arms and ammunition. In 1675 these Indians made application to the Governor at Albany, and, the New England war with the Indians being very violent, the Governor resolved to go himself as far as the Maquas settlements to visit them as part of his government. He went to their farthest castle and was well received. He afterwards sent as far as the Senecas, who obeyed his orders and proved very faithful. The Maquas were the first that beat Philip, Sachem of New England, who had ventured that way in the hope of joining them or others. They drove him back to the New England coast and would have pursued him further if suffered. The Iroquois are seated at the back of the King's plantations and at the head of the rivers as far west as Virginia and eastward nearly to Albany. On part of the land Christians have made settlements or improvements on land purchased from the Maquas within Stanextady and Albany's bounds in New York government, and their habitations are about in the latitude of Mr. Penn's settlement. All the Indians in those parts are great hunters of all beasts and fowls which (except beavers) they kill mostly with fire-arms; they trade with Christians for what they want and are supplied by them with arms and ammunition in all the King's plantations. If Indians were debarred from any one Colony, that place would not only lose the trade to the benefit of its neighbours, but would run great risk from the discontent of the Indians by petty injuries or open war, which would be very prejudicial to the Duke of York and all the English. Indeed, in the New England war with the Indians, all those countries might have been destroyed had not New York retained an influence over these Indians both as governor and trader. - *Undated and unsigned.* 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLIX., No. 141.]

C.O. 1, vol. 50, p. 134

ITEM 144 **877.** Petition of William Downing, agent for Newfoundland, to
1682 the King. On 11th October last the Lords of Trade and Plantations
made an order for the settlement of Newfoundland with govern-
ment and fortifications. It is now announced that the inhabitants,
despairing of redress, have bought ships in which to fly from the
Colony on the first alarm of war, while others say that they will
throw themselves on the French for protection. Prays a speedy
conclusion of the settlement. 1 p. *Undated.* [*Col. Papers,*
Vol. XLIX., No. 144.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 366

C.O. 1, vol. 51, pp. 137-140

ITEM 29

1682/3

939. Captain Talbot to the King. In my last report concerning Newfoundland I represented that it produced greater customs than any Colony except Virginia, and that there was danger of French encroachment on our trade, and I proposed that St. John's or some other port, should be fortified. On my return home I was informed that Lord Shaftesbury had opposed the suggestion as to fortifications, and said that if the island were taken by the French we could retake it. But I think that the trade should not be exposed to such risk. France has long endeavoured to monopolise the supply of fish to Portugal, Spain, and Italy, and will take advantage of any differences between the two Crowns. The trade is in danger also from other causes. The Adventurers are so discouraged by their late poor success that some have laid up their ships, and more threaten to do so. The cause of their failure is the limitation to fish between Capes de Ray and Bonavista. This ground is over-fished, and half the fleet might do better by fishing among the French on the south-west, starting earlier and so getting the first market, which the French have had since we have had war with Algiers and Sallee. If some of the Adventurers fished to the south-west, and fortifications were built for their security, the French would in time be forced to pay the five per cent., which they certainly ought. For they allow us no liberty on their coast of Nova Scotia. Nor should the French be allowed to fortify themselves at Placentia. So far no great harm is done, but if they have time to establish themselves it may be as difficult to reduce them as the cowkillers from Hispaniola. The want of a Governor is much felt. The woods are burned and the harbours spoiled by throwing press-stones into them, so much so that many of our men prefer to fish among the French. France, Spain, and Portugal will not take so much of our staple as will pay for our imports from thence, so we must send fish unless we would send money. 2½ pp. *Unsigned. Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Feb. 1682-83. The state of Newfoundland by Captain Talbot. [*Col. Papers, Vol. L., No. 29.*]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 384

C.O. 1, vol. 53, pp. 147-148

ITEM 112 1493. Complaint of the Mayors of Barnstaple and Bideford on
1683 the proceedings of masters of ships at Newfoundland. 1. They
pull down the standing stages to cure their fish, to the great
prejudice of those that visit the harbour after them. 2. They cut
down the stages for firewood when the fishing season is ended.
3. It should be ordered that none are permitted to fish in New-
foundland from the 20th September to the 20th April. "This
complaint comes from the Mayors of Barnstaple and Bideford, and
is presented by their Agent, Richard Harris." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Undated. *The
writing rather of James I's time, but with a few later turns.*
[Col. Papers, Vol. LII., No. 112.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 573

C.O. 1, vol. 54, pp. 151-153.

May 14. 1683. Governor Cranfield to Lords of Trade and Plantations.
New Hampshire. Since my last the Indians to eastward in Maine have been very
1684 disorderly, and have threatened to kill the English and burn their
ITEM 98 houses, which gives us and the neighbouring Colonies great fear
of another Indian war. I wrote to the Governors of the several
Colonies to send to the principal Chiefs, which are called Sagamores,
to know the reason of these threats, and to tell them that if any
wrong had been done them the English would give satisfaction and
use all methods to preserve peace and amity. I hope this has been
done by the other Colonies as well as our own, for we have a good
understanding with the Indians that inhabit among us, but
notwithstanding this the Governor of Massachusetts and myself
have thought fit to ask Colonel Dongan for the assistance of the
Marquis and some of the Southern Indians (who know their
skulking way of fighting and are always at war with them) in case
of a war. Mr. Bosten and Mr. Shrimpton were sent from Boston
on that errand, and I myself went in person. We found ready
compliance from Colonel Dongan, but I hope that it will all blow
over and that peace will continue; and, although peace is the
interest of all the Colonies, it especially concerns us to pray for it,
for we have not twopence in the Treasury, nor one farthing paid
since my arrival, though I have pressed earnestly on two Assemblies
for money for the support of the Government. But the influence
of Moody, Vaughan, Walderne, and Elliott was too strong. I
recommended Elliott to you lately as a fit person to serve the
King, but I find that I was as much mistaken in him as I was in
others of whom I saw the outside only when I first came. It is
their way to insinuate themselves artfully only to get the better
opportunity of thwarting the King's Government. He not only
betrayed the secrets of the Council, but disturbed its proceedings
in matters relating to navigation, he being a great shipowner; so
I was compelled, with the Council's advice, to suspend him till
your pleasure be known. I recommend Mr. Francis Champernoun
and Mr. James Sherlock in place of him and of Mr. Nathaniel
Fryer, who is gone to live in the other province. I have said so
much about ministers in former letters, but I cannot omit to report
to you the insolent speeches of Mather, the minister of the North
Church at Boston, and Mr. Nowell, one of the magistrates, con-
cerning the declaration sent by the King with the *quo warranto*.
They told the people that their inheritance which God had given
them was like to be taken away like Naboth's vineyard, and
excited them to arms to defend it, putting them in mind that
David, when he sinned, preferred to fall into the hands of God
rather than of man. I hear also that a minister of Boston declared
Hugh Peters was unlawfully put to death and died a martyr. The
same spirit prevails here. There are affidavits of speeches to the
effect that the King knew nothing about the coming of myself and
Mr. Mason hither, but that we were sent by the Duke of York,
and that we are dogs for acting by such a power. Such virulent and
malicious speeches of the ministers poison the minds of the ignorant
people, and while they are allowed to preach there will be no allegiance
here. Mr. Bernard Randolph, his brother's deputy, is dead. Having
observed myself that Canary wines and French commodities are
more plentiful in Boston than ever, I think it absolutely necessary
for the vacancy to be filled. It is my humble opinion that the
Church of England should be established and the ministers here
silenced, and that the maintenance upon the regulation both of
officers and ministers should depend wholly on the King. This
cannot be better done, without burdening the Crown, than by
continuing the taxes, customs, and other impositions they have
made; for I assure you that there is such a canker among the
generality of the people that it will take a long time to accomplish
it by Assemblies. Signed, Edw. Cranfield. Holograph. 2 pp.
Endorsed. Recd. 13 Aug. '84. Read 29 Nov. '84. Annexed,

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 633-634

C.O. 1, vol. 54, p. 154

ITEM 98 I 1683. I. Francis Hook to Walter Barefoot. The Captain of the fort at Casco has sent to me for ammunition. He has strong suspicions of an attack by Indians, who are instigated by one Casteen, a Frenchman, by whom they have been promised a shipload of goods. They intend to attack Pemaquid Fort first, and Medockawanda, a great Sagamore, married to Casteen's daughter, is said to be the chief person. The attack is expected in a month. *Dated* 11th February 168 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug. '84.

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 634

C.O. 1, vol. 54, pp. 155-156

ITEM 98 II 1683. II. Anthony Bracket to Major Davis. I did not write you all I heard from my friend, lest the province should be set in an uproar, and the Indians hear of it and kill him for betraying their plot. Three men came to me from the Kennebec to know what they should do to secure themselves against the Indians. I could not answer, not knowing what the province would do, and being only six or seven families; so they resolved to come into our town with all speed. There are ten Indians gone to Canada, for ammunition as is supposed; they have been gone ten days, and are expected back from Quebec in ten days more. Mr. Gendall also has had a token left at his house by an Indian, warning him to fly with all speed. The men told me that the Captain of Pemaquid Fort has sent for Medockawanda, to ask him why he is again raising insurrection, and has sent him word that if he does not come he will fetch him, which I fear is more than he can do. Moccus, a Kennebec Sagamore, reports that all his men have left him, and that he has no control over them. He is gone to Pemaquid Fort. *Dated* Fort Loyal, 23rd February 168 $\frac{1}{2}$. *Copy.* 1 p. *Endorsed.* Recd. 13 Aug. '84.

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 634-635

C.O. 1, vol. 54, pp. 157-158

ITEM 98 III 1683. iii. John Allen and Lawrence Dennes to Anthony Bracket.
1684

We have taken it into consideration to send two Indians to Naconick to bring in all the Sagamores there or elsewhere that may be found, and the Indians are bound to return with them or their answers on the 8th instant to Fort Pemaquid. We have also sent the Sagamore Moxes with an Englishman with him east to summon us Casteen and Medockawanda or their answers concerning their treacherous dealing with the English. They are to meet at the same place, and we shall not fail to tell you of the result. We beg you to send speedily for the Sagamores of your parts and bring them to a strict examination; and to inform us of your proceedings. *Dated Sagadahock, March 3, 1683/4. 1 p. Endorsed as foregoing.*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 54, p. 159

ITEM 98 IV 1683. iv. Francis Hook to Governor Cranfield. I have news of
1684

an alarm of an Indian attack from Casco and Cape Porpoise. At Casco the inhabitants have laid aside all business to strengthen their defences. The Indians have lately robbed an Englishman's house and declared their intention of killing all the English. *Dated March 11. 1683. Copy. ½ p. Endorsed as foregoing. [Col. Papers, Vol. LIII., No. 98, 98 I-IV., and (letter only) Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXVII., pp: 111-113.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 635

C.O. 1, vol. 54, p. 160

ITEM 98 IV 2

1684

C.S.P., no calendar reference

C.O. 1, vol. 54, p. 161-162

ITEM 129 1746. Governor de la Barre to Governor Dongan. The Iroquois,
1684 Senecas, and Cayugas, have unexpectedly attacked a fort to which I had sent to withdraw Monsieur La Salle, plundered seven canoes, and detained fourteen Frenchmen who were in charge of them. I am therefore obliged to attack them as people from whose promises one can expect nothing but murder and treason. I do not mean to molest the Mohawks and Oneidas who have done me no harm. My letters from France exhort me to strict union with your nation. I think that you can grant my request that you will forbid those at Albany to sell arms to the Iroquois who attacked us. This is the only way to intimidate them, to show that the Christians are united. If you have any complaint against them advance it now, and I will consider your king's interest as my own king's. *Signed, De la Barre. French. 1½ pp. Endorsed. Printed in New York Documents, Vol. III., p. 447. [Col. Papers, No. LIII., No. 129.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 653

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 167-168

ITEM 13 1817. Governor De la Barre to Governor Dongan. I was much
1684 astonished by the receipt of your two letters of 5th July (n. s.),
one in French from you as friend to friend, and one in English,
which I knew came from your Council and was not friendly. I
sent to advise you that I was about to punish the Senecas and
Cayugas, and you answer me about pretensions to the possessions
of lands of which there is at present no question. I esteem you
and the Duke of York and the King, and I believe that they will
appreciate the chastisement of men who insult you, as they have
all the winter in Maryland. But if you desire to protect robbers
and assassins I could not distinguish their protection from them-
selves. I have ordered M. de Salvaye to explain everything to you.
If the Indians do not give satisfaction I shall attack them towards
the 20th August (n. s.). I have seen a letter of 3rd August
1683, which you wrote to M. de Castine at Pentagouet. The
matter is clearly settled by the Treaty of Breda, which I beg you
beforehand to respect. *Signed, De la Barre. French. 1½ pp.*
Endorsed,

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 670-671

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 169-172

ITEM 13 I 1817. i. Instructions from the Sieur de la Barre to the Sieur
1684 de Salvaye, his envoy to Governor Dongan. To explain
that the place where the canoes were pillaged and Fort
St. Louis was attacked is four hundred leagues from
Albany, being occupied by the Jesuit missionaries, and
not Iroquois country. M. De la Barre met the Iroquois
at Montreal last August, and in deference to their
wishes withdrew Mons. La Salle from Fort St. Louis in
Illinois; but notwithstanding their pretended friendship,
the Senecas and Cayugas have attacked Fort St. Louis and
committed the outrages already known. Governor De la
Barre can hardly think that Governor Dongan will
interfere to prevent him from punishing them. *Dated*
Camp de la Chine, 25 July 1684. Copy. French.
3½ pp. Printed in New York Documents, Vol. III.,
pp. 450, 451. [Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., No. 13.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 671

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 173-178

ITEM 37

1684

1863. Extract of a letter from Boston. Our General Court met on Wednesday last to consider whether to give power to the agent in England to answer the *scire facias*, which some ignorant rulers represent to the people as a poor toothless creature, and others as like their spirits, which hurt none but those that converse with them. It is supposed that they have furnished Mr. Humphreys with some little dilatory excuse, and adjourned in order to let the ship go, promising riper resolutions by next ship. When the last ship sailed I was but just returned from the eastward. When there I satisfied myself of success in my own concerns, and of a peaceable composure of all differences as to property within my circle. Having assembled all the Sagamores for nearly a hundred miles round, I expostulated first on the last unhappy war and declared to the power and wisdom of the King and his interest in all his subjects, English and Indian. I insinuated how acceptable an address from themselves of subjection to the King would be to His Majesty, and they seemed to rejoice at the occasion. They expressed the great honour in which their ancestors had always held the Kings of England, and gave instances of their kindness to them. They declared that they were not willingly engaged in the last war with the English, and that when the King should send persons of worth, unconcerned in former controversies, they would submit all differences to his determination. They promised faithfully for themselves, and to charge their children to yield cheerful subjection to the King of England, and obey all his commands against all his enemies, and to endeavour to make his name great among the remoter Indians. This seeming sufficient matter for an address, I followed their phrase as near as I could and drew it up, which they cheerfully signed, most of the Sagamores perfectly understanding it and being able to discourse of it in English. This done they drank the health of the King and the Duke with all the honour and ceremony that the persons and the place were capable of. I afterwards presented the six chief Sagamores that signed the address with six double-laced red coats, and as many fine shirts, which they joyfully accepted and put on as His Majesty's livery. To six more of inferior rank I gave six coats of the same cloth, single laced, and six shirts; and to the rest of the men, whom the Sagamores called their soldiers, I gave duffle-coats, knives, powder, &c., to the women counterfeit jewels, bracelets, beads, and other toys, and dispensed to their cooks, bread, corn, mutton, pork, fruit, sugar, wine, and strong water, with which they merrily feasted their whole camp. They expressed so great satisfaction with these presents that they importuned me to rebuild, and come myself. However, to procure some of King Charles his men (*sic*), as their phrase is, and my friends to settle a town at Pojepscot, which indeed, is a pleasant and commodious situation (though something barren) for a town or city, I told them I would try to make a settlement there as soon as I had the King's leave and orders; but meanwhile that I durst not undertake any settlement as the King was about to take the whole of New England under his immediate Government, and that I supposed he would no more permit his subjects to scatter and settle themselves so loosely as formerly, but only in such towns and order as that they might be able to defend themselves and assist or shelter their Indian friends in case of invasion. I sent the address home by last ship, and keep a duplicate by me as a testimony against them in case they should be drawn into any defection. These are the most powerful, politic, warlike, and numerous nation of Indians since the Narragansetts are broken, and influence and steer all others that inhabit the English colonies. And since no instrument or ceremony of subjection to the English Crown had been taken of them, that I can hear of, I thought it now high time, the more so since Mons. de la Barre, the French General in Canada, was already on his march against the Maquas or Mohawks, with fifteen hundred French, and intended to levy 2,500 Indians. His savages having intimate correspondence with the Andress Coggans, I thought it the English interest to keep them unconcerned and ready for the King's orders and service, in case the French success against the Maquas and other Indians in amity with us should require it. I am prompted also by good information that sundry inland Indians, who live about sixty miles from Hadley, near the head of Connecticut river, and within

(CONTINUED) ITEM 37

the Massachusetts, came to Hadley or Northampton and said that the French had sent to them to purchase lands, but that if the English would buy them the French should have none. The English, to whom this offer was made, told the Indians that they would recommend the matter to the General Court in October; but the Indians, being impatient of the delay, and uncertain of the result, presently struck a bargain with the French, who were awaiting their return. I learned also that the French are fortifying, have settled a town, and are subduing the land very vigorously, and it is supposed that the securing and strengthening of this place was as much the object of Mons. de la Barre's expedition as war with the Maquas; for the country there is the most pleasant, fertile, and commodious for plantation and empire of any place between Albany and Quebec. The French, being fortified then, may easily intercept the Albany trade and break the balance of the Indian power by assisting some nation against others, or force all to an union and to service to the French King, of whose growing power little notice is taken here. The fear of the regulations of the Government, and care to evade the effects of the *quo warranto* and *scire facias*, make all other matters inconsiderable. I send my son copies of Mons. de la Barre's commission and instructions to Mons. La Vallière, Governor of Acadia, to maintain a good correspondence with the English, and permit them their former liberties to fish and fetch coals on their coast. He has also Mons. la Vallière's commission to Mr. Nelson to grant licences, pursuant to which sundry fishing vessels went thither this year, and took licences and paid their acknowledgments to one or other of them, and having made their voyages are preparing to return. Mons. Bergier, Lieutenant to a newly-created Company in France, without even publishing his pretensions or power, or giving any time for the vessels to depart and carry away their fish, has surprised and carried away eight or nine of our ketches, and though he has had many opportunities gives no account to the Governor of Boston. I send also a copy of Mons. de la Barre's letter to our Governor, announcing his expedition, and inviting him to concert. *Copy. Unsigned. 4 pp. Endorsed, Read 17 and 22 Nov. '84. [Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., No. 37, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., pp. 213-216.] Annexed,*

C.O. 1, vol. 55 pp. 179-180

ITEM 37 I 1863. I. Copy of the Commission of Mons. Le Febure de la
1683 ✓ Barre to Mons. La Vallière. Dated 4th October 1683.
1 p. French. Endorsed.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 688

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 181-182

ITEM 37 II 1863. II. Copy of instructions from the same to the same in
1683 favour of Mr Nelson. This mentions that the English
have always carried provisions to Port Royal and other
places in Acadia, and that without their help this
country would be abandoned. 4th October 1683. 1½ pp.
French.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 688

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 183-185

ITEM 37 III 1683. iii. Governor de la Barre of Quebec to the Governor of Boston. Announcing his intention to march against the Iroquois of the West, and inviting him to second him. Copy. 2 pp. Dated, Quebec, 29 June 1684. French. Endorsed.

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 688

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 186-187

ITEM 37 IV 1683. iv. Governor de la Vallière of Acadia to the Governor of Boston. Expressing regret that he hears from France by M. Bergier that the commerce between the two provinces is about to be forbidden. Cannot think that Bergier's action in seizing two ketches of Boston will be approved, and will do his best for them. Dated Port Royal, 8 August 1684. Copy. French. 1½ pp.

1684

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 688

C.O. 1, vol. 55, p. 188

ITEM 37 V 1683. v. Order of the Governor of Acadia for collecting the tax, due from the English fishermen on that coast, at Boston. French. Dated 22 October 1682. [Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., No. 37, 37 I-v.]

1682

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 689

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 189-190

ITEM 46 [Sept.] 1682. Lord Howard of Effingham to the Earl of Sunderland. I rejoice to find myself under your immediate cognizance, but I am depressed with the thought that you will find too many errors in my transactions, though I hope you will construe them favourably. I am at present at New York, and by Colonel Dongan's kindness and interest hope to put a stop to the daily alarms of Indians in Virginia, as a perusal of the enclosed transactions may show you. The method is but ordinary, but the manner may be diverting. Signed, Effingham. Holograph. 1 p. Endorsed. Recd. at the Committee, 3 Nov. 1684. The enclosure is evidently the narrative of the Treaty with the Indians at Albany in August 1684 (see Nos. 1822, 1824). [Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., No. 46, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXXII., p. 298.]

1684

ITEM 46

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 693-694

C.O. 1, vol 55, pp. 191-203

[Oct. 27.] 1907. Captain Francis Wheler, R.N., of H.M.S. Tiger, to William Blathwayt. Answers to the queries annexed to the instructions given to the commander of the convoy concerning Newfoundland:—1. A list of inhabitants and their servants is enclosed. These latter change from year to year and covenant with their masters for the fishing season or the year at high rates. The best of the sport is over by the 20th August, but they fish on till November when the ice and snow comes and then they do little but provide fuel against the cold. I have answered at large how they keep the Western Charter. 2. The Colony cannot support itself. The earth, or rather the rock, produces no more than enough to keep a few cattle in summer, which must be slaughtered during the winter for want of forage. The place is provisioned from England, New England, and Ireland. 3. At St. John's they go two miles to fetch their wood owing to the demand for fuel, but elsewhere there is no scarcity. It is the general complaint that the adventurers' stages are pulled down in the winter, and I am sure it is partly true. The inhabitants are so united that the offenders cannot be known. But I find that the fishermen build their stages slight, and five months' bad weather and ice tear the posts down. The inhabitants prevent the whole work from perishing by repairs, but the damage to the stages makes the ships come a month before they need, and this can only be prevented by a magistrate on the spot. 4. Every inhabitant that keeps boats has his own stage, which he keeps always; but in all ports the ships have room enough. I find that in spite of an Order in Council there are several warehouses built close to the sea which take up good room for stages, and would be much better further back. On the fishing-places there is room for twice the number of ships. 6. All clothing and tackle is brought from England; salt, liquors, and provisions are from France and New England. 7. There is no sort of arable or pasture land in the Colony, nor any fur trade except towards Cape Bonavista. 8. The New England trade is considerable, chiefly rum and molasses. If Bills of Exchange are taken it is for English goods; if fish, the fish is taken to Barbados. The rum is pernicious, for it makes planters and fishermen drink out all they are worth in the winter to a shameful degree. Other liquor comes from England and wines from Fayal; but I believe it would be impossible to continue the trade, for ten hours in the boats every day in the summer and the intolerable cold of the winter makes living hard without strong drink. But the worst thing is that the New England men carry away many of the fishermen and seamen, who marry in New England and make it their home. 9. The wages paid to the servants are so high that planters can hardly help getting behindhand. An account enclosed from an intelligent planter explains this. They make something by the liquor, which they sell at a very dear rate, but many of the servants having families in England are not very prodigal. Certainly there is hardly a planter in the country who is not a great worse than nothing, but they are bound to go on fishing or the merchants will sell them no provisions for the winter. 10. The New England men do not fish on this coast though a great deal on their own, and have a fish trade with Portugal. 11. The fish are sold to the sack-ships, and so they go home with their train-oil and men. I have calculated the cost and profits of one of their ships. But the trade being carried on for the most part by men who take up their money at bottomry at 20 per cent. (very usual in the West country) they are obliged to sell dearer. Able merchants would turn the trade to better account. The men called boat-keepers in the list do not fish on the ships' account but are hired by particular men. 12. The list of sack-ships is annexed. 15. All men employed by masters of ships are upon bargain to be paid in England, which keeps them from staying in Newfoundland. Occasionally they stay, but last year there were but 120. 14. My answers as to the Western Charter are annexed. 15. Placentia is the best French fishing-place. They get to work six weeks before us, and take such catches that they are generally gone before the end of July. Their ships are large, some of them six and thirty guns. Their victualling is rather cheaper than ours. No fur trade. 16. The inhabitants are much fewer than our colony.

ITEM 56

1684

(CONTINUED) ITEM 56

17. The planters are of no use to fishing except to secure their boats in the winter. 18. The French catch 300 quintals to a boat of four men, while we catch but 100 quintals. The usual price is six livres. The French catch more, victual cheaper, finish earlier, and get the first of the market, so they profit more by the trade than we. 19. The French markets are France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. 20. Their trade generally increases except during war with Spain. 21. The French inhabitants are as negligent about defence as our Colony. They are supplied with salt provisions from France and with rum and molasses from New England. 22. A few English live among the French, but there is no correspondence between their Colony and ours. 23. No foreigner fishes on the Eastern Coast except on the bank fifty leagues from shore, which the French frequent much. The French have a Governor at Placentia, who is of great use. The French have no convoy to Newfoundland, the ships being strong. At Trepassé English and French fish together without quarrelling. 24. I learn that the French are numerous up the river of Canada, and have two good forts. They do not fish, but trade with the Indians for fur. The French begin to fish about ten leagues to north of Cape Bonavista. Being at utter defiance with the Indians in those parts they do not stay for the winter, and all the summer have their arms by them. They have a large fleet and twenty armed boats on the Coast to guard against the Indian canoes; any man of whatever nation who pays his proportion of this expense may fish on the coast. They catch 200 quintals to a boat of five men, and here their trade is worse than ours and decaying much. 26. The French have the advantage of us in the fishing trade at Placentia for reasons already given. Our trade decays by its being overstocked with sack-ships, for it is plain by the annexed account that the fishing ships profit greatly. The great plenty of fish that is housed this winter in Newfoundland for want of sack-ships, reminds me that the fish which is taken one year is held as good as any next year. If the adventurers would sacrifice a year's profits they could send their sack-ships in the spring and get the first of the market. *Signed, Fra. Wheler. 14 pp. Endorsed. Recd. 27 Oct. 1684. Annexed,*

C.O. 1, vol. 55, pp. 204-207

ITEM 56 I

1684

1907. i. Observations of Captain Wheler as to the Western Charter and the articles which are kept or broken in Newfoundland. 1st article is kept; 2nd is broken every day by seamen throwing ballast into the harbours; 3rd is broken by the destruction of stages in the winter; 4th is kept; 5th is kept. The fishermen now use cask instead of fats to carry home the train oil; 6th to 9th are kept; 10th is so absolutely broken that hardly a house does not sell drink. 11th is broken; if the people do assemble, it is not to hear divine service. 12th is interfered with by an Order in Council of 16th January 1678. Of the additional articles, 1st and 2nd are kept; the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th are interfered with by Orders in Council; as to the 7th the practice differs for fishermen and passengers; the 8th is kept; the 9th is superseded by Order in Council; the 10th is broken by the boat-keepers, who take a stage though they have but two men; as to the 11th, the Vice- and Rear-Admiral take upon them to command, but only to serve their own turn. The poor inhabitants are in misery for want of a Governor. Those that have most servants take what they please from the poor by force, and there is no redress in the absence of a king's ship. I have had a hundred complaints before me, and when I have spoken to the admirals they would not do justice, but answered that they wouldn't trouble themselves; 14th and 15th I can give no account. *4 pp. Endorsed. Recd. 27 October '84.*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 709-710

C.O. 1, vol. 56, pp. 222-225

- [Dec. 4.] 1980. Address from the Sagamores of Kennebec, and Andros
 ITEM 101 Coggan rivers, to "the great and glorious monarch, the King of
 1634 England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and of the Northern
 Continent and Islands and other great dominions in America (*see*
No. 1863). *Signed with the marks of* Freongasett (an arrow
 fixed to a bow), Nimbannett (a commoner mark), Wihikermett
 (an unusual mark), Wedon Dernhegon (an ordinary cross),
 Warunbee (a mark like an S), Darumkin (an ordinary cross).
Broad sheet. Endorsed. Recd. 4 Dec. '84. [Col. Papers.,
Vol. LIV., No. 101.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 740

C.O. 1, vol. 56, p. 226

- ITEM 105 I 1985. i. Deposition of Joshua Jackson, and others, as to the
 1684 seizure of the ketch *Swallow* at Cape Sable, while
 fishing with the French King's permission, and after
 licence paid for to Governor La Vallière. They were
 carried to Cole's harbour, and kept prisoners for nine days,
 and then the master and another were sent with the
 ketch prisoners to France (*see No. 1863*). *Sworn before*
 Robert Mason, Dec. 5, 1684. $\frac{1}{2}$ p.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 743

C.O. 1, vol. 56, pp. 227-228

- ITEM 105 II 1985. ii. Similar deposition of Richard Williams as to the
 1684 seizure of the ketch *Industry*.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 743

C.O. 1, vol. 56, pp. 229-230

- ITEM 105 III 1985. iii. Similar deposition of Peter Abbot as to the seizure of
 1684 the ketch *Edward*.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 743

C.O. 1, vol. 56, pp. 231, 232

- ITEM 105 IV 1985. iv. Similar deposition of John Devenson as to the seizure
 1684 of the sloop *Amity*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LIV., Nos. 105,*
105 I.-IV.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 743

C.O. 1, vol. 57, p. 3

ITEM 83 112. Order of the King in Council. That Samuel Pepys, Esq.,
1685 Secretary of the Admiralty, order the commanders of the King's
ships on the Colonial Stations to seize all foreign vessels trading
with the plantations. *Copy. ½ p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. LV., No.*
83, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCVII., p. 142.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 27

C.O. 1, vol. 58, pp. 7-8

ITEM 29 313. Form of certificate of bonds given by masters of ships
1685 trading to the Plantations. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Endorsed.* [*Col. Papers,*
Vol. LVI., No. 29.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 75

C.O. 1, vol. 58, pp. 9-10, 11-12

ITEM 30 314. Forms of certificates of ships trading to the Plantations and
ITEM 30 I of ships laden in the Plantations, that they have produced certifi-
cates of bonds to observe the Acts of Trade and Navigation. *Printed.*
2 pp. Endorsed. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LVI., No. 30.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 75

C.O. 1, vol. 58, pp. 13-15

Aug. 21. 327. Father Lamberville to [Governor Dongan]. Since my
 Sept. 10. last the "Sonnetonans" [Senecas], who wished to make a disturb-
 Onnontagué. ance and determine all the Maquois to join them against Mons
 de La Barre, have changed their minds. This is in consequence
 of an assurance that the peace made last year, as you desired, should
 not be broken by Mons. de La Barre, as had been maliciously in-
 ITEM 39 sinuated by a hundred false reports. To finish the work so happily
 1685 begun, it remains only to exhort the Sonnetonans to add more
 peltry to the ten beaver skins and thirty otters which they have
 left in store at Onnantagué to satisfy Mons. de La Barre, as you
 recommended them to do last year. May your zeal for the public
 peace, above all for that of the Christians of America, urge you to
 put the finishing touch to the work at once, and recommend the
 Sonnetonans and other tribes to distrust current false rumours,
 for the Governor of Canada desires with all his heart to preserve
 peace and second your upright intentions. The Onnontagués and
 those who are of their sentiments have wrought earnestly with the
 Sonnetonans to make them revert to peaceful intentions, as has
 also the Sieur Arnaut, bearer of this letter, who was present at all
 that was said and done, and will be glad to give you a full account.
 Since, by your efforts, peace is likely to be maintained, we shall
 continue to carry the Christian faith into this country, and to en-
 treat those Indians, whom you honour with your friendship, to
 embrace it. This is the one object that has brought us hither,
 that the blood of Jesus Christ, which was shed for all men, may be
 profitable to them, and that His glory may be great upon earth.
 If you could honour me with a word from your own hand, you can
 give your letter to one Garakontié, who is deputy for the Onnon-
 tagués at the congress which you are calling at Albany. Do him
 the favour to exhort him to be a good Christian, as was his brother,
 whose name he bears. Advise him to get drunk no more, as he
 promised when he was baptised, and to do his duty as a Christian.
 One word from you will affect his mind very greatly, and he will
 publish abroad that it is untrue that the English forbid them Chris-
 tianity, since you, their Governor, exhort him to persevere therein.
 I pray God, who has united us in the same Catholic faith, to unite
 us also in heaven. *Signed*, Jean Lamberville, of the Company of
 Jesus, called in Indian (*en sauvage*) Teiorheuseré. P.S.—Pardon
 me the liberty that I take in presenting my humble respects to the
 Governor of Virginia, whom the Indians call Longsword. I hear
 that he will be near you at Albany. Some time ago I caused an
 Englishman, called Robetman, whom the Indians had robbed and
 captured, to him, saving him from the fury of the disorderly and
 from those who wished to make a slave of him. It was the least
 that I could do for him. *French. 2½ pp. Printed translation*
in New York Documents, III., 453. [Col. Papers, Vol. LVI., No.
39.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 79-80

C.O. 1, vol. 59, pp. 19-24

May 26. 694. Mons. Denonville to Governor Dongan. I have received
June 5. your letter of 13 October last. I remember you when you were
Montreal. serving in the French Army, which is a reason above the friend-

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1686

ship of our masters for cordial understanding between us. I do not know for what reason you are displeased with Mons. de la Barre, but I shall not fail in all civility to you. As to the behaviour of Mons. de la Barre, which you think might cause ill-feeling between the two Crowns, I understand you to refer to his broil with the Sonnontouans. I think you know enough of these people to see that it is not easy to preserve a good understanding with folks who have neither religion, honour, nor discipline. Mons. de la Barre has several grounds of complaint against them, and their recent conduct has been no better. They have violated their word by the outrages they have committed on the Outaouacs this winter, perfidiously, and in violation of all good faith. I ask you what can be expected from these people after this? The King my master's attachment to this country is due solely to his zeal for the establishment of religion and the support and protection of the missionaries, whose zeal for preaching the Gospel has condemned them to brutality and persecution from the most savage tribes. You know better than I what they have borne, the tortures that they have suffered, and the fatigues that they undergo daily for the name of Jesus Christ. I know that

your heart is filled with the glory of that Name. Shall we be so miserable as to refuse them the protection of our masters and to support them and contribute our small help towards the winning of poor souls to Christ? You cannot but lament that far from helping these apostles of the Gospel, we make war against them if we give their enemies opportunity to hinder the work of conversion. Hitherto the avarice of traders has made war on the Gospel by furnishing the tribes with arms to make war against us and with drink to make them mad. You are a gentleman of merit who love religion. Cannot you and I come to an understanding for the maintenance of our missionaries, keeping these savage tribes in awe and respect, which is the only means of making them receive the Gospel? Must it be that the avarice of our traders shall furnish them with arms to destroy their brothers and their own country? See what the Iroquois have done to the poor people of Virginia and Maryland. I cannot understand how a Christian's heart can be so hardened as to see dry-eyed that they are the destroyers of their brothers and countrymen. My trust in your piety has made me open my heart to you. I have done so the more joyfully since you have given me ground for hope that you would have us imitate the close bond of friendship of our master for the re-establishment of the royal authority in England, and the reviving therein of the Gospel in its ancient glory. If my thoughts touch you never so little, communicate yours to Father Lamberville, who is with the Onontaguez. He will let me know what you wish to tell me. God grant that the frankness with which I have written to you may be of profit to you in helping you to gather all your savages within the fold of the Church. I know how much the King has the work at heart. He told me, when I took my leave, that this was the only thing that made him love this wild country.

I am much obliged to you for the news of the punishment of the Duke of Monmouth. Who would have thought that poor unhappy prince capable of such conduct after the favours lavished on him by the late King at the siege of Maestricht. I did not conceive him to have so disloyal a heart. I assure you of my good wishes for the prosperity of your King. Every Frenchman must love and honour him, especially those who had the honour to see him when serving with an army. None of his own subjects can wish him better nor respect him more than I. I hear that several of the riff-raff of this Colony, in the hope of getting furs from the Indians, have spread lies and falsehood among them, with the object of gaining their confidence. I remark that the Indians are restless and alarmed for no apparent reason, and I thought it right to warn and inform you that several of those rascals have entered your territory. You will distrust them, as

(CONTINUED) ITEM 91

much as I, for they are incapable of anything but mischief and they will make mischief for you sooner or later. I wish you would consent to work with me for the expulsion of these rogues. I am ready for my part to find out and compel to stay all that are on their way to your Colony without your leave. One of your officers asks me for two negro slaves, who have deserted him and, as he thinks, have come here. I have caused search to be made but cannot find them; if discovered they shall be sent back in irons, and I hope that you will repay me in kind. I know that some of our soldiers that have deserted are with you. I think our masters would be pleased if you would return them, and if an understanding was made between us on the subject. *Signed,* Le M. de Denonville. *French.* 3½ pp. *Endorsed.* Recd. from Colonel Dongan. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LVII., No. 91.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 59, pp. 25-27

June 10. 727. Mons. de Denonville to Governor Dongan. I have received yours of 22 May. You will see from what follows that your

ITEM 103

1686

intelligence of our pretended designs is baseless, and that the accounts given you by our deserters should be most cautiously received. You are too old a campaigner to take umbrage at the stores which I have sent to Katarokouy for the subsistence of my soldiers there. You understand the Indians well enough to know that it would be most imprudent for me to leave this post without stores and ammunition for a year, and, as you know, one cannot get up to the post at all seasons of the year. Had I to transport stores thither for a large force I should have chosen a different mode of transport. The perfidy inseparable from a people that has no religion sufficiently forbids me to trust them and justifies me for taking precautions against their unrest and caprice. On the 6th inst. I informed you of my master's zeal for the advancement of religion. I trust that of your piety you will not oppose the work. Can the missionaries have as great success so long as the Indian villages are allowed no rest? When I arrived here I thought that peace between the Iroquois and ourselves and allies was assured. The behaviour of the Iroquois at this juncture makes me ask you whether you think that I am wrong to distrust them. They are alarmed at the prospect of war with me. Nothing but their own consciences can have created this alarm in them. I have not taken the least step that could have caused it, and I wish for nothing better than to see peace established in the country. What have I done to give them the least uneasiness, and what do they want? As regards your claims to territory, no doubt you are not well informed as to the possessions taken by the King, my master, and of the establishments which we have settled in the country and on the lakes. I gladly consent to refer all such difficulties of boundaries to our masters, and I wish nothing more than that you and I may live on as good terms as they. But meanwhile it would be very fitting for so honourable a gentleman as yourself not to give protection to all the rogues and rascals who desert us to take refuge with you, and who to gain themselves some favour in your eyes think they cannot do better than relate to you impertinences against us, impertinences which will never end so long as you are willing to listen to them. My letter of 6 June should suffice to apprise you fully of my intentions. I should not have needed to answer your letter had I not wished to mark my respect for you. *Signed,* Le M. de Denonville. *French.* 3 pp. *Endorsed.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. LVII., No. 103.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 60, pp. 35-38

Nov. 4. 968. Father Lamberville to Jacques Brugas. I have been here
Arnoniogra. alone since 29 August, with not a little trouble, in particular for
ITEM 96 quite disposed to receive it, to say nothing of others. *Instantia*
1686 *quotidiana*. I did not think that my brother would have been so
long on his way, and I doubt if he was as much counted there at
his mission at Cumquia. I wrote all that I thought should be
written. My friend (*cette amie*), who is called N., has begged me
to tell you that he (*qu'il*) has still La Miette's gun, which the
Indians call *ganniaton*, and that he is keeping it to give it back
to him when he sees him again, also that he has stowed away
carefully the one he gave him in exchange, to give it back to him.
If you know where this La Miette is, please let him know what
I have just written. He was stopped by the Onnontaguez, on his
way to the Flemings. You will have heard all my news. All the
Onnontaguez are on the warpath on this side of Cherermons, divided
into two bands, one of fifty, which will shortly return, the other
of two hundred, with fifty of other tribes. The Sonnonteranus
wished me to join with them, saying that they wanted to fight the
Onnontatés, Ennicaragi, and French, for they are always thinking
that there is hostility between them. The second army return this
same month of September to the Ounicanicks Country, from which
they say they have carried off five hundred people. They lost two
of their own number killed when they carried them off, and twenty-
seven when the Touloues and the Illinois caught them. There is
no hope of peace among the nations on that side. The Sonnon-
teranu will go there in spring or winter, with all their force, to
deliver the Nujanicks.

Kolar spoke to the Iroquois this summer. He said, (1) Why
did you go to the fort to treat? (2) Why did you kill the Hurons
at Temikariagi? (3) My nephews are going to the Tannontatés;
let two of each Iroquois nation accompany them. (4) I am recalling
the Christians from the Sault. (5) I will give two black dresses
to all the Iroquois nations if those who are at Onnontagué will
return. (6) Pannontis is approaching your quarters. Let me
know when he comes, I will go to him and ask what he wants.
We will see first what he is about, but do not attack or kill him.
Twenty Flemish canoes recently passed by Jalkonshiage, on their
way to the Hurons, loaded principally with brandy. Zamiuz,
Karistatsia his brother, and Onsugiron went with them, but only
as middlemen, not taking two of every nation, as Kolar said. That
is why I think that Kolar has heard of it. There are still thirty
canoes to leave the same place next spring for the Outaouacs. Six
Frenchmen joined the Flemings two months since, four in one
party and two in another, that the passage to Chambly may not
be blocked like the passage to Onontagué here. One André
Fanaverres with two more is gone to seek out the Kekerannou-
tonons, who, I expect, are the Nippissing Indians, to tempt them
to come and live with the Iroquois. We ought to make use of
Archinnara Onnecher, who was married in the country. If my
brother does not return this winter, I do not know if I shall be
here in the spring, for I am not sure if it be not better [*Here*
follow several lines written in Latin, but which, being misunderstood
and miscopied by the copyist, are unintelligible. The purport seems
to be that the writer had heard that English missionaries are coming
to spread Anglican doctrine, and that he dared not write too much
lest he should get his friend into trouble.] 2½ pp. French. Endorsed.
From a father living among the New York Indians to a father at
Canada. Intercepted. Copy. [Col. Papers, Vol. LVIII., No.
96.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 276-277

C.O. 1, vol. 60, p. 39.

ITEM 97 969. Father de Lamberville to Antonie L'Epinard. Dumas's
1686 return gives me the opportunity for thanking you for your good
 offices when things would have seemed in desperate confusion.
 My brother, who was in Canada, has brought back nothing but
 good, finding the French without the least thought or inclination
 for war. This makes me think that God will give us peace. Had
 I been obliged to withdraw from hence it would have given me
 great pleasure to have seen you; and I shall enjoy this pleasure
 when God wills. If however I can be of service make use of me.
 Signed, Jacq. de Lamberville, Jesuite. French. Copy. ½ p.
 [*Col. Papers, Vol. LVIII., No. 97.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 277

C.O. 1, vol. 61, p. 43

ITEM 36 1,079. Memorandum addressed to the French Commissioners
1686 for their information. From an exact account received from Mr. Palmer, the judge at Pemaquid, as to the ship Joanna and the wine on her, it appears that the wine were not seized at Penobscot first, nor in the bay that bears its name, but on the New England side, on the western side of the river. After this it can hardly be doubted that the whole enterprise has been fraudulent, and contrary to the law of England, which forbids any merchandise to be carried to the West Indies except in English bottoms. The culprit, Philip Severell, therefore deserves no protection from the French King, and, indeed, cannot receive it, as the matter is of concern only to the King of England, having taken place on his territory. *French. 2 pp. Draft, very ill-written, with corrections. Endorsed. Annexed.*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 306

C.O. 1, vol. 61, pp. 44-46

ITEM 36 I 1,079. i. Deposition of George Goare. As to the voyage of the
1686 Joanna and the seizure of the wine. Sworn before J. Palmer, 23 July 1686, and before J. Dudley, President, 1 Oct. 1686. *2 pp. Endorsed.*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 306

C.O. 1, vol. 61, pp. 47-48

ITEM 36 II 1,079. ii. Deposition of William Card to the same effect. Sworn
before J. Palmer, 28 July 1686. *1½ pp. Endorsed.*

1686

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 306

C.O. 1, vol. 61, pp. 49-50

ITEM 36 III 1,079. III. Deposition of Joseph Perry. Sworn 29 July 1686.
1686 1¼ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. LIX., Nos. 36, 36r.-III.*]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 306

C.O. 1, vol. 61, pp. 51-52

ITEM 45 1,088. Proposals for settling a method for fines and recoveries
1686 and for collecting the dues known as the King's silver, in America. That a Commission be granted, with power to appoint sub-commissioners to inspect these dues. That the King ordain that all fines acknowledged before the Governor or judge of a Court of Common Pleas, all recoveries suffered there, and all fines acknowledged or warrants of attorney taken before Commissioners authorised by the Governor, shall be of the same force with fines and recoveries in England, and that fines with non-claims shall bar as in England. That a law be passed in the Colonies enacting that all persons holding land by grant, deed, or writing, and producing the same to the Commissioners within six months, and compounding and paying the King's silver there as if these had been fines levied, shall hold the same according to the purport of such writing as if there had been fines levied thereon, though the parties that executed the same should be dead at the time of payment of the King's silver, or *femes couvertes* at the time of the execution of such writing. That the Commissioners have power to execute oaths, and that they be also appointed chorographers of fines, and keepers of the rolls, records, and register-books relating to lands and enrolling of deeds in the Colonies, with power to appoint deputies and to take such fees as are usually paid in England. *Undated and unsigned. 2¼ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. LIX., No. 45.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 307

C.O. 1, vol. 62, pp. 56-59.

ITEM 16
1687

March 30. 1,197. Governor Sir Edward Andros to Lords of Trade and
Boston. Plantations. On my arrival I summoned the Council to meet on the 30th December, when they were all sworn, and proceeded to business, as far as the winter weather would admit of their sitting. The General Council met again at the latter end of February. Their proceedings have been sent to you. I have settled the militia and Commission of the Peace, and taken care for the observance of the Acts of Trade and Navigation, fixing certain ports where all ships must be entered or cleared. Connecticut has not yet submitted, though another writ has been served on them and the King's wishes signified to them. They pretended loyalty and readiness to obey, and acted to the contrary. Another assembly and General Court has been convened for this day at Hartford on the subject. The Act of Revenue will not be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of government without Connecticut, but it was found to be in accordance with my instructions. This country has sustained great loss of late by the Indian war, two great fires in Boston, some disasters at sea, and the blasting of the wheat for some seasons past. The people are generally but poor. Fishery and timber make their chief trade and support, and they are wholly supplied by Connecticut with provisions, without which they could not carry on their trade. I have found here, in different places, about eighty iron guns of all sorts, most of the carriages bad, few other materials, no magazines of powder or other stores of war, no storehouses nor accommodation for officer or soldier, and no fortification, which last is much wanted. The castle on Castle Island, which commands the channel, has four bastions, but very small and inconsiderable, no yards, the walls about ten feet high and out of repair, the guard-rooms under the batteries of the curtains, and a room over the gate. The Indians in these parts are much diminished, and there are none considerable except a few towards Pemaquid. The French settlements in Nova Scotia are few and far distant. Mons. Perrot, the new French Governor, lives at Port Royal on the other side of the Bay of Fundy. On notice from Colonel Dongan I have sent an officer with a detachment of soldiers to take over the fort of Pemaquid. There being no place for service of the Church of England except in the town-house, which is not convenient before Easter, I asked the use of the South meeting-house at Boston at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., when we had the liturgy of the Church of England, service, and the sacrament. I shall continue this for the present. I send the names of the twelve men best qualified to fill vacancies in Council. *Signed, E. Andros. Holograph. 3 pp. Endorsed. Recd. 18 May 87. Read 15 June 87. Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 350

C.O. 1, vol. 62, pp. 60-62

ITEM 17
1687

March 30. 1,198. Governor Sir E. Andros to the Earl of Sunderland.
Boston. *Repeats the substance of the foregoing letter to Lords of Trade and Plantations. The new French Governor of Nova Scotia is very active. Our fishing parties are afraid of being disturbed in their fishery off the coast, where they find plenty of fish, though very [few] this way. Signed, E. Andros. Holograph. 1½ pp. Endorsed. Recd. 18 May 87. Read 15 June 87. [Col. Papers, Vol. LX., No. 17.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 352-353

C.O. 1, vol. 62, pp. 63-66

1687.

April 27. 1,221. Commissioners of Customs to the Lords of the Treasury.

Custom
House.

ITEM 28
1687

We have received the papers respecting the seizure of the ship Swallow with her lading of logwood by Captain Talbot of H.M.S. Falcon, as foreign-built ship and not made free according to the Act. It appears to have been a frequent practice in the Colonies for the owners and proprietors of foreign-built ships to procure the condemnation of such ships on very cheap and easy terms by compounding with the Governors for their share of the forfeitures and paying no more than the King's third part of the appraised value, themselves being the informers and prosecutors. By virtue of this certificate of condemnation the ships have thus been admitted as free within the tropics, which is a distinction of their own without any ground or colour of law. We understand that there are twenty sail more of foreign-built ships like the one under consideration, which trade as free ships under such certificates, and carry logwood direct to Holland or Hamburg without paying duty. We advise that the King call in all such certificates in Jamaica and elsewhere, and that after a certain fixed time they shall not be accounted valid. We hold, too, that the Governors of Colonies should be ordered strictly to enforce the Acts of Trade and Navigation, and in particular to suffer no unqualified ship with logwood from the Bay to pass under any pretext whatever. *Signed, T. Chudleigh, D. North, N. Butler, Jo. Werden, J. Buckworth. Copy. 3 pp. Endorsed. [Col. Papers, Vol. LX., No. 28, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXII., pp. 7-11.]*

C.S.P.; 1685-1688, p. 361

C.O. 1, vol. 62, p. 67

May 20.
New York.

ITEM 50
1687

1,262. Governor Dongan to the Earl of Sunderland. Since my last the Council has decided to send Judge Palmer, Dr. Butler, and Mr. Graham to Connecticut with instructions to get them to submit. I have received the enclosed shewing the result. The people themselves, knowing the necessity for the giving of Connecticut to New York, make no objection, but are rather forward for it in case they lose their charter, which they cannot expect to keep. They had resigned it before now but for their solicitor in London, who for his own sake buoys them up against surrender. Sir Edmund Andros cannot well deny that Connecticut is necessary to New York, for reasons shewn in my answer to the queries (*see p. 329*). The only objection made is that if Boston have not Connecticut it will be undone for want of corn, but that is mere pretence. They can be as well and as freely supplied with corn

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 370-371

(CONTINUED) ITEM 50

if Connecticut be under this government as they are now. Boston can load thirty or forty ships a year for Europe, whereas we cannot load above three, and those only with whale-oil taken at the east end of Long Island, which they are angry that they cannot take from us. We must have exports to England to buy lincens and woollens, which they make for themselves. Our people would do the like if permitted. Again, all the King's revenue comes by our trade, and we are very honest in obeying the Navigation Acts. I send you the proposals made by the Maquas, which will shew you how necessary it is to send some religious men among the Indians. The great dispute between the French and us is which shall have the Five Nations, and their priests are a great advantage to them. I have certain information that if our people, who are gone to the few Indians, can prevail with them to come to Albany, we shall take the trade from the French. I am sorry to say that we have not yet done finding out Mr. Santen's faults. Not a farthing of the outstanding debts which he spoke of is to be had. The present managers of the revenues will, I hope, obtain more from it than has ever been obtained yet, and I am sure that it is necessary, for I am in debt head over ears in the King's account and my own, it having been my misfortune to come to a place where everything was out of repair. Truly this place is expensive, and everything very dear. If the King would raise my salary to the rate of other Governors here, it would be no more than reasonable, for their perquisites are infinitely larger than mine, and their expense much less. *Signed,* Tho. Dongan. 2 pp. *Annexed,*

C.O. 1, vol. 62, pp. 68-70

ITEM 50 II
1687

1,262. II. Propositions made by certain Sachems of the Maquas to the Magistrates of Albany, 15 April 1687. (1.) We are come according to the ancient custom. We cannot forbear to acquaint you of the pains that the Jesuits take to entice our Indians to Canada upon pretence to convert them to their religion. We desire it to be hindered. We wish your people a happy journey to Ottawa and hope they will do no harm to anyone; then they will go in peace. *Here they gave a belt of wampum twelve deep.* (2.) Renew the covenant of the Governors of Boston, Maryland, and Virginia with the Five Nations. *Here they gave a belt of wampum thirteen deep.* (3.) You, Corlaer, are the head of the covenant; let its chain be kept bright. We come to grease it that it rust not. *Here they gave a belt of thirteen deep.* (4.) We have now renewed the covenant. Our old Sachem Canondondawe is dead, and Tahaiadoris is come to perform the ceremony in his stead. (5.) Another complimentary speech, and the gift of a fathom of wampum. ANSWER TO THE MAQUAS.—We shall send to the Governor General, and if the Jesuits strive to entice away your Indians, you are Sachems, you must not allow them to go. Tell them that if they leave their country with the Jesuits they will anger Corlaer exceedingly. Our people going to Ottawa will do you no harm. You never find the covenant on our side rusty, but always bright. *Here was given 25 fathom of wampum string and one cask of rum. Certified copy. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. LX., Nos. 50, 50I., II.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, pp. 371-372

C.O. 1, vol. 62, pp. 71-72

- ITEM 63 1,282. Father Dablons to Governor Dongan. I learn from
 1687 letters of the two fathers Lamberville, who are with the Iroquois
 of Onnontage, of your goodness to them and your protection in
 their distressing experiences. As they are under my orders they
 have let me know how far you have pushed your affection for
 them and the pains that you took to rescue the younger brother
 from the peril in which he stood. I know that you tried to save
 them from a thousand outrages to which they are exposed during
 the drunken debauches of the Indians; in a word they have told
 me that you spare no pains to procure them the peace necessary
 for the exercise of their functions, thereby enabling them to send
 many a soul to Paradise. These are the reasons which oblige
 me to write and thank you for your good offices, and to entreat
 you to continue them by the precious blood of Jesus. I do not
 think that I can ever recognise them as I ought, but I assure
 you that I shall pray God to be your great reward in this world
 and the next. *Signed*, Claude Dablons, of the company of Jesus.
French. 2 pp. Torn. [Col. Papers, Vol. LX., No. 63.]

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 379

C.O. 1, vol. 62, p. 73

- ITEM 91 1,349. James Lorkan to John Spragge. A sloop arrived this
 1687 morning from Albany with a letter from the Governor. He writes
 that the French were coming to fight with the Indians, and were
 met at their landing by the Indians, who killed three hundred
 of them. The Governor is still at Albany and it is not known
 when he will return. Mr. Swinton is dead and buried, and his
 office sealed up till the Governor's return. *Signed*, James Lorkan.
*Holograph. 1 p. Undated but endorsed. July. [Col. Papers,
 Vol. LX., No. 91.]*

C.S.P., 1685-1688, p. 398

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 163-165

May 18. 1360. Governor Bradstreet to the Committee of Trade and
 Boston. Plantations. Encloses answers to inquiries. Desires His Majesty
 ITEM 61 and their Lordships to be fully informed of the state and condition
 1680 of the Colony, as, he understands, there have been several mis-
 informations, as, for instance, that they have no right to land and
 government, that they protected the regicides, which is manifestly
 untrue, and that they violate the Trade and Navigation Acts,
 whereby His Majesty is damaged to the extent of 100,000*l.* yearly.
 But, on the strictest inquiry from merchants, it is found that there
 has never been 5,000*l.* irregularly traded, and then the damage is
 inconsiderable, as for what they carry hence they pay full custom
 at the place from whence they first bring them. Has helped
 Mr. Randolph as much as he could, who has been very active; does
 not hear that he has met with any forfeits there to bring to trial;
 he has complained of affront and discouragement, which would
 have been severely punished had the persons been known; the
 people here show him little respect, as they look upon him as one
 that has sought the ruin of the Colony by incensing His Majesty
 and their Honours against it. *Signed, Simon Bradstreet. En-*
dorsed, Recd. 29th June 1680. 1 p. With seal. Enclosure,

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 528

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 166-169

ITEM 61 I 1360. I. Answers from Massachusetts to the 27 inquiries of
 1680 the Committee for Trade and Plantations, concerning
 government, population, trade, &c. Have no standing
 forces, but in each of their 40 towns a foot company
 of listed soldiers, trained six times a year; in Boston
 there are eight, in Salem two companies; have also six
 or seven troops of horse. No privateers or pirates
 frequent their coasts; perhaps once in seven or ten years
 a prize may be brought to the harbour; two years since
 Captain Bernard Lamoyne, a Frenchman, brought a
 Dutch prize taken on the coast of Cuba. The strength
 of their neighbours is not great; the greatest strength of
 the Indians since the war being the Maquees 200 miles

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 528-530

(CONTINUED) ITEM 61 I

to the west towards Canada; have little commerce with the French at Canada, who are reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 men; they at Nova Scotia are few and weak. Their bounds are by land 40 or 50 miles, by sea not more than eight or ten leagues; not one acre of ten or twenty in many places improvable. Chief trading towns, Boston, Charlestown, and Salem, a little trade for country people at Newbury and Ipswich; houses in the country generally of timber, many with strong palisadoes; since the last great fire in Boston it is ordered that all houses should be built of brick or stone, which will yet hardly be attained by reason of the inhabitants' poverty. The country is divided into about 40 divisions; in Boston there are three large churches, with four ministers, in the other towns generally one minister, sometimes two. Have few manufactures vendible in foreign parts; the linen and woollen cloth, shoes, hats, &c., made there are chiefly used in the country; their staple commodities are fish, peltry, horses, provisions, cider, boards, timber, pipe-staves; fish formerly more beneficial for trade with the plantations in America than now, wherewith their merchants produced sugar, rum, indigo, cotton-wool; tobacco which they transport usually in their own vessels to England; some pipe-staves and fish sent to Madeira for wine. There is good timber, tar, pitch, and iron made in the country, though of no great quantity; hemp and flax grow well, but labour is so dear that it cannot be made a commodity to send to other parts; their rigging is sent from England much cheaper than it can be made there. The country in general is very poor, and it is hard for the people to clothe themselves and families, but they make a good shift for victuals owing to the free allotting of lands at their first coming thither. Near 20 English merchants there, and as many more trading thither, no foreign merchants. Very few English, Scots, Irish, or foreigners have come to plant there for seven years; they rather go to Carolina and places less inhabited, all their lands near the sea-coast being appropriated, while to subdue the upper country is more difficult, and must be done by degrees by the settled inhabitants. No company of blacks has been brought there for fifty years from the beginning of the plantation, but one small vessel arrived two years since after 20 months' voyage from Madagascar with 40 or 50 negroes, mostly women or children, who sold for 10*l.*, 15*l.*, 20*l.*, which stood the merchants in near 40*l.* apiece one with another. Now and then two or three negroes are brought from Barbadoes and other English plantations and sold for about 20*l.* apiece, so that there may be in their government about 120, and it may be as many Scots bought and sold for servants in the time of the war with Scotland, and most

(CONTINUED) ITEM 61 I

now married and living there, and about half so many Irish. Not above five or six blacks born in a year, none baptised; about 400 or 500 whites born one year and another, most baptised except those who do not desire it. About 200 or 300 marriages a year; generally there are more born than die, except at the Indian war, when 700 or 800 died in war and no less from small-pox. There are two or three merchants worth 18,000*l.* apiece; he is counted a rich man in the country who is worth 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*; it must be a very great stock of cattle that will amount to 500*l.* There are about 100 or 120 ships of all kinds trading there, their own or English build; six or eight English ships come in a year. The obstructions to trade are the swamping of markets with English goods, the Algiers men-of-war infesting the seas, the French at Nova Scotia and the Governor of New York interrupting their fishing, and the paying double customs for sugar, indigo, cotton-wool, first at the places where they are laden and again in England. The greatest encouragements to their trade would be the confirmation of their privileges and making them a free port. No duties on exports, 1*d.* a lb. on imports, 1*s.* 8*d.* a head poll-tax, and a small rate on wines imported and retailed, amounting in all to 1,500*l.* a year, which is all the revenue they have. Their religion in doctrine is the same with the reformed churches, in discipline congregational, except about 80 or 100 Anabaptists, generally of the meaner sort, and near half so many Quakers, whom they account not among the number of Christians. The instruction of the people is by public preaching and lectures, catechising the youth, &c. In Boston ministers are maintained by a voluntary weekly contribution, in the rest of the towns by a yearly assessment of the inhabitants, to which they freely assent, the several courts taking care that all ministers have comfortable maintenance. Have no beggars and few idle vagabonds, except now and then some few Quakers from Rhode Island; all towns are required to provide for their poor and impotent. *Endorsed, Recd. 28th June 1680. 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 61, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., pp. 40-55.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 54-55, p. 56, p. 57

May 10.
Council
Chamber.

ITEM 154 I
ITEM 154 II
ITEM 154 III

100. Journal of Lords of Trade and Plantations. Draft Commission and Instructions for Sir Thomas Lynch considered. The preamble altered to reserve Lord Carlisle's rights and mention Sir Henry Morgan's recall.

Petition of William Miles read, complaining that several debts are due to him from planters in Newfoundland. Agreed to recommend that [the Captain of] one of the men-of-war of this year's convoy be ordered to call the parties complained of before him, and do his best for such people as petitioner by his good offices, being empowered by a letter of attorney to recover just debts [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CVI., pp. 261, 262.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 54-55
ITEMS II-III related to 154 I,
no calendar reference

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 22-23

Sept. 16. 1510. Captain Sir Robert Robinson, R.N., to William Blathwayt.
 H.M.S. I send you answers to your heads of inquiry which I have collected
 Assistance, out of each harbour belonging to the English. I give an account
 Bay of Bulls of 200 ships and vessels now in these parts of the island; but daily
 (Newfound- several ships and vessels come in and out from New England,
 land). which may, in the whole year, amount to 100 sail, and which it is
 impossible for the men-of-war to take account of. Again, we give
 ITEM 8 you an account of but 170 and 180 quintals to a boat, but this is
 1680 what the planters and fishers gave us this year, and they always
 speak of the least; but their general voyages are from 250 to 300
 to a boat, which in the whole will amount to 100,000 quintals
 more [than named in my returns]. Further, I would desire their
 Lordships should be acquainted how grossly he is abused by the
 New England men that come to this place, who, contrary to the
 Royal Command, annually carry away from here several of his
 subjects, seamen and others, who never return to England. When
 therefore occasion calls for seamen, His Majesty must want them,
 as was done this year, as I understand by the complaints of several
 masters of merchantmen and even more of the fishermen. *Signed.*
 1 p. *Annexed.*

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 46, p. 24

ITEM 8 I 1510. I. Names of the fishing ships in St. John's harbour, with
 1680 other particulars. In all 24 ships, of 2,425 aggregate
 tonnage, carrying 619 men, 77 guns, 121 boats. They
 catch annually 19,290 quintals of fish, make 173½ hogs-
 heads of train, and use 23 hogsheads of "fats."

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 25-26

ITEM 8 II 1510. II. List of the by-boat keepers in St. John's, who each
 1680 keep stages, 42 in all, with 97 boats, employing 455 men,
 catching 16,680 quintals of fish. (*N.B.—Every vessel in
 these two lists, with one or two exceptions, is from a South
 Devon port.*)

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 600

C.O. 1, vol. 40, pp. 128-129.

May 10. 226. Sir Philip Lloyd to Mr. Attorney-General. The Lords of
Whitehall. Trade and Plantations having perused the laws of Jamaica, refer
1677 them for his consideration, with their minutes thereon, for his
ITEM 71 opinion how far they are agreeable to the laws of England and His
Majesty's right of dominion in those parts. He is particularly
desired to consider the Act declaring the laws of England to be
in force in Jamaica, how far necessary and useful to the island
and consistent with His Majesty's interest. Likewise to prepare a
Bill like Poyning's law in Ireland, directing the manner of enacting
laws in Jamaica, the transmitting them, and how to be received
after His Majesty's amendments and additions. Sends also the
Governor's commission and instructions the foundation of these
laws. He has the objections of two merchants to the Act against
suing persons for foreign debts "This was returned with the laws
of Jamaica, 22 Sept. 1677." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XL., No. 71.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 82

C.O. 1, vol. 40, p. 130.

May 18. 256. Order of the King in Council. The Lords of Trade and
Whitehall. Plantations having reported their opinions that the Planters in
Newfoundland be continued in the possession of their houses and
stages according to the usage of last years until His Majesty's further
order, the Commissioners of the Admiralty are ordered to direct
the Captains of the convoys now going to Newfoundland not only
to make publication of His Majesty's pleasure, but to take care that
nothing be attempted contrary thereto. Said Captains are also to
be directed to return particular answer to several Heads of Enquiry
by the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Annexed.*
ITEM 84
1677

C.S.P., 1678-1680, pp. 90-91

C.O. 1, vol. 40, pp. 131-134

1677 256. I. Twenty-seven Heads of Enquiry for Newfoundland
together. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XL., Nos. 84, 84 I.*]

ITEM 84 I

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 91

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 4-9.

Sept. 10.
H.M.S.
Leopard,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.

ITEM 62

1677

405. Sir William Poole to Lords of Trade and Plantations
Has made the best inspection he can relating to the affairs of this country, and has conversed with the fishers, the "sackes," and the planters, and inquired into all their grievances, which he fears will scarce be composed while left to their own "managery," in that they are so envious one towards another, and this particular harbour of St. John's makes more trouble than all the country beside. Has sent answers at large to every head of inquiry both from inhabitants and fishers, where their Lordships will discover how they differ, and wherein they transgress the patent which they say cannot be performed at all points. Sends also account of the number of men, women, children, and servants inhabiting from Trepasse to the westward of Cape Race to Cape Bonavista; also the number of their houses, gardens, cattle, boats, stages, trainfats, &c, account of the fish ships and by boats, number of men, boats, stages, and fishing in every particular port or harbour this year; also of all the sacks, their number of men, tons, and guns in every port or harbour where they laded their fish, and to what ports transported, and as near as he could the provisions of all sorts imported this year, and from whence, as France, Portugal, Western Islands, New England, New York, and Barbadoes. How the planters pass away the winter, the quantity of fish they make, and whether cheaper or dearer than the fishermen, and the quantity they have also made. Transmits the best account he can of the French in this country, and how they manage their fishery, and much outdo our people by taking more and better fish and running to market before us; their forts, ships with their burthen, and guns. There is still an ancient animosity between the fishers and planters. Some fishers grumble the inhabitants live near the seaside, and some that they are permitted to stay in the country, notwithstanding they confess and it is very apparent that the

planters are of very great use to them, because they have not all the flakes next the seaside to dry their fish, and cannot dispossess them of their storehouses and stages when they please. The next, which has some reason, is that the planters' houses and stages are scattered too much about the harbour, that they cannot avoid mixing one with another, which may admit of many inconveniences, but there is now no separating them without pulling-down the planters' houses and rooms, which will cost them dear to rebuild, having no wood nearer than three miles. The next cavil is against the planters' hogs and cattle, which sometimes break out to their stages and spoil some of their fish, but this is no great prejudice, the custom of the country obliging a return of the fish spoilt. Another is the planters' increase, especially in St. John's, and will do faster when their children marry, and then this place cannot afford accommodation for all to fish. This must be granted if they conclude the planters to be immortal, but if succeeding years produce not more fish than this year, in six years there will not be ten planters left, for they have not this year caught fish enough either to pay their servants or the provisions bought. These are the chiefest grievances, and not very difficult to be relieved. Describes how the planters are useful to the fishers by employing their people in the woods to fell trees in the winter to saw into boards to build boats and make oars against next season, and to secure in their houses the unused salt till next year. In cases of sickness there are no other nurseries but the planters' houses, which are always at their service and their wives to attend them. But the chiefest use of the planters, as the fishers say, is at their first coming upon the coast, if by contrary winds they do not fall in with the harbour they despatch away their boats to take possession of the harbour, for first come first served, and sometimes their ships don't arrive for ten or twelve days, in such case what would become of the poor men at such a cold season if they were not relieved by the planters. At going the planters will give the fishers, or take from them, provisions for fish. To remove the planters six miles into the country is worse than to turn them off, and to turn them quite off the masters of the fishery cry God forbid. Assures their Lordships there is room enough and conveniences for all the fishers and planters that are here for this season; some of both have had more room and more stages than they have employed, "yet they would fain be injuring one another." As to the French fishery, refers to the answers to heads of inquiry, "Rec. 16 Oct. 1677." 3 pp. *Encloscs*,

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 10-22.

ITEM 62 I 405. i. Answers to the heads of inquiry by several inhabitants
1677 and masters of fish ships in their respective harbours on
the coast of Newfoundland. "Transmitted by Sir Wm.
Poole pursuant to an Order of 17 May 1677. Rec. 16 Oct.
1677." 8 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 154

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 23-26

ITEM 62 II 405. ii. Description of the harbours and coves between Trepasse
1677 and the Bay of Bulls, with the bearings and distance of
the several capes and headlands. "Rec. from Sir Wm.
Poole 16 Oct. 1677." 2 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 154

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 27-29

ITEM 62 III 405. iii. An account of all the harbours and bays to the north-
1677 ward of St. John's. "Rec. from Sir Wm. Poole 16 Oct.
1677." 3 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 30-33

ITEM 62 IV 405. iv. A particular account of all the inhabitants and planters
1677 living in every fishing port or harbour on Newfoundland
from Cape Bonavista to Cape Race, with the number of
boats, stages, trainfats, houses, beach rooms, cattle, &c.,
belonging to them. 2 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 34-35

ITEM 62 V 405. v. Names of inhabitants, with number of wives, sons,
1677 daughters, servants, houses and lodging houses, gardens,
boats, stages, trainfats, rooms or flaks, horses, cattle, sheep,
hogs, quintals of fish per boat, and names of harbours.
2 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 36-37

ITEM 62 VI 455. vi. Account of all inhabitants or planters from Trepasse to
1677 St. John's; also of houses, &c., as in No. V. 2 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 38-45

ITEM 62 VII 405. vii. Total account of the inhabitants in Newfoundland,
1677 with their boats, stages, &c. "Rec. from Sir Wm. Poole
16 Oct. 1677." 4 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 46-49

ITEM 62 VIII 405. viii. A particular account of every fish ship in each bay or
1677 harbour, and of every sack ship, and whither bound.
"Rec. from Sir Wm. Poole 16 Oct. 1677." 2 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 50-55

ITEM 62 IX 405. ix. Account of fishing and sack ships from Balene to
1677 St. John's Harbour. "Rec. from and signed by Sir Wm.
Poole." 4 pp.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, p. 56.

ITEM 62 X

1677

405. x. Account of fishing and sack ships from St. John's to Bonavista. The whole account of all the inhabitants in Newfoundland, with all the fish ships, boats, and sack ships for the year 1677; also the several sorts of wines and provisions imported this year only in St. John's Harbour. Number of men, including housekeepers, their sons and servants, 1,631; of wives, widows, daughters and maid servants, 253; total inhabitants, 1,884. The nearest estimate of fish taken, 180 kintals per boat, which makes [for 1,229 boats] 221,220 kintals. Usual estimate of salt, 30 hogsheads of salt per boat, sometimes much more, which makes 9,217 tons of salt. For every 40 kintals of fish they account one hogshead of train oil, which makes 5,530 hogsheads of train oil. There is room enough in this harbour for more boats than fished this summer without injuring one another. Signed by Sir William Poole, and received from him 16 Oct. 1677. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLI., Nos. 62, 62 r.-x.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 41, pp. 57-58.

[Dec. 19.]

ITEM 128

1677

526. Petition of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to the King. That Petitioners' ancestors settled in said island under certain laws and orders "formed to them by Patents by yo^r Maj. royal Ancestors" and now number 1,600 persons. That a patent has lately been obtained by persons in England without the privity of Petitioners, not only contrary to said laws and orders, but absolutely destructive to Petitioners and their families, and should it proceed would prove the certain loss of said island. That Petitioners have petitioned His Majesty to set aside said patent, and several reports have been made how necessary it is the inhabitants be there continued, whereupon His Majesty has suspended the execution of said patent till the full hearing of said cause. That Petitioners also petitioned for a Governor, Minister and settled forts for their security at their own costs, which still remains undetermined. Pray His Majesty to suspend the granting of any order until Petitioners be further heard. "Rec. 19 Dec. Read in Council 22 Dec. 1677." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLI., No. 128.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 194

C.O. 1, vol. 42, pp. 62-64 - pp. 65-66 - pp. 67-71.

Jan.-Feb. 595. Deposition of Christopher Martin of Cockington, Devon, mariner, concerning the Newfoundland fishery. That the Masters and Companies of the fishing ships are faulty, and he believes have done co-equal spoil to stages and flakes and boats, as much as the inhabitants and were it not for the inhabitants, men could not be ready to fish by a considerable time so soon as they do, for they now take care to preserve the stages that the ice would in the winter otherwise throw down, and the sea carry away. Advantages of the inhabitants living there. 1678, Jan. 28.

ITEM 20
ITEM 21
ITEM 22

Deposition of Thomas Martin. That in his judgment there is an absolute necessity for settling and encouraging the inhabitants by reason of the potency of the French there or any other enemy. 1678, Jan 29.

Deposition of Nehemiah Troute of Plymouth purser of H.M.S. Swan. That there is a necessity of the inhabitants being continued for the reasons at length stated. 1678, Feb. 1. *Endorsed* :— "Rec. 6 Feb. 1678." *Together 3 papers. 7 pp.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XLII., Nos. 20, 21, 22.]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 214-215

C.O. 1, vol. 42, pp. 72

June 28. 740. Answer of William Stoughton and Peter Bulkeley to Mr. Randolph's narrative of the State of New England, especially as it concerns Massachusetts. Mr. Randolph's stay in New England was so short, his acquaintance there so partial, his prejudices so great, that he cannot be thought to attain that truth and certainty of information which ought to be in matters of such moment. Many of his statements are mere scandals and calumnies and misrepresentations. Answer: The freemen have liberty to choose or leave out whom they please as Magistrates by a law made several years since; others besides Church members can be made freemen, and several have been; each Magistrate defrays his own expenses except for passage over public ferries; the Massachusetts Government in 1652 made no other charge except taking in the plantations beyond the Piscataqua which were ruined for want of government. Mr. Randolph's statement that the laws are only observed as they stand with the Magistrate's convenience is a notorious falsehood, as the records of the administration of justice will show; it is a gross mistake to say that five years' possession gives a title to land; the number of those who are not Church members is inconsiderable, and there was never such nickname between the one and the other as that of Dissenting Party. The expenses of those in the Magistracy are far beyond their recompense, the Governor's salary being 120*l.*, and the magistrate's 35*l.* which being not paid in money will amount to little more than half so much sterling. The ancient bounds were as far as they are now stated by the Lords Chief Justices' opinion; the stating and running of the lines between Massachusetts and Plymouth and Connecticut was done to mutual satisfaction. The Massachusetts Government never concerned themselves with the giving up of Nova Scotia to the French, though they would rather have had their fellow subjects neighbours; the Indian war had its rise in New Plymouth, and had the Massachusetts stood neutral they would have had no disturbance from the Indians; the war was not provoked by the Massachusetts, who never had any quarrel with

ITEM 97
1677/8

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 215

(CONTINUED) ITEM 97

Philip before the war broke out, but had often interposed as mediators. The Indians have been furnished with arms by the French and others, and there was as little liberty, if not less, in Massachusetts than in other colonies to sell arms to the Indians. The Praying Indians were mostly faithful and serviceable in the war; Church members were sent to the war promiscuously with others, and of the captains and chief officers slain the greater part were Church members. Massachusetts had seven plantations utterly, and nine or ten partially, destroyed in the war, while Connecticut did not lose one town, and Plymouth only two or three villages. The Magistrates are not excused from taxes, which are payable in any part of the country; the standing revenue of the colony has never yet amounted to 700*l.* sterling per annum, and what this comes short of defraying the Government charges (which in the whole, *communibus annis*, before the war did never rise to above 1,500*l.*, if so much) is wont to be levied by a common tax. There is a full account given every year of the income and expenditure by the Treasurer to the General Court, so that there can be no corrupt disposal; the statement of a belief that there was a great bank of money in the Treasury is utterly untrue, the country being most commonly indebted to the Treasurer and not the Treasurer to the country. The people throughout the colony generally are earnestly desirous to have the present Government continued, and there never was any ground for the insinuation of a chance of a civil war between the colonies. There are only six or seven Ruling Elders in the whole colony who assist the ministers, but are far from keeping them in subjection; Mr. Graves was not turned out of any fellowship, but voluntarily quitted his fellowship, intending other employment; it is notoriously false that any person on account of dutifulness to the King has been suffered to be ruined. The Massachusetts spent near 8,000*l.* and many lives on the defence of Maine; Mr. Winslow has declared that his answer to Mr. Randolph was that the Massachusetts had carried it fairly and neighbourly, and that he never made it his design to desire a change in the Government; as for the petition referred to, are not prepared with an answer, as they were not at the time supposed concerned in the transactions of Government, but deny that persons have been sufferers in estates or denied the privilege of choosing magistrates on the account mentioned, and the two persons named by him as the chief Petitioners have been long entrusted in considerable places of public service, and might have been elected magistrates if they had received a sufficient number of votes. *Endorsed*, "Answer to some parts of Mr. Randolph's narrative, given to me by the Agents of New England, 28 June 1678." 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLII., No. 97.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 42, pp. 73-74

July 30. 787. Reply of Randall Holden and John Greene, Deputies for
ITEM 115 Warwick, to the Answer of William Stoughton and Peter Bulkley,
1677 Agents for the Massachusetts. Had lately presented to the King

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 276-279

(CONTINUED) ITEM 115

an account of the many hardships put upon them and others of Warwick by the Massachusetts Government, to invalidate the sentence given against them by the Deputies of the Massachusetts and to show the incompetency for any of that Government to be judges in their concerns, they having been from their infancy the professed enemies of Rhode Island and having by all means sought its ruin. A copy of the complaint was ordered by the King to be delivered to the Massachusetts agents to make answer thereto, who only recriminated with false and slanderous accusations, which they delivered for truth without alleging anything of their own knowledge or offering testimony of any witness. Whereas they represented the Petitioners along with Samuel Gorton as vagabonds and fomenters of disquiet, it appeared, by their own confession, that the Massachusetts along with the Plymouth and Connecticut Governments were the prosecutors (*sic*) of the Petitioners and other loyal persons who could not submit to their new-fangled inventions and rigid discipline and only sought to enjoy the liberty which the late King had granted them, with quiet possession of their lands which they had improved without the bounds of the Massachusetts grant. If the ground of controversy be granted to be Massachusetts laying claim to their plantation under pretence of two petty Sachems' submission (whom the Massachusetts supported in their disloyalty to the Narragansett Sachems), they ought to show by what authority they had passed the bounds of their jurisdiction and acted barbarously in arming the Indians and in joining with them to destroy the Rhode Island people, as is set forth in the Petitioners' printed book in 1644. Which proceedings show the Massachusetts Government not to be competent judges of their right or in the pretences of William Harris. Matter of wonder that these agents complain against one Gorton as a grand heresiarch, when none have been so great heretics and schismatics as themselves, it being notoriously known that Samuel Maverick (since one of His Majesty's New England Commissioners), Dr. Child, John Smith, Foreless and others, inhabitants of Boston and other towns in the colony, on petitioning the General Court for the liberty of the Church of England in baptizing of their children, were imprisoned and proceeded against, so that it was the common report that they would lose their lives, but, after much hardship, were released on the payment of a fine of 100*l.* apiece. As for Gorton's book which, they say, was called in by a Committee of the then Parliament in the rebellion, it can receive no blemish by disallowance of that authority. And as the agents dispute loyalty with the Petitioners, charging them with making their address in 1644 not to the King but to the Parliament, reply that the appeal was made to the King from the Massachusetts Court, but denied by them saying the King had his hands full at home, and on their going to England owing to the unnatural war could not come near the King, and being a poor yet loyal people, oppressed by potent and ill neighbours and reduced to the greatest extremity for livelihood, were necessitated to seek relief where only it could be had, so far as to return home, leaving the matter of damage for a

(CONTINUED) ITEM 115

fitter season. As testimony of their loyalty did by a treaty with the Narragansett Sachems—the chief of all New England—bring them to acknowledge the King and his successors as the supreme lords of that country; took the Act of Submission with them to England, but, not being able to see the King, published it in their printed book in 1644, and afterwards in 1665 gave it to the King's Commissioners. Challenge the Massachusetts agents to show if at any time they had brought any of the Sachems to obedience to the King; on the contrary they had forced them to submit to their State without any relation to the King. Dare them to instance one act of duty or loyalty towards the King or his father since the establishment of the colony or one act of justice done by them against one of their own members. The King had been publicly proclaimed at Rhode Island, as soon as the Restoration was made known to them, with demonstrations of duty, love and loyalty by bonfires, feasting and rejoicing. The King's Commissioners in 1665 and the King's letter in 1666 commend their loyalty and the contrary of the Massachusetts, copies of which letters are annexed. As for the fining of John Gold by their colony for drinking the King's health before his return and that the present Complainant Randal Holden sat then on the bench, it is absolutely denied as false and scandalous, nor have they ever heard of any person that was fined in their colony for expressions of loyalty, although the Massachusetts, by a formal law, made it highly punishable to drink that health as any other. In answer to the recriminations of the Massachusetts agents, give a few instances of the deportment of the Massachusetts Government since the Restoration. In 1662 the King appointing Captain Thomas Breedon Governor of Nova Scotia and Acadie, with power to expel the French there and to raise men in New England for that purpose. Captain Breedon coming to Boston and showing the commission was told by the Government that the King had no authority over them to grant such a commission within their jurisdiction; yet the same Government had readily obeyed the like commission sent by that usurper Cromwell under the command of one Sedgewick. The King's Commissioners in 1665 were not only not permitted to act in their colony, but also in the Northern Provinces without their patent, and the inhabitants forbidden to obey the Commissioners, and the Commissioners themselves in a scornful manner were trumpeted out of Boston. In 1666 several eminent gentlemen, for petitioning the Court to obey the King's commands, were threatened with severe punishment and called factious persons, and made incapable of any office in Government. As to the charge that Rhode Island lent the other colonies no assistance in the late Indian war, answer that Rhode Island and Providence did at the request of the other colonies assist them with several sloops well manned, when the war began in Plymouth colony, to the utmost of their power and great damage of the enemy. But, as for the war against the Narragansett Indians, who are the King's subjects and have always been friendly to them, the other colonies did not treat with Rhode Island and Providence as to the lawfulness

(CONTINUED) ITEM 115

or necessity of that war, but proceeded, notwithstanding the King's commands in his Letters Patent which forbade any of the Colonies to attack the natives without the knowledge of the others. It will appear on examination that the Massachusetts Government have been the occasion of all those miseries that befell New England in the late war by their barbarous usage of the poor Indians that border on them or live within their jurisdiction, which caused them to fly to arms to right themselves. Humbly submit that the loss sustained by Rhode Island in that war ought to be made good by Massachusetts, instead of the latter challenging and demanding the King's Province and their lands as their right of conquest. As a further proof of their loyalty beseech their Lordships to move the King to erect a Supreme Court of Judicature over all the colonies in New England to decide the long disputes about boundaries and relieve the King's subjects from the oppressions of an insulting and tyrannical Government. Pray for the renewal of the Royal Letters of 10 April 1666; that no alteration be made as to the bounds settled by the Commissioners in 1665 till all parties shall have been heard; that Connecticut be ordered to restore the town of Westerly which they had taken by force; that all sentences and judgments given by the Massachusetts and others against the inhabitants of Warwick be declared void, particularly the sentence of banishment against the Petitioner, Randal Holden, done in 1643, copy of which is annexed. Humbly beg to be suddenly dismissed home with this mark of the King's favour, to return to their desolate families, friends and plantations ruined and laid waste by the late cruel war, and now raising themselves out of the ashes. Signed "Randal Howlden" and "John Greene." 7 pp. *Col. Papers, Vol. XLII., No. 115.*

C.O. 1, vol. 42, p. 75

ITEM 130

1678

808. Captain Thomas Breedon to Sir Robert Southwell. Received his of the 18th September (*see ante, No. 802*), two days since with Randolph's enclosed, and copy of a narrative Captain Breedon gave in to the Council of Trade about 1660, and will send it by Captain Daniel Burgess, who was with Breedon in Nova Scotia and New England. Has been ill ever since his arrival here 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLII., No. 130.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 295

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 82-89

- [Jan. ?] 875. A humble proposition addressed to the King and Parliament to give retreat to Protestant and proselyte foreigners in his American colonies and particularly in Carolina. *French*. Two and a half closely written pages setting forth the advantages of establishing foreign colonies in America. *Unsigned, but doubtless emanating from René Petit or one of his associates*. See Nos. 918, 919. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 10.*]
- ITEM 10
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 321

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 90-92

- (April 2.) 957. Petition of William Downing to the King and Privy Council. In substance and in most of the language identical with the petition of 10th February (*ante No. 886*). *Signed, Will^m. Downing*. *Endorsed*, "April 2 1679. This petition was this day read and ordered in Council to be referred to the Committee of Trade and Plantations." *Signed, Thomas Dolman*. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 40.*]
- ITEM 40
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 348

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 93-95

- (April 2.) 958. Petition of Thomas Oxford to the King and Privy Council. Petitioner and his predecessors have owned houses and stages in St. John's, Newfoundland, for seventy years past, but of late years he has not been able to call anything his own through the violence and oppression of certain West Country owners, who pretend to privilege by the King's patent not only to take petitioner's houses &c., but to injure his person, and have driven him and his family to quit the place. Last year they did such damage in several harbours that 1,500 men in the harbour of St. John's will hardly make it good. Prays therefore for a settled government with some great guns, ammunition, and an orthodox Minister, all of which the people of Newfoundland are ready to maintain at their own cost. *Endorsed as the previous paper*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 41.*]
- ITEM 41
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 348

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 96-99

[April 29.] 980. Proposals of William Downing and Thomas Oxford, acting for the inhabitants of Newfoundland, to the King and Privy Council. St. John's is a harbour so strong by nature that 25 great guns and 200 small arms would make it safe; more small arms would be required to defend the Que de vide Creek, which is important. Carbonere, in the Bay of Conception, 12 leagues from St. John's, should be fortified with 15 great guns and 80 small arms. Salvadje, 40 leagues north of St. John's, requires 10 great guns and 50 small arms. Ferry Land, 13 leagues south of St. John's, 17 great guns and 100 small arms. Formous, 16 leagues south from St. John's, 88 great guns and 60 small arms. Which of these harbours besides St. John's shall be fortified is left to their Lordships. A selected Government should be established to protect the country against foreign enemies, and in particular the French, and against the oppression of the west country owners. The inhabitants will be willing to do their duty alike by the King and the fishermen. *Endorsed*, "Recd. 29 April 1679." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 51.*]

ITEM 51
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 356

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 100-105.

July 1. 1042. The Governor and Council of New Plymouth to the King.
New Plymouth. Have received the King's letter of 12th February 167⁸ concerning claims and claimers of lands in the Narragansett and Niantick countries, and have made it known to those in the Colony that pretend to any interest there by virtue of a purchase made by Major Atherton, who desire their humble submission, still hoping to obtain settlement in their rights. By the same letter are informed that Mr. John Crown has petitioned for a grant of Mounthope, and are directed to inform His Majesty of their title to that country and of its true extent and value. The lands of Mounthope belonged to the Sachem Philip, and are unquestionably within the patent grant made to New Plymouth, within which none might purchase or in any way obtain lands but they and those whom they allowed, and were conquered by the joint forces of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Plymouth by the expense of more than 100,000*l.* besides inestimable damage sustained by particular persons and plantations, and the loss of the lives of many hundred of their brethren, children, and choice friends. The profits of the war (except a few prisoners taken in the latter end thereof) were only land. New Plymouth being the seat of the war suffered more in proportion than any, and therefore had Mounthope, with a small ragged tract of land adjoining to it, for their part, by agreement of the confederate colonies, who were allowed 1,000*l.* because the New Plymouth lands were judged more valuable than theirs, and Mounthope with its appurtenances by far the better part of the conquest lands. Have put it to sale for 3,000*l.* but have not yet found chapmen. The area is reckoned to be 7,000 acres at the most, part of it a good soil and much of it rocky, mountainous, and barren, which commends it and causeth them highly to esteem it and earnestly to beg that they may not be deprived of it, not only because they have fought and paid and bled for it, but because this Colony for want of good harbours could never get considerable improvement of the sea, whereas these places are well accommodated

ITEM 81
1678/9

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 384-385

(CONTINUED) item 81

for the settlement of a sea-port town or two. Humbly offer an answer to His Majesty's blame for that they had not given an account of the war; perceive that they have been greatly abused by miscarriage of letters, both from the Colony and particularly from the Governor, bearing date 12th June 1677, copies whereof they transmit. Hope to find the originals, and also a small present of their Governor's therein mentioned. Know that letters and present came safe to London and hope to have them presented, though very untimely. Pray that this poor Colony that made the first settlement in this wilderness to spread the Gospel and enlarge the King's dominions may not by misinformation of any evil-minded persons, their neighbours, be deprived of what they have to live upon. Their whole patent is but a very narrow strip of land and generally mean, and the people here by God's goodness are greatly increased. Should they be eaten out by their neighbours of Rhode Island, to whom they have in a certain sense given being, it would argue high ingratitude in them, and New Plymouth would account it the worst of deaths. Having written about two years since and doubted not till now that the letters were received, did believe the King was satisfied and thereupon disposed of some of the conquered lands in order to a settlement, which, if reversed, would reduce them to great straits and plunges, they having the above-mentioned 1,000*l.* to pay, and many lame soldiers, widows, and orphans to provide for. Beg for a speedy answer. Their Governor was careful last year to give an account of the trial of the controversies between Mr. Harris of Patuxet and his neighbours, but sent the letters to Secretary Williamson, who was dismissed from that trust before the letters arrived, so that they were sent back and are herewith presented. *Signed by order of the General Court, Nath. Morton, Secy. Endorsed, Presented in Council by Mr. S. Coventry 26 Sept. '79. Read the 2nd of March 1679.* 1 p. *Original damaged at the edges, signature gone. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 81.]*

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 106-107.

July 3. 1046. Petition of Thomas Oxford to the King. While the Lords of Trade and Plantations are considering the settlement of Government in Newfoundland, petitioner, for want of such settlement, is daily discouraged and wronged, robbed of several goods and a negro servant. Prays restoration of the negro and compensation for other damage. 1 p. *Endorsed, Recd. 3 July. Read in Council 4 July 1679. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 83.]*

ITEM 83

1679

C.O. 1, vol. 43, p. 108

Aug. 10. 1092. Extract of letter from Captain Lawrence Wright, H.M.S. Reserve. Has already sent some copies of the Orders in Council touching the commanders of the merchant ships keeping close to their convoys, to some of the fishing ports distant from St. John's, and will send more. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 104.*]
 St. John's, Newfoundland.
 ITEM 104
 1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 406

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 109-110

ITEM 112 1108. A list of the sack ships in St. John's and the other ports of Newfoundland. *With a paper summarizing the same*, as follows:—Total of ships, 138; total of tons 200 to 40, 10,017; total of men, about 1 man to 5 tons, 1,595; total of guns, 569; total of quintals, from 4,000 to 500, 159,059; value at 12s. a quintal, 94,435*l.* 8s.; dead freight, 1,960 quintals. *The return is a large parchment sheet. Signed Law. Wright. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 112.]*

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 411

C.O. 1, vol. 43, p. 111

Sept. 15. 1121. Charles Talbot to Sir Robert Southwell. We came so late to Newfoundland that the season for boats to adventure to the northward was past, neither could we get any. What I could learn in answer to the enquiries I have enclosed. *Annexed,*
 St. John's, Newfoundland.
 ITEM 121
 1679/80

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 417

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 112-117

ITEM 121 I 1121. 1. Answers to enquiries respecting Newfoundland. (1.)
1679

The Colony consists of about 1,700 men, women, children, and servants. Trade in summer fishing; in winter sawing of boards, building boats and making oars for the Adventurers. After the ships are gone they generally fish till All Hallowtide. There is furring to the north, but little to the southward. They observe the rules of their charter more than the Adventurers, for they preserve their stages, while the Adventurers people destroy theirs for firewood for the homeward voyage. (2.) The inhabitants are not able to subsist, and the less for want of a government to protect them in their labours. From England they get their bread, clothing, malt, flesh and pease, from Ireland both provisions and clothing, from New England tobacco, sugar, molasses, rum, flesh, bread, and flour. What relates to the fishery comes solely from England in English ships. (3.) They make no use of the wood except for purposes of the fishery, and building &c.; they do their best to secure the Adventurers' concerns which are left with them, but it is a common practice for the Adventurers to rifle the stages and rooms and boats to fit themselves, so I am informed, and the fact is not denied by some of the masters. (4.) Few of the Colony keep above three boats, and none of them take up more room than is convenient; far from being prejudicial the trade could not be so well managed without them. (5.) The boat-keepers left behind must be esteemed part of the Colony, but there are many that pay their passages out and home, and fish the season. These cannot be prejudicial to the Adventurers' concerns, though when the stages are ruined by the ships' companies I suppose the colonists make bold with the rest for firewood. (6.) The Colony and bye-boats are supplied with brandy, wine, salt, &c., from France, Spain, and Portugal, but only in English ships. (7.) The country is mostly barren and cumbered with wood. Winters are so severe and long as not to afford winter corn. In summer they might do somewhat, but servants' wages are so excessive

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 417-419

(CONTINUED) ITEM 121 I

that clearing ground and sowing corn would not be profitable. It is a Colony not of husbandmen but fishermen. (8.) New England trades with Newfoundland for fish. It is false that the fishermen are debauched by the Colony and forced to hire themselves for satisfaction of their debts; but as some of the servants return yearly to England when the summer voyage is over, they hire others in their places, thereby gaining their passages the year ensuing. (9.) It is supposed that the Colony own a fourth part of the fishing boats and generally make better voyages, but their expenses being greater they cannot afford to sell cheaper. (10.) Those of New England fish little on this coast, but their own fisheries increase, for they steal fishermen every year from Newfoundland. (11 and 12.) Referred to Captain Wright's report. (13.) The masters are glad to have the provisions of such men as are willing to stay with the Colony. (14.) The Adventurers' people break up their stages, and were beginning at St. John's when we were there, until forbidden. In short, they offer so many abuses to the Colony that some have removed to the French and more threaten to do so.

As to the French,—

They manage the trade as we do by a colony and fishing ships. Placentia is fortified, garrison of twenty men; ten families of English and French and more at other ports in the south; at least 40 ships fish on that side, come sooner, and go for the Straits a month before us. Northward at least 150 ships fish, according to Christopher Martin. They sail for St. Malo and thereabout. No information as to Colony or fortifications. They have a great trade for beaver in Canada and Nova Scotia. As to the present state of the fishery at large:—The trade is prejudiced for want of government. The fishermen are negligent and insolent. If the masters are severe the men desert to New England. The stages are generally destroyed; a great waste of wood and abuse to the Colony. (2.) The island is a possession of the British Crown. The Colony preserve it, having been settled by patent as a colony of fishermen with liberty to build stages, houses, or forts if they would, but not to make plantations within six miles of the fishery places so as to preserve the woods necessary for the fishery. (3.) If the Colony be not allowed to follow the fishing trade, the King's Customs will suffer, and many of his subjects be lost by removal to the French, to which several have been driven already. (4.) In case of war with France one ten-gun frigate might burn all the boats and destroy the Colony. St. John's and a few other harbours may be made impregnable. (5.) The way to secure Newfoundland is to settle a Governor and Government, fortify some of the choice harbours, and maintain good garrisons which may be done at little cost to the King. (6.) The Colony has declared its willingness to contribute, but the Adventurers and sack ships should contribute also, as they will profit, say, one penny per quintal or two quintals per boat, and the sack ships to find ammunition as in New England. (7.) The sum thus raised will pay for fortifications and garrisons. 3 pp. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13 Feb. Read 21 and 26 Feb. 1679-80. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 121, 121 I.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 118-119

[Sept.] 1134. [Henry Jocelyn to Sir E. Andros.] My Lord Sterling's Nova Scotia ordered by King Charles II. to be delivered to the French in 1633, was thus bounded; C. Breton the E. bounds, and thence westward to Ste. Croix right against the E. end of the Grande Munhane, and a line E. from Pascattamaguade. Captain Walter Neale made Governor by the Council of Plymouth in 1631 of all of New England that was not granted to others; the W. bounds began at the E. end of Boston Patent, and went E. as far as Sta. Croix. All his time the French never claimed any land W. of Nova Scotia, but two years after he left M. Donee was sent by M. Commander Rasilio living at Lahane, E. from Cape Sable some 40 leagues, with a ship to discover the coast of Nova Scotia and New England. And in Penobscot Bay in a great fog Thomas Willett coming from Pemaquid to his house at Penobscot in a small shallop came foul of Donee's ship. Donee took him and made him pilot him to his house at Penobscot, and forced him to give him a bill of sale of his land and house, but sent him away in his shallop. Willett coming to his owners at Plymouth, they procured him a ship of 32 guns, an Ipswich man, to go and retake Penobscot with some land forces of their own, Captain Standish being commander of them. In the meantime Donee had fortified himself, and planted on a mount four or five great guns. The Plymouth forces demanding a surrender, he seemed willing upon honourable terms; but they refusing, Donee told them they must win it before they should enjoy it, and played his part so well (that) the great ship and Plymouth soldiers were forced to quit the place. *Endorsed*, "Sept. 79. Mr. Henry Joselin of Eastern County. For his "Excellence Sir E. Andros, Gov. Gen. of all his Royal Highness "territories in America." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII, No. 130.*]

ITEM 130
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 423

C.O. 1, vol. 43, p. 120

Dec. 4.
Council
Chamber.

1204. Minute of Lords of Trade and Plantations. That His Majesty be moved to order the Governors of the Plantations to dispose of no places for gain, but in consideration only of a person's ability and fidelity. Read in Council 21st December 1679. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII, No. 160.*]

ITEM 160
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 449

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 121-122

- Dec. 4. **1206.** Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations. The business of Mounthope. Recapitulates the petition of Mr. John Crown, of 6th February, and the letter of New Plymouth. Are of opinion that the lands in Mounthope should be granted in full and entire property to New Plymouth on condition of paying a quit-rent of seven beaver skins or 14 marks a year, and that the King should promise on due application to confer on them a new charter containing all such privileges and advantages as shall be by them reasonably desired, and by the King thought fit. *Signed*, Radnor, Anglesey C.P.S., J. Bridgwater, Essex, L. Hyde, J. Ernle. *Endorsed*, "Read in Council 21 Dec. 1679." 6 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 161, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., pp. 10-15.*]
- ITEM 161
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 450

C.O. 1, vol. 43, pp. 123-124.

- Dec. 12. **1221.** Order of the King in Council. To enforce the recommendations of the Lords of Trade and Plantations respecting the correspondence of Governors (*ante*, No. 1182). 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 167, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCVII., pp. 72-74.*]
- ITEM 167
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 453

C.O. 1, vol. 43, p. 125.

- Dec. 12. **1222.** Order of the King in Council. For an inspection of offices in the different plantations (*see ante*, No. 1183). [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIII., No. 168, and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCVII., p. 71.*]
- ITEM 168
1679

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 453

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 129-130

- [Feb. 4.] 1286. Petition of William Hinton to the King. Petitioner has since 1667 spent much pains and 2,500*l.* in endeavouring the settlement of Newfoundland, encouraged thereby by His Majesty's repeated promises that he should have the Government when it should be established. The Colony will be ruined unless the Government be settled; and petitioner prays that the King's promise may be remembered when the Government is concluded. 1 p. *Endorsed*, "Recd. from Mr. Duppa 4 Feb. 1679." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 17.*]

ITEM 17
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 477

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 131-133

- [Feb. 6.] 1287. Petition of William Downing to the King. Praying for a settled Government for Newfoundland, since the West Country Adventurers, notwithstanding the suspension of their Charter by Order in Council, have inflicted great abuses and vexations on the inhabitants and forced them either to return to England or to request French protection. *Endorsed*, "Read in Council 6 Feb. 1679-80." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 18.*]

ITEM 18
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 477

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 134-136

- [Feb. 11.] 1293. The humble representation of John Downing of St. John's Newfoundland, on behalf of the inhabitants. The Western Adventurers have broken all the Articles of their Charter that are any way considerable. By the care of the King's Captains, Sir John Berry, Carter, Russell and others, the inhabitants' stages were well kept and well found, but notwithstanding this the greater part of them were in 1678 destroyed by those belonging to the adventurers in fishing and sack ships. The greater part of them were found spoiled at the time of the departure of the said ships, and the reason was that the Convoy, Captain Dickeson, came late and did not enter St. John's. The same would have been done to the new and rebuilt stages this year but for the arrival of Captain Wright. There were last year several persons settled in stages built by the adventurers and several inhabitants likewise. It can be proved that last year the Admiral of the Adventurers' fishing fleet, Thomas Weighmouth, when soon after his arrival several of the storehouses belonging to the ships of other Adventurers were broken into and spoiled, punished none of the culprits though he knew who they were. Captain Wright ordered the Vice-Admiral, in the absence of the Admiral, to forbid all damage to any buildings of the Adventurers, which was done, but none the less several stages and storerooms were much spoiled by night and stealthily by day. Several other disorders are committed for want of a settled government, the offenders presuming that they may pass without control if they escape being called to account by the Captain. How can it be doubted but that more damage will be done when the King's ships have left the place, there being no authority left to check them? I can command my own family, and that is all that I and other honest persons can do. Several of the inhabitants have left the place, and others will go unless a settled government be established, and the people allowed to live in peace unoppressed by the Western Adventurers. 1 p. *Copy. Endorsed*, Recd. 11th Feb. 1679-80. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 23.*]

ITEM 23
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 480

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 137-138

- (Feb. 21.) 1301. Representation of the inhabitants of Newfoundland to Lords of Trade and Plantations. They have never in their former petitions designed the least prejudice to fishery or navigation they desire only the security of the King's property, the advancement of his Customs, and encouragement of the fishery in general. If the King do now make a full settlement of the country, they desire that their servants may be brought to them yearly by freight or hire, according to the practice of the fishing ships, but they conceive it necessary and for the good of all that, as by the violence of the Western Adventurers they have been forced to disperse to twenty different places, the King should reduce them to four, viz., Trinity Harbour, St. John's, Ferryland, and Trepassey, or such other harbours as the Lords may think fit. Thereby not only will the Colony be easily governed, but also enabled to oppose the French, provided St. John's, which is a place easily fortified, be one of the places assigned to them. The inhabitants are willing, for the greater satisfaction of the Western Adventurers, to contain themselves within their present number and possess only their existing stages, provided that their children, as in time they increase, be permitted to erect stages and get an honest livelihood by a trade which is so advantageous to the Kingdom. *Signed*, William Downing. 1 p. *Endorsed*, Read 21 Feb., and again 26 Feb. 1679-80. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 27.*]
- ITEM 27
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 483-484

C.O. 1, vol. 44, p. 139.

- Feb. 25. 1305. Abstract of letters from Mr. Randolph and Sir E. Andros. 4th January 1679 Randolph writes that on 30th December he delivered His Majesty's commission for settling New Hampshire
- ITEM 31
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 487-490

(CONTINUED) ITEM 31

with the seal and Order of Council, into the hands of the President, Mr. Cutts is a very just and honest man, cast out of all public employment by the Boston Government, an ancient and infirm man; the people are afraid that they shall be put under the hands of strangers. The Bostoners murmur at the great expenses of their late agents in England, some say nigh 4000*l.*; grievous complaints are made by the inhabitants of Maine, who in the Indian War found more loss attending them by the cowardice and inadvertency of their church-member-officers than from the cruelty of the Indians themselves; the Boston Government have laid rates on Kittery, York, and Wells to above 3,000*l.*, which they cannot pay, having lost almost all by the late war. The people all the way he travelled (except New Plymouth) were much unsettled, contending about boundaries, everyone supposing he had brought orders for settling their particular colonies. The Boston Government continues to collect customs and coin money. There is hardly one child baptized in Rhode Island, none lately in Maine, few in the other colonies; nothing will be more welcome to the generality than His Majesty's letter requiring that none be admitted to the magistracy or freedom but those that take the oath of supremacy, and that their children be admitted to baptism. Has discoursed with some inhabitants of Maine, who would in a little time advance so much money as the Bostoners have given for it, provided they might be assured of a government settled amongst them, as it was by commission from Mr. Gorges, distinct from any other place. There is an absolute necessity of erecting a great council, chosen out of the chiefest and best of every colony, with a President, to which men may appeal from the several judicatures of each colony, else they will never be quiet, nor then for long, till the King send over a General Governor. A commission for erecting a Court of Admiralty is absolutely necessary, by reason of several prizes brought in thither. *6th January*: Two persons in the Commission have very much obstructed the execution of it, Mr. Waldron and Mr. Martin, who have misrepresented His Majesty's orders; it would put these men to a stand if they might know that they may be put out when His Majesty pleased. *7th January*: Several privateers are gone thence to the West Indies and are expected home in a short time, which makes the necessity of a Court of Admiralty more urgent. In New Hampshire the Church Party oppose and abuse the honest party by false reports, and at Boston they endeavour to debauch the merchants and loyal men, telling them that their trade will be taken away. *30th December*: The inhabitants of Maine have sent over a petition to His Majesty by Captain Champernoon desiring to be under His Majesty's Government, heavily complaining that they are bartered and sold from man to man like slaves in Algiers; the people in New Hampshire are in general highly satisfied with the Commission. *3rd January 1679-80*: The Boston merchants persuade themselves that on paying 1*d.* per lb. for tobacco at Virginia they have liberty to carry it whither they please, and will shortly make proposals to His Majesty about trade. Before Randolph came into the country it was

(CONTINUED) ITEM 31.

reported that the south bounds of Boston should be reduced to three miles south of Charles River, by which several towns hope to be under New Plymouth; Rhode Island on receipt of His Majesty's letter kept court in the Narragansett country, about which there are contentions concerning government, so that the inhabitants are molested sometimes by one party, sometimes by another; it would be far more conducing to the planting that country if it were a distinct government, it belonging originally to gentlemen of good estates and quality. Mr. Richard Smith who petitioned His Majesty for Hog Island now desires to have the matter referred to New Plymouth, and Rhode Island to be ordered to defend their pretences. *28th January*: Great endeavours had been made to disappoint His Majesty's Commission, the Boston Government privately giving all encouragement, and promising to defend their mutineers at the Council Chamber, when their agents attend His Majesty. The President and Council had at length taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and entered on the execution of the Commission, confirming all civil and military officers till further care should be taken. The Bostoners after all the protestations by their agents are acting as high as ever, the merchants trading as freely, no ship or parcel of goods having been seized for irregular trading, although they did in 1677 make a second law to prevent it. It is in every man's mouth that they are not subject to the laws of England, neither are they of any force till confirmed by their authority. *4th January*: It is proposed that all in public office take the oath of allegiance, and none to act or vote refusing it, and that all men taking the same be admitted to freedom and magistracy if of competent estates. Requests some allowance for his extraordinary expenses. *5th February*: Expects to do little good to regulate the trade till he has an Order of Council that no ship pass by the Castle without a certificate of clearing from him. *11th February*: Necessary to have his authority passed under the Great Seal of England, and to have added to his instructions to erect a custom-house for masters of ships according to the statute of II. Elizabeth to enter their ships and goods and receive their despatches. If the Commissioners of the Customs write to their West plantations abroad and to the ports in England to prohibit trade to such vessels who do not bring a clearing from him or his deputies in the colonies, it will soon make them comply. His Majesty may make short work of them by bringing a *quo warranto* against them, and then they will beg that on their knees which now they will not thank him for. There are thousands in all parts unbaptised. The General Court is up, having done nothing, as he hears, as to His Majesty's letters. *11th February*: Desires that his commission for swearing the Governor of Boston be restored to him, and an extraordinary allowance for his winter travels, that the commission for making him Collector be for life; is certainly informed that there will be no more agents sent over. *24th February*: Is promised by sufficient merchants there to deposit the money for the purchase of Maine, and on such terms as it may be for the benefit of the poor distressed inhabitants. Whatever is

(CONTINUED) ITEM 31.

professed at Court by letters or agents is only to baffle and put off the evil day. There was certainly more difficulty in the commission of New Hampshire than in a *quo warranto*. 25th February: Might have saved the King 10,000 lbs. of goods, had he but his instructions under the Great Seal. Can expect to do little till his Majesty's Commission is sent over. It were most proper to convince the people by some public Act or declaration that they are to obey His Majesty's commands without the sanction of the Bostoners; witness the commission under the Great Seal, demurred upon till known whether it did not entrench on their charter. It would be for His Majesty's service that a *quo warranto* were sent over or a printed declaration that all persons of estates rateable at 10s. on a single rate, having taken the oath of allegiance shall be, *ipso facto*, freemen, and that all such who are already freemen, not having such an estate, be declared no freemen. 24th February: The inhabitants of Dover and Portsmouth have not taken the oath of allegiance, as required in His Majesty's letter of 29th April 1678, but were continued under the oath of fidelity to that country. Desires a commission under the Great Seal, &c.

Sir E. Andros' letters. 14th February 1679, New York: All continues quiet and well, with hopes of a good trade that year; intended to go in the spring to Pemaquid to settle the government there as far as Black Point, which was surrendered by the Indians; there was no fear of the Indians there, but rather the contrary, the French of Canada drawing them too much to their devotion, and inducing as many as they can to remove to Canada, the consequence whereof may import them much. *Ib.*, 16th February: Has concluded an honourable peace between the Indians and Christians of Virginia and Maryland; has repaired and impregnably fortified the port of New York and the city. 11 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 31.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 140-144

[Feb. 26.] 1307. Observations on Newfoundland by William Hinton. The
 ITEM 32 harbours that are most naturally fortified, best inhabited, and
 1680 require least charge to secure, are St. John's, Carbonere, Salvadie,
 Ferryland, Renoore, Queue de Vide. The guns and small arms
 required for each are specified. A list of "Some proposals offered
 for the Governor to observe":—(1) Erection of a place for public
 worship. (2) Baptism of unbaptized children. (3) Confirmation
 by a minister of marriages not solemnised by a minister. (4)
 Preservation of stores left by fishing ships. (5) Care for the proper
 curing of fish, that provided by the West Country Adventurers
 often proving ill-preserved. (6) Punishment of those drunken
 idle people that go into the woods and by taking of tobacco and
 carelessly blowing out their coal have many times set great
 quantities of wood on fire. (7) Preservation of timber by for-
 bidding the barking of trees. (8) Preservation of cod-fry by
 forbidding the unseasonable use of "Lant" seines. (9) Preservation
 of stages, boats, &c., and provision that the stages of the West
 Country Adventurers that cannot be left standing during the
 winter owing to the ice, be taken down before the departure of
 the ships. (10) Prohibition of throwing press-stones or ballast
 into the harbours. (11) Prohibition of tippling houses without
 the Government's license. (12) The Council to consist of six
 inhabitants only, with the captains of the King's convoys during
 the fishing season, and the Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the
 harbour if they choose to come. (13) Public Acts to be registered
 and sent home annually. (14) Possessions of the Inhabitants to
 be respected, and the fishing room not used by them to be freely
 enjoyed by the West Country Adventurers. (15) Equal justice
 and good friendship to be maintained between the fishermen, the
 inhabitants, and the west country fishermen. (16) Endeavours to
 be made to retrieve the beaver trade now carried on by the French
 owing to English ill-treatment of Indians. (17) No impost to be
 laid on west-country fishing ships. (18) Masters of west-country
 ships to be forbidden to send their men to New England, as is
 frequently done to save the expense of their passage home, whereby
 the King loses many able seamen. (19) Due care to be taken that
 the King's duties be paid on goods brought from foreign countries,
 salt excepted. (20) Enquiry to be made what became of the great
 guns left by Sir David Kirke. (21) Inhabitants to be forbidden to
 build or plant orchards on any ground where fish may be cured
 or dried. *Signed*, Will. Hinton. 2 pp. *Endorsed*, "Read 26 Feb.,
 1679-80." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 32.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 491-492

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 155, 146

- [March 2.] 1310. Proposals of William Downing and Thomas Oxford towards the support and maintenance of a Governor in Newfoundland at the rate of 400*l.* a year. The most just and ready way is to lay a tax upon the boats kept by each inhabitant, to be paid in fish cured and ready for the market, money, or bills of exchange for England. The following, being able men of estates, to be receivers:—George Kirke at Fermooze, John Downing at Queue de Vide, Thomas Oxford at St. John's, and John Pinn at Havre de Grace. *Signed*, Willm. Downing, Tho. Oxford. 1 p. *Endorsed*, Recd. 2 March, Read 12 March 1679-80. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 34.*]
- ITEM 34
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 492-493

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 147-148.

- March 27. 1335. Captain Sir Robert Robinson, R.N., to [William Blathwayt].
Greenwich. Though the Lords of Trade and Plantations have commanded the opinion of the Captains that have been at Newfoundland touching the method that is fitting to be used between the fishers and planters in their ground-stages, &c., in time of the fishing season, I humbly offer that they will order the Captains that have the convoy this summer to take advice in every point on the spot with the fishers, planters, and sacks, and to draw up a written report signed by them all with their general freedom and opinion in every particular. (1) "What everyone will be willing to allow, and nothing to be expected from them but by their own free consent" (*sic*). (2) "The fortification and how to be done" at St. John's this year if the Lords approve, and how to be kept up. (3) Concerning the stages, out-houses, flakes, &c., that belong to each fisher. (4) The security of each stage, the preservation of forests, the spoiling of the harbours by throwing press-stones overboard. 1½ p. *Signed. Endorsed*, Recd. 27 March 1680. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 46.*]
- ITEM 46
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 507

C.O. 1, vol. 44, p. 149.

- April 5. 1339. Captain Sir Robert Robinson, R.N. [to William Blathwayt?]. "Do humbly advise touching the security of Newfoundland or St. John's in particular, that he that commands the convoy this summer may have directions for the employing part of his men in the men-of-war, and perhaps others of the planters and sacks that will be willing, to raise up such works and fortifications as shall be thought necessary against any opposition, which shall be done with no charge to His Majesty except some small gratuity to the seamen in time of labouring, in brandy or the like. These humbly. *Signed*, Robt. Robinson." 1 p. *Holograph. Endorsed*, Recd. 6 May 1680. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 50.*]
- ITEM 50
1680

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 516-517

C.O. 1, vol. 44, pp. 150-162

ITEM 55 I
1680

1349. L Answer to the Inquiries of the Committee for Trade and Plantations about New Plymouth, in reference to the government, courts of judicature, number of soldiers, trade, &c. They have 1,200 listed men, from 16 to 60, mostly foot, but a trained band in every town; no trade beyond the seas; they have 14 small towns, in most of them good preachers and comely churches, and the sacraments administered to persons of various persuasions; their commodities are fish, provision, grain, horses, ship-timber, tar, hemp, flax, and a great store of iron; have no commodities imported directly, but have all their supplies from Massachusetts; very few slaves except Indian women and boys taken in the late war; no blacks brought thither, some few are brought to Boston, who are valued at from 20*l.* to 30*l.*; the number of blacks there is few, and of them fewer breeders; the English and other Indians increase very much, in seven years 800 children have been born, who are or may be christened if their parents' scruples do not obstruct; there have been 450 marriages in the last seven years and 546 deaths, more than at other times, owing to the Indian war and the small-pox. Most men there are freeholders, few tenants; incomes of 2,000*l.* are rare among them; no vessels, but scallops and fishing ketches; want of men of estate and skill to manage the trade and of good harbours for shipping; the obstructions to trade would be removed if Mounthope were settled on them and the Colony made a free port; no duties on imports or exports and no public revenue except 30*l.* a year by the rent of a fishing-place, employed towards the support of grammar-schools; of those who are seriously religious the Congregational men are the greatest number, some Baptists and some Quakers, to all of whom equal respect is paid, except the Quakers, and they are not disturbed except they disturb the peace. The people are instructed in the Christian religion by good preaching in every plantation, by catechizing the youth in families, schools, and sometimes in churches; have for the most part in every town a good minister and church, maintained by their own people by rate or contribution; the poor and impotent are maintained by the town to which they belong, and so comfortably provided for that they have no beggars and suffer no idle vagabonds. Signed, Josiah Winslow. 6 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIV., No. 551., and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXI., pp. 56-61.*]

C.S.P. 1677-1680, pp. 522-523

C.O. 1, vol. 45, pp. 3-4

- July 31 1471. Papers respecting damage done to the French at
to St. Mary's. Declaration of Johannis Ducarrett of damage done to
Sept. 29. his beach or rock at a place called Collonett in St. Mary's. "They"
Newfoundland. (*he does not specify who*) "have destroyed me two new shallows
and three shallops, also they have burned my cabin and other things."
1680 I hereby empower George and Thomas Perriman to recover the
ITEM 68 said goods for me. *Copy*, dated Trepassy, 31st July 1680. *On
the back*, Declaration of George Perriman empowering George Kirke
to demand the stolen goods above mentioned. *Dated* 31st August
1680.

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 584

C.O. 1, vol. 45, pp. 5-12

- ITEM 68 I 1471. i. Examinations of Samuel Wood 22nd August 1680, and
1680 of John Wallis 24th August 1680, taken on board H.M.S.
Assistance. Showing how they were driven to take
Ducarrett's boats, but never damaged his cabin. 3 *pp.*

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 584

C.O. 1, vol. 45, pp. 13-14

- ITEM 68 II 1471. ii. Bond of Christopher Polliard and John Rolson to John
1680 Ducarrett in satisfaction of the damage done to him.
Dated 30th September 1680. *Copy*. 1 *p.*

C.S.P., 1677-1680, 584

C.O. 1, vol. 45, pp. 15-16

- ITEM 68 III 1471. iii. Declaration of Aaron Browning and Robert Fishley
1680 respecting the damage aforesaid. *Dated* 27th September
1680. *Copy*. 1 *p.*

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 584

C.O. 1, vol. 45, pp. 17-18

- ITEM 68 IV 1471. iv. Sentence against Francis Knapman, William Couch,
1680 Samuel Wood, and John Wallis to be "duck at the main
yard arm" of H.M.S. Assistance for the damage aforesaid,
and be liable also to pay satisfaction in money. *Dated*
29th September 1680. *Signed by* Robert Robinson
and three others. *Copy*. 1 *p.* *All five papers endorsed*,
Recd. 20 October 1680. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLV,*
Nos. 68, 68 I.-IV.]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 584-585

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 45-47

Oct. 4. 1531. A list of the ships under the convoy of His Majesty's
 Bay of Bulls. frigates, Assistance and Assurance, under the command of Sir
 Robert Robinson. Seventy-one ships, two-thirds of them from
 ITEM 17 Devonshire ports, and from Barnstaple and Bideford in particular.
 1680 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVI, No. 17.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 609

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 48-50

ITEM 77 1633. "Several reasons offered for not removing the Planters
 1680 from the Newfoundland by several merchants and masters of
 ships which many years have used the trade of fishing there."
 Nine reasons in all, setting forth the ruin that would accrue alike
 to English traders and Newfoundlanders. Signed by the Mayor of
 Poole and twenty-four others of the town. Endorsed, Not
 allowed at the Committee. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVI, No. 77.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 46, p. 51

ITEM 78 1634. A list of all the Planters and Inhabitants in the English
 1680 ports in Newfoundland, anno 1680. 212 planters, of whom
 99 married, 139 sons, 112 daughters, 23 women servants, 1,695 men
 servants in summer, 1,107 in winter, 2,181 inhabitants in summer,
 1,593 in winter. 454 kine, 25 horses, 361 boats.
 An account of the ships which fished in the English ports in
 Newfoundland 1680. 97 ships of 9,305 tons and 3,922 men.
 A list of ships which goes for sack out of the English ports in
 Newfoundland, 1680. 99 ships of 8,123 tons, 1,157 men, 415 guns.
Large sheet.

Duplicate of above. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVI, Nos. 78, 79.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 643

C.O. 1, vol. 46, pp. 52-53

ITEM 123

1681

83. Edward Randolph to Sir Leoline Jenkins. I propose that the articles and paper containing several high misdemeanors against the Bostoners, which I gave in myself to the Lords of Trade and Plantations at my first return from New England, should be read; also Sir William Jones's and Sir Francis Winnington's opinion thereon; also my petition and appeal to the King; also the depositions taken on 9th instant. For full confirmation of the whole matter the Attorney-General should be provided with the Bostoners' Charter, and the Acts of Trade and other papers now lying before their Lordships, that the King may be able to proceed legally, and reduce this Government, whose example leads the other Plantations to mutiny and uneasiness, and that the conspiracy, which to my knowledge is continued between the factious parties in both Englands, may be utterly dissolved. A *Quo warranto* is, by the opinion of the late Attorney and Solicitor General, the most legal and safe way of proceeding with them. Having given notice of the *Quo warranto* the King should issue a Commission to settle the Government of the province temporarily, similar to that which I myself carried to New Hampshire, empowering the present magistrates and other resident gentlemen to administer justice, to preserve the peace, and to guard against foreign invasion; also to re-hear several causes or seizures which were illegally given against the King, and to enforce the Acts of Trade and Navigation; and lastly to take care of the militia, and to place the castles and forts in safe hands, pending a final settlement of the whole matter. The King should also by printed declaration grant liberty of conscience in matters of religion, grant to every man his legal rights and properties and forbid money to be raised (except in case of foreign invasion or trouble with the Indians) without his permission. Mr. Danforth, Mr. Noel, Mr. Saltonstall, senior, and Mr. Gidney, who lately entered Maine with an armed force, should be declared incapable of any public office, and bound over to good behaviour in a bond of a thousand pounds. I doubt not to give the King a speedy and effectual account of all this, since I obtained the settlement of New Hampshire by his Commission, which was a matter of far greater difficulty. The *Quo warranto* will unhinge their government and prepare them to receive the King's further pleasure, saving withal both money and time. I have in my papers often pressed the appointment of a general governor as absolutely necessary to the service and honour of the Crown and the good security of the whole Plantation. At present it is cantonised into small corporations and governments, unable to defend themselves or relieve their neighbours. But in many respects I do not look upon the present as a favourable season for this. Besides, should any force appear on the coast to reduce them to reason before they have had a legal summons to make their defence, it would discourage the honest majority in the place. But after a legal prosecution there will be no need of force, for I do not believe that they will add rebellion to all their former extravagance. Yet even supposing that they should not regularly comply, they well know and fear that, for what is already committed, the King will put them out of his protection, command all the Governors of foreign plantations to seize their ships, and deny them further to trade; and without trade they cannot subsist. As for the apprehensions of their joining with the French, they have such a pique against them that they only want an opportunity to dispossess them in Nova Scotia, Canada, and Newfoundland. *Holograph. Endorsed. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLVI., No. 123.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 31-32

C.O. 1, vol. 47, p. 61

ITEM 15 146. The Bishop of London to Sir Leoline Jenkins. The bearer
1681 Mr. Hinton is a person that has stuck to the King in the worst of
times, and made an end of his fortune by waiting on him in
Flanders to the loss of four or five thousand pounds, and has
requested no other recompense for his service than the Government
of Newfoundland, for which he has long fitted himself, to the King's
knowledge. I could not therefore do less than recommend his case
in my absence especially to your care and patronage. One Mr. Coney
stands in competition with him, whose wife is a Papist and has
educated all her children, it is said, in that way. Pray procure the
Lord President's assistance and help the poor man as you think
best. *Signed*, H. London. *Holograph*. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *Seal perfect*.
Annexed,

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 76

C.O. 1, vol. 47, p. 62

ITEM 15 I 146. i. Petition of William Hinton to the King. Petitioner has
1681 for many years endeavoured the settlement of Newfound-
land at his own great charge, all this being done upon
your Majesty's repeated promises that he should have the
Government in consideration thereof, and of his family's
and his own great sufferings in the royal service. There
are now some who would gladly build their fortunes at
petitioner's cost by obtaining the Government for them-
selves, the prosecution having ceased for some time past
through petitioner's indisposition and his expectation of
further proofs from his agent, William Downing, who died
on the passage to Newfoundland. Petitioner therefore
prays for the Government. 1 p.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 76

C.O. 1, vol. 47, pp. 63-64

ITEM 15 V 146. v. Recapitulation of the foregoing in the third person with
1681 slight variations, and the following additions. If the
King disposes of the Government to any one but Hinton he
will be reduced to extreme want. He has studied New-
foundland and done his best for the King's service and
the trade therein, and believes that no one knows more
about it than he does. Lastly, Hinton's father-in-law,
Mr. James Boeve, of Middleburg in Zealand, was the
person through whom most of the King's business passed
during his exile, a duty which he fulfilled with integrity
and with expense even to ruin. Yet he never asked reward,
and declared that he would be satisfied if his son-in-law
obtained the Government of Newfoundland. 1 p.
Endorsed by Sir Leoline Jenkins, "Sent me by My
L. of London, 23 June '81." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVII*,
Nos. 15, 15 I.-v.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 76-77

C.O. 1, vol. 47, pp. 65-66

July 21. **183.** Order of the King in Council. Referring the Petition
 of William Fisher, merchant of Tercera, to Lords of Trade and
 Plantations for report. *Signed, Phi. Lloyd. 1 p. Annexed,*

ITEM 34

1681

C.S.P., 1681#1685, p. 91

C.O. 1, vol. 47, pp. 67-69

ITEM 34 I **183.** The petition referred to. About July 1675 Edmond
 1681 Gould, petitioner's factor at Rochelle, shipped in the ship
 Phoenix, of London, Leonard Haynes, master, a cargo
 worth 12,000*l.*, consigned to Francisco Pinhero at Lisbon,
 and Gaspers Ferrary of Madeira, where she was to take
 in such goods as she could and return to Rochelle. Haynes,
 instead of sailing where he was bid, proceeded straight
 to Newfoundland, but being unable there to accomplish
 his design of robbing petitioner told the ship's company
 that he would take the cargo first to Virginia and then to
 Barbados. Arrived at Cherrystone Creek, Virginia, he
 conspired with two men to unlade the ship as if consigned
 to one of them, and, failing that, wrecked the ship and
 conveyed the cargo away under pretence of saving it.
 Much of it thus fell into their hands and into the hands
 of Colonel Stringer, Colonel Kendall, Colonel Waters,
 Major Spencer, Captain Thomas Ball, and others. Some
 time after, Sir William Berkeley, the Governor, gave his
 warrant for seizing the ship and goods for the proprietors,
 seeing she was no wreck; and about four thousand pounds'
 worth of goods was thus secured. Petitioner sent over
 an agent in 1676 to see to the matter, who found the goods
 so dispersed and among such powerful hands that he could
 get no satisfaction and recovered nothing. Prays that
 Lord Culpeper may be ordered to examine the matter and
 report. *Copy. Certified by Philip Lloyd. 2 pp. [Col.
 Papers, Vol. XLVII., Nos. 34-34 I., and Col. Entry Bk.,
 Vol. LXXXII., pp. 62, 63.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 91

C.O. 1, vol. 47, pp. 70-74

July 25.

Virginia.

ITEM 36

1681

185. Extracts from letters to Lord Culpeper from Virginia. 18th June 1681.—My chief news to your Lordship is our anxiety for Maryland, owing to a recent outbreak of the Indians on the Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Several people were killed on the 15th, by what nation or nations is not known. It is supposed to be the work of the Nanticokes from the eastern shore across the bay. The inhabitants in their discontent irrationally attributed the massacre to the Seneca Indians by the instigation of the jesuits in Canada, and by the procurement of Lord Baltimore in order to cut off most of the protestants of Maryland. They have afflicted themselves with these wild and gross apprehensions for some time. Virginia is naturally disturbed, being separated from danger only by the breadth of the Potomac. Several Indians were lately seen in this country and Northumberland under the disguise of paint. Most parts of the country are not without fear of the Indians, who have lately made unusual preparations for marches, but whether against the Senecas or the English I cannot say; but I have reason to apprehend that they will attack the English while occupied on all sides with the Senecas. These last have lately taken the Occonogee Island, with the King and many of his Indians. All their neighbours expect an attack from them.

26th July 1681.—The present condition of your Lordship's Government is peaceable, but the inhabitants of the extreme parts are in great fear of the Senecas who have inflicted many insolencies and injuries, robbed the houses, frightened the people, and wantonly and maliciously killed the stock. Either they wish to provoke the inhabitants against them or they wish to show by sheer mischief how little they regard us. The consequences will in either case be bad. The Senecas are so remote a people that we cannot hope to reach them at home, while it is equally difficult to find them abroad. The hazard, too, is great. It is a stout, numerous, rapacious people, composed of many nations, receiving all sorts of outlying Indians, and therefore an ungoverned people, with whom no treaty can be depended on. The old men say that they cannot restrain their young men. The Susquehannas who escaped the siege of the Susquehanna fort have joined the Senecas and become their people. These same Susquehannas are implacable against the English; and other neighbouring Indians moved the Senecas to their late raid to the South. We shall be infested with these so long as the Susquehannas live among them. The Senecas can be hired to do anything, and the only expedient that I can suggest is to bribe them to give up their Susquehannas to a neighbouring tribe to be dealt with after their manner, or to the English to be transported. There has been the same trouble with these Indians in Maryland, as well as intestine dissension. Several of the leading protestants have been in custody on suspicion of insurrection which they denounce as a feigned accusation, designed as an excuse to put the papists in arms. The Assembly meets 17th August, and Lord Baltimore intends to submit the accusations to them. The protestants are doubtful if the Assembly will meet. If it does, they mean to bring forward their grievances, one of which is the arrest of some gentlemen in their own houses at dead of night in time of peace with force of arms and without warrant shewn. Directly after they were seized, they were hurried to prison where they still remain. It is supposed that Lord Baltimore has been too readily persuaded to these harsh proceedings. I cannot discover the charges. The general pretext of an insurrection was put forward, but there was little appearance thereof. No arms or ammunition were found sufficient to defend the families of the arrested from an attack of Indians. *Copies. 2 pp. Endorsed, "Recd. from my Lord Culpeper, 12 Oct. 1681." Read in Council same day. [Col. Papers, Vol. XLVII., No. 36.]*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, pp. 93-94

C.O. 1, vol. 47, p. 75

Sept. 1.

H.M.A.

Antelope.

Bay of Bulls.

Newfoundland.

ITEM 52

1681

212. Captain James Story to [William Blathwayt?]. Since my arrival I have been myself to southward and made what observations I could of the country and trade, sent an officer northward to do the like there, which reports I now send for the Lords of Trade and Plantations. *Holograph. 1 p. Endorsed. Recd. 14 Oct. 1681. Annexed.*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 105

C.O. 1, vol. 47, pp. 76-97

ITEM 52 I
1681

212. I. An account of the fishing ships, sack ships, planters, and boat keepers from Trepasse to Bonavista, and from thence to Fair Island, the northward part of the island. *Trepasse*, seven ships, three planters. *Renoose*, eight ships, ten planters. *Fermoose*, eight ships, five planters, *Aggaford*, twelve ships. *Capelin Bay*, four ships, one planter. *Ferryland*, eight ships, twelve planters. *Isle of Spears*, one ship. *Toad's Cove*, nine ships, four planters. *Bay of Bulls*, seven ships, ten planters, and boat keepers. *St John's*, eighteen ships, twenty-one sack-ships, twenty-nine planters, twelve boat keepers. *Notes as to St. John's.*—The trade of the Irish to Newfoundland is linen, clothing of all kinds, meat, cheese, butter, and all sorts of small merchandise. The ships likewise bring over many women passengers whom they sell for servants. A little after their coming they marry among the fishermen that live with the planters, and, being extremely poor, contract such debts as they are not able to pay. If the care be not speedily taken for the preservation of such passengers coming over (*sic*) the country will soon be ruined. There are also six small ships from New England, which bring provisions, tobacco, rum and molasses, and take away all sorts of cordage, linens and woollens, brandy, refused fish (*sic*). They carry away with them as many seamen as they can. The planters follow the charter as is most for their profit. The masters of ships, who have built stages, pull them down themselves for firewood, and what they leave the planters take away. If there were an ordinance forbidding either masters or planters to destroy the stages under penalties, the work would remain, and great expense would be saved. The fur trade is further north, towards Bonavista; it is worth perhaps 500*l.* a year. The planters go a-furring about the middle of September, and take no provisions with them but bread and salt, finding beavers, otters, and seals enough to feed on. They carry guns, and kill also a great deal of venison, which they salt down for the winter. They return about 1st May. *Petty Harbour*, three ships. *Bay of Consumption*, twenty-three ships, five planters. *Harbour Grace*, five ships, five planters. *Bay of Ardes*, nine ships, ten planters. *Ter Bay*, five ships, three planters. *Trinity Bay*, nine ships, fourteen planters. *Bonadventure*, five ships. *Catatena*, two ships. *Bonavista*, seventeen ships, thirty-two planters. *Harbour Maine*, seven planters. *Bay of Robbers and Bryer's Cove*, four planters. *Carbonere*, eleven planters. *Silly Cove*, *New Parlican*, *Heart's Content*, *Tronty*, *Trinity* and *Ragged Harbour*, sixteen planters. *Barrow Harbour*, two planters. *Salvagie*, seven planters. *Fair Island*, three planters. [All ships are given with their names, master's names, port of registry, and numbers of crews. All planters are given by name, with the numbers of their families.]

Intelligence of the French trade. I have received a good account from two Englishmen, Stephen Doshick and John Molum, who live at Placentia. They say that the French fishing is not carried on like the English. The French boats "give to each boat's master thirty-four quintals of fish, to every midd twenty-eight for the fishing season," but then they must catch three hundred quintals to a boat. If they do not catch so much their wages are reduced in proportion; so here they have the advantage of the English. There are no forts or castles in any of their plantations. There was a fort of twelve

(CONTINUED) ITEM 52 I

guns at Placentia, but it is now ruined, and not above three guns mounted; the rest lie in the ground, with the carriages rotten and broken. There is a Governor, but he has no allowance from the King or from the planters who live there. Nor has he any allowance of arms and ammunition, but he fishes as other planters do, and keeps eight boats. They have caught from three to four hundred quintals a boat this year. In the French quarters they have three-quarters of the land and the best fishing places. Their ships generally come in about the 2nd or 3rd February to the Bay of St. Maries, and generally leave at the end of July. All are gone before August, for the fish come in sooner on their coast than on ours. Their ships are from three to four hundred tons. Those at Placentia and Trepasse are from Bordeaux, Bayonne, and St. Jean de Luz, and there is fifteen or sixteen sail of "Biscanceres" [Biscayan?] ships of twenty and twenty-four guns. The St. Malo men fish in the quarter of St. Peter's, and there are ships of twenty to thirty guns double-manned. All French fishermen carry their own fish to market. It is reckoned that a hundred ships fish in the French quarter from Trepasse in the south to St. Peter's in the north. Their trade grows every year. They will let no English live among them but such as turn Roman Catholic. There is a priest in every ship that comes over every year, and they leave some behind them to keep the people steadfast in their religion. 21 pp. *Endorsed.* Recd. 14 Oct. 1681. Read 31 Jan. 1681[2]. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVII., Nos. 52, 52 I.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 47, p. 98

ITEM 354

1681

354. Abstract of the Accounts returned from Newfoundland for the year 1681. List of inhabitants, viz., planters, 219; married planters, 97; children, 246, servants, 1,956; total inhabitants, 2,514. Boats, 361. List of ships: fishing ships, 151; sack ships, 21; men, 4,611. Boats, 806. Stages, 63. Train-fats, 34. Quintals of fish caught, 83,240, which, at 12s. 6d. per quintal, is 52,025l., viz., 32,950 quintals, value 20,593l. 15s. 0d. exported in sack-ships; 50,290 quintals, value 31,431l. 5s., exported in fishing ships. *Large sheet, giving no further details. Endorsed as above.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLVII., No 122.*]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 178

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 102-103

- Sept. 12. 689. Captain Daniel Jones to [William Blathwayt]. I arrived
 H.M.S. on 23rd August, and my orders are to sail on the 1st September,
 Diamond, so I have not had time to give so full an account as I could have
 Bay of Bulls. wished. I enclose your bonds. None violate the rules of the
 ITEM 51 Western Charter so much as the New England traders, who spirit
 1682 away the inhabitants, to the mischief both of adventurers and
 planters. I myself saw one who came into St. John's with eleven
 hands and was sailing out with twenty. I forced him to put the
 extra men ashore, and took bonds from the New England traders.
 The English fishing has been indifferent this season, 150 quintals
 per boat, not comparable to the reported French catch. Without
 better government the Colony will come to an end; all is confusion
 till the man-of-war comes. *Signed, Danl. Jones. 1 p. Endorsed.*
 Recd. 17 October 1682. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 104-105

- ITEM 51 I 689. i. Bond of John Sawley to carry no English subjects
 1682 from Newfoundland. *Signed and sealed and witnessed.*
 8 September 1682.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, p. 106

- ITEM 51 V 689. v. Account of the inhabitants of Renooze, Firmooze, Aqua
 1682 Port, Ferryland, Capeland Bay, Cape Broil, Breacaes by
 South, Renouse. *In tabulated form.* Total families, 37.
 Men, 519; women, 32; children, 38. 1 p.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 107-108

- ITEM 51 VI 689. vi. Account of the fishing ships, with their names, masters'
 1682 names, port of register, crews and boats. Belonging to
 St. John's, 20 ships. Petty Harbour, Bay of Bulls, and
 Whittley's Bay, each 2 ships; Bay of Verds, 3 ships;
 Old Pertican, 2 ships; New Pertican, 3 ships. 1½ pp.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 109-110

ITEM 51 VII 689. vii. List of sack-ships laden in the different harbours.
St. John's, 34; Petty Harbour, 3; Bay of Verds, 5; Old
1682 Pertican, 7; New Pertican, 2; Bay of Bulls, 4. 2 pp.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 111-112

ITEM 51 VIII 689. viii. List of boat-keepers. In St. John's Harbour, 45;
1682 Petty Harbour, 2.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 113-116

ITEM 51 IX 689. ix. Account of planters in the various harbours:—

1682	St. John's	-	230 men, 23 women, 3 children.
	Cinttee Wittee	-	120 " 2 " 3 "
	Petty Harbour	-	68 " 6 " 2 "
	Bay of Bulls	-	96 " 7 " 7 "
	Bay of Verds	-	110 " 4 " 9 "
	Old Pertican	-	170 " 3 " 0 "
	New Pertican	-	45 " 1 " 3 "
	Silly Cove	-	50 " 2 " 12 "
	Hans Harbour	-	15 " 1 " 0 "
	Hearts Content	-	15 " 2 " 2 "
	Trinity Harbour	-	11 " 1 " 0 "

3 1/2 pp.

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 294

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, pp. 117-118

ITEM 51 X 689. x. Summary of the foregoing in tabular form. 2 pp. [Col.
1682 Papers, Vol. XLIX., Nos. 51, 51 I.-X.]

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 295

C.O. 1, vol. 48-49, p. 119

Sept. 14. 692. Captain Wrenn, R.N., to William Blathwayt. I arrived
H.M.S. on the 12th, and expect to sail very soon, so have not had time to
Centurion, send the boats out to explore. H.M.S. Diamond was here three
Bay of Bulls, weeks before, so I presume that Captain Jones has given you the
Newfoundland. information desired. Signed, Ra. Wrenn. 1/2 p. Endorsed.
ITEM 54 [Col. Papers, Vol. XLIX., No. 54.]

1682

C.S.P., 1681-1685, p. 295

C.O. 1, vol. 32, pp. 50-52
1627?

- ITEM 2 143. A relation of the burthen of part of a fleet of about eighty ships which in May last went out of the harbour of St. Malo for Newfoundland, the most part of which are of good burthen and great force, viz., from 380 to 140 tons, carrying 20 pieces of ordnance or more, and few less than ten or twelve pieces, and of as great a force as any ships trading that way, most of which had not been sent this year fishing had they not been fearful that the King would have arrested them for his service against Rochelle. Other ships at St. Malo, their trade to Spain and most of the chief towns in France. *Conway Papers*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. 32, No. 2.]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 69

C.O. 1, vol. 32, pp. 53-54

- July 1. 205. Mark Harrison to the Navy Commissioners. Sends particulars of his voyage since leaving Portsmouth. Lost company of the *Black Raven* and *Augustine* in storms and extremity of weather, and were forced to Fayal. It was concluded by Major Robert Sedgwick and Capt. John Leveret to send the *Black Raven* home again as not fitting to go to the westward. Arrived at Boston 12 May 1654, where they waited three weeks for the coming of the Major, who arriving with Capt. Fenn in the *Augustine*, they commenced raising forces for taking the Dutch plantation, and the assistance of the Southern Colonies was not wanting in carrying on that design, but Massachusetts did not act with that life that was expected, supposing they had not a just call for such a work. After spending some time in raising soldiers, and having accomplished their desires, received news of the peace with the Hollanders, whereupon the colonies deserted them, and they were forced to let the design fall through. Masts not being ready, it was thought good to turn their design towards the French, and to prosecute same have entertained 100 soldiers, and are now ready to put forward on that design, intending to spend the time they are forced to stay for masts. Hope to give full account of their proceedings in their next. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. 32, No. 8.]
- 1654
ITEM 8

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 89

C.O. 1, vol. 32, p. 55

- 21 July. 206. Mark Harrison to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Since his last "it hath pleased the Lord to give into our hands from the French" the fort commonly called St. John's Fort; in it were near ninety persons, about seventy men, nineteen pieces of ordnance, sixteen "bases and murderers," with other arms enough for three times as many men, not much beaver, but a considerable quantity of skins. The terms upon which they surrendered were that they should be transported to France, have their clothes and single arms, forty days' victuals, and march out of the Fort with colours flying and match burning at both ends, and drum sticks. The Major intends with speed to go for Fert Royal, ten leagues from this place; it is a considerable place, but not so strong as is already taken. 1 p. *Two papers, one almost a duplicate of the other, but addressed to the Commissioners of the Navy.* [*Col. Papers* Vol. 32, Nos. 9, 10.]
- On board the States Ship Church, John River, Bay of Fundy.
- ITEM 9
1654

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 89

C.O. 1, vol. 32, p. 56

Aug. 30. 207. Mark Harrison to the Commissioners of the Admiralty at
 On board the "Whight Hall." Since his last [*see preceding abstract*], "it hath
 Church, pleased God to give us the fort commonly called Fort Royal,"
 on the coast of which they took the 8th inst. In it were 113 men, twenty-three
 Acadia. great guns besides others, arms for 500 men, fifty barrels of powder,
 1654 and shot proportionable, and a great quantity of provisions; also
 ITEM 11 a ship of about 200 tons and 16 guns, partly laden with brandy,
 French wines, &c. The ship was given them to carry the French-
 men taken in the fort to France, only the guns, powder, and shot
 were taken out. Are now at Penobscot, where the French have a
 small fort yet in their possession, but expect it from them daily; it
 is a place of good trade with the Indians. Not any more French
 inhabiting this coast. Sept. 9th.—Since writing the above have
 taken Penobscot Fort, and are now arrived at Piscataqua. 1 p.
 [*Col Papers, Vol. 32, No. 11.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 89-90

C.O. 1, vol. 32, pp. 57-58

Aug. 31. 208. Mark Harrison to the Navy Commissioners. To the same
 On board the effect as the preceding, with the addition that in taking Fort Royal
 Church, they lost one man outright, and 6 wounded, while marching up to
 at Penobscot, the fort, by an ambush. They fired at our men before they saw
 Coast of them, but our Old England soldiers gave them no more time to load,
 De La Cadie, but ran upon them and put them to the route, killed 5, wounded
 New England. divers, and quite disheartened them from coming out of the fort any
 1654 more although they had as many men as we. 1 p. [*Col. Papers,*
 ITEM 12 *Vol. 32, No. 12.*]

C.S.P., 1775-1676, p. 90

C.O. 1, vol. 32, pp. 59-60

Sept. 19. 224. Petition of Margaret widow of Major-Gen. Edw. Gibbons of New England, to the Lord Protector. Petitioner's husband, by victualling the State's fleet in Virginia and by losses in reducing that plantation, as also by piracy, together with many public services rendered in New England, where he lived 30 years, hath been so much impoverished that his whole estate, to the value of 4,000*l.*, is in the hands of La Tour, the late French Governor, for payment of which the fort of St. John, in the Bay of Fundy, was mortgaged, together with the plantations adjoining, which being taken by Major Sedgwick petitioner's husband, together with herself and family, have been wholly ruined and his creditors damaged. Was sent to England by her husband and has given attendance for half a year, during which time he died in New England. Besecches his Highness to grant an order of reference to the Navy Commissioners to give a certificate so that some relief may be granted to her. "Oliver, P. We refer this petition to the consideration of the Commissioners for the Navy, wishing them to consider what course is fit to be taken for the petitioner's relief, and to report unto us their opinion concerning the same. 1655, Sept. 19." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 32, No. 28.*]

1654
ITEM 28

C.S.P. 1675-1676, pp. 96-97

C.O. 1, vol. 32, p. 61

April 19. 255. Mr. Jessop, to Robt. Blackborne, Secretary of Commissioners
Holb[orn]. of the Admiralty. Is commanded by the Lord Commissioner
1656 Fiennes, and Gen. Desborow, to give notice to the Admiralty Com-
ITEM 57 missioners that they have appointed next Monday to consider the
petition of Mr. De la Tour concerning the forts taken from the
French about Newfoundland, and as the accounts of Major Sedgwick
and Capt. Leverett concerning that business should be laid before
them, desires he will get them ready. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 32,
No. 57.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 109

C.O. 1, vol. 33, p. 64
 [Sept. 22.] 292. Petition of Capt. John Leverett to Oliver, Lord Protector.
 Has received account of the delivery of the forts taken from the
 1657 French in America by his Highness's order of 18 Sept. 1656 to Col.
 ITEM 32 Thos. Temple, together with account of disbursements and receipts
 for his Highness's service in those forts from 10 Dec. 1656 to the
 time of delivery according to Articles of Agreement with Col.
 Temple, also invoices of stores and vessels, all which petitioner has
 ready to present. Prays same may be audited and petitioner
 receive what is justly due to him and a discharge. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 119

C.O. 1, vol. 33, p. 65
 292. I. Order of the Council of State referring above petition to
 1657 Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy for their
 ITEM 32 I report. Whitehall, 1657, Sept. 22.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 119

C.O. 1, vol. 33, p. 66
 292. II. Order of the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy
 1657 referring Capt. Leverett's accounts to the Commissioners
 ITEM 32 II for the Navy for their report. 1657, Sept. 26. *Together,*
 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 33, Nos. 32, 32 I, II.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 119

C.O. 1, vol. 33, p. 67
 April 27. 339. Order of Committee of Council for Plantations on petition
 of John Treworgy, Commander of the Colony of this Nation in
 1660 Newfoundland. That it be referred to Mr. Povey, Secretary for
 ITEM 73 Foreign Plantations, to state the matter of fact and the several
 interests and titles, and what may be expedient to be done there
 for the advantage of the State, and report same to this Committee.
 Also to advise with Commissioners of Admiralty and Navy about
 shipping for assisting and securing the fishing trade for the season.
 Also to confer about Capt. Watts' propositions concerning Jamaica.
*Signed by Sam. Hartlib, Clerk to said Committee. 1 p. [Col.
 Papers, Vol. 33, No. 73.]*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 187-189

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 72-75

1675.

Feb. 27. 449. Notes in Williamson's handwriting of the evidence of
ITEM 16 Messrs. Gould and Perrot before the Committee for Trade and
Plantations concerning the business of Newfoundland. 4 pp. See
also Williamson's note book on this subject, ante No. 405. [Col.
Papers, Vol. 34, No. 16.]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 180

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 76.

March 1.
Whitehall.

ITEM 17
1674/5

452. Sir Robt. Southwell, Secretary to the Committee for Trade
and Plantations, to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson. The Lords
of the Committee desire some information from St. Malo, touching
the number of ships set forth this year for Newfoundland, their
tonnage and number of men, the profit of that adventure estimated
at per cent., and the public and private Rules and Regulations of
the Fishery; and, if possible, to know what is done in other ports
of France, that an estimate may be made of the whole numbers of
men and ships, the capital stock, and the product thereof yearly
to the public and to the King's Revenue; and next to know what
garrisons are maintained on that island, and particularly whether
it be true that the plantation there is encouraged for the beaver
trade, and defence against the Indians, and does not at all meddle
with the fishing, but leaves that wholly to the ships and hands
that yearly come there. 1 p. (Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 17.)

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 180

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 77

March 3.
Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis.

1674/5
ITEM 19

456. Tobias Burr, Mayor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, to
the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations. Has received
their order of 25th Feb., and summoned the magistrates, with
the owners and masters of ships trading at the Newfoundland, and
taken an account of all the ports and places of that Plantation,
with the number of planters; and also an account of the fittest
harbours to be fortified, which is now sent; and has appointed a
correspondent to attend their Lordships in this affair. *Endorsed,*
"Letter from the Vice-Admiral." *Enclosed,*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 181

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 78-79

1675
ITEM 19 I 456. i. An account of the harbours on the North Coast of Newfoundland and of the planters resident there, all His Majesty's subjects, viz.:—In Trinity Bay, 10 harbours, of which Trinity is fit for a fort, and 17 planters with their families; in Conception Bay, 13 harbours, of which Harbor de Grace is fit for a fort, and 29 planters and families; and in the Middle and South Coasts, 16 harbours, of which St. John and Ferre Land [Ferryland] are fit for forts, and 44 planters and families. Every planter keeps two boats with 5 men to each; in the whole 900 men. *Endorsed, "3 March 74 $\frac{1}{2}$." Together, 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, Nos. 19, 19 I.]*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 181

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 80

March 12.
Plymouth. 465. William Weekes, Mayor of Plymouth, to the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantations. Has communicated their orders of the 25th February to the Corporation and all others concerned in the Newfoundland trade, who have unanimously concurred in, and sent up their opinions to be presented to their Honors, and have appointed two correspondents to attend them. The like remonstrance and reasons were presented to the Lords of the Council in 1670, since which there is nothing new to offer. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 21.]

1675
ITEM 21

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 183

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 81

March 13.
Falmouth. 466. Wm. Arundel, Mayor of Falmouth, to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Has, in order to the commands of the Privy Council, consulted with the inhabitants of this Corporation, concerning the state of Newfoundland, the number and force of the planters, and the situation of the ports and harbours, a short narrative whereof is enclosed. *Endorsed, "R. 19, 1674 $\frac{1}{2}$." Enclosed,*

1675
ITEM 22

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 183

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 82-84

1675 466. I. A description of the harbours of Newfoundland, with
ITEM 22 I their inhabitants from Cape Bonavista to Cape de Race,
being as much as is at present inhabited by the English.
Bonavista, with 15 or 16 inhabitants, road very foul;
Trinity, with 10 or 12 inhabitants, a very safe harbour;
Bay of Veares, with 3 or 4 families, a small dangerous
cove; Carboneare, with 5 or 6 families, an indifferent
good harbour; Harbour Grace, with 14 or 15 families, a
harbour of great safety, but dangerous without a pilot;
Port Grave, a small harbour with 3 or 4 families;
Harbour Maine, in Conception Bay, with 2 or 3 families;
Belle Isle, an island without inhabitants; Tor Bay, a
small fishing cove with 5 or 6 families; St. John's, with 50
or 60 families, the best port in the whole land, and of
very great security if fortified with a castle; many ships
load there, and more would if it were fortified, for then
merchants would have encouragement to leave their estates
there, who now adventure no more than needs must;
Pettye Harbour, a small port with 3 families; Bay of
Bulls, with 10 families, a large bay where the convoys
make up their fleets in time of war; Capelyn Bay, with
about 6 families; Cape Broyle, a good harbour with no
inhabitants; Trepastye, 10 leagues west of Cape de Race,
with 5 families, a bold harbour and farthest to the west
in possession of the English. *Together, 2½ pp.* [*Col.
Papers, Vol. 34, Nos. 22, 22 I.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 183-184

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 85

March 17. 468. Nath. Osborne to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Yesterday
Weymouth. came in a small vessel from Newhaven, Wm. Serrell master, who
1675 says that on Monday last there were 2 men-of-war there to convoy
ITEM 23 their Newfoundland ships, who were to call at St. Malo for the
fishing ships and to have 8 men-of-war more from Brest to attend
the fishermen going from several places of France, who will be very
numerous this year. *Endorsed, "Weymouth, 17 March, R. 19,
167½."* ¼ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 23.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 184

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 86-88

- March 17. 470. Reasons tendered by Geo. Pley for a settled government
Weymouth. in Newfoundland, for the prevention of several abuses and for
security and encouragement, of trade. The yearly destruction of
1675 250,000 young trees and 50,000 bigger trees, the burning of the
ITEM 25 woods and throwing overboard press-stones into the harbours (see
"Capt. Robinson's Paper" in preceding volume, No. 369). After the
"caplew-scutt" used for bait is gone, the fishermen shoot their lance
seines for bait, and take an infinite number of young cod, which are
of no use, enough to load all the ships in the land. The French have
harbours in the north at the Bays of Foggs and St. John's, and
round all the land to the south as far as Trepasse, with a strong
fort at the Harbour of Plaisance, but 12 miles from the English
at the bottom of the Bay of Trinity. It is therefore offered that
Trinity, Harbor de Grace, St. John's, and Ferryland are the most fit
harbours to fortify; that no fires be made in the woods in summer
time when they go to fetch "dinnidge" for their ships, in regard
the grass and moss is then so dry that many miles of woods have
been burnt, so that in some harbours they are forced to go many
miles for timber; and that the articles made for regulation of the
country may be sent to the mayors of the port towns to deliver
each master a copy, and that in the articles a strict order be made
to the Admiral of every harbour to charge each master to observe
them, the harbours being so distant that a governor cannot inspect
all. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 25.]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 185

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 89-96

- March 20. 475. James Houblon to [Sir R. Southwell]. Begs pardon that
London. he did not wait on the Lords as desired, though mighty unwilling
1675. to talk in public, but was prevented. Is altogether a stranger to
ITEM 27 the point at issue, though Mr. Sec. Williamson told him there was
an intention to send a Governor and Colony to Newfoundland to
retrieve that trade. The reasons of the decay of this trade are:
(1.) The infinite losses sustained by taking English vessels at sea
for want of protection, this trade being driven in vessels of little
defence, especially in the Spanish Wars 1657 to 1660, when were
lost 1,200 ships, a great number being fish ships, to the great im-
poverishment of Plymouth, Dartmouth, Lyme, Poole, and other
fishing towns, which they have never recovered, but are forced to
take up moneys on Bottomry at 20 and 22 per cent., so that in
bad years more than all the profit goes to the usurer, and in good
years they cannot get a step forward, and so in time will dwindle
to nothing. (2.) The mighty increase of the French in this trade
since their treaty with Spain, the French merchants being mightily
encouraged by the King, with money out of his Treasury, towards
building ships, and convoys allowed them; their wages, shipping
and materials are cheaper, and the most mighty men of St. Malo,
Rouen, Dieppe, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne, employ
their stocks this way, and have good defensive ships of 12 to 24
guns; so that by supplying the Spanish and Italian markets better
and cheaper, they increase and we dwindle; for before their peace
with Spain, all the markets of France were supplied with dry fish
by the English, but now they not only supply all their own
markets, but mate the English in Portugal, Spain, and Italy. It
seems a necessity for the State that this trade be not lost; and
hearing that all particular interests, even of the west country towns,
must not be in competition with the general good, is afraid that
any new contrivances to continue in the old way by sending ships
and men yearly out will not counterpoise the weakness in stock
of those in possession; and therefore if those who propound making
a plantation of Newfoundland can make out that it will but set us
on even ground with the French, it would be to be embraced.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 187-189

Part 2, ITEM 27.

There are seeming advantages of a plantation, viz.: (1.) Fish may be cheaper made employing far less stock; for whereas a vessel with 60 or 80 men takes up 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.* stock, and spends five months out of nine going and returning, building stages and catching bait, during which they do nothing for the provisions they eat, this will be saved if only planters made fish, and the ships going yearly to fetch fish would carry salt provisions and other necessaries. (2.) Fish would be made with much greater care, every planter striving to outdo his neighbours to get customers, and prevent its being left on his hands. (3.) Fish being better and cheaper, merchants would be more invited to deal in it, the west countrymen make contracts for fish before their ships go out, so if they miscarry or have a bad fishing, this contract is void and the poor contractor bears the damage of sending his ship to Newfoundland and back for nothing; and the planters being sooner at work and having all things fitted to their hand and their whole livelihood depending upon it should catch more fish. But there must be mighty care in choosing a Governor, he must be a plain industrious man cut out for his business, for such a trade will not endure tyranny or charge; and in his judgment the planters should choose a Governor amongst themselves and make their own laws. The main objection may be the clamour of the West Country Corporations, who may plead that they will be put out of a trade at once, which it is certain in time would be left not only to them but to the whole nation; but thinks the interest of a few towns must not come into competition with the whole; besides, they or their agents will be the first planters, and may profit much more by this undertaking than by the old, and is sure it will better answer their small stock. Is of opinion that so far from causing us to have less shipping and seamen, we should in time have more, as being the only probable means to get this trade from the French, without which it will be in a few years given up to them; and of what consequence that would be, is troubled to think. But having never heard the arguments on both sides, begs leave hereafter to be of another opinion when better informed, being indifferent as to his particular. 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 27.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 97-98
 March 21. 477. Th. Farr, Mayor of Southampton, to the Committee of
 Southampton. Council for Trade and Plantations. In obedience to their order
 of 25th Feb., has convened the Corporation and others concerned
 in the Newfoundland trade, and some Masters that have used that
 1675 employ above 20 years, who say that the English Plantation from
 ITEM 28 Trapazi to Bonavista is about 80 leagues, within which are many
 convenient harbours which are named, wherein about 1,000 English
 Planters are commonly resident all the winter, and in summer
 4,000. The French Plantation is in the Bay of Placentia, with a
 fort with 14 guns and 40 or 50 soldiers; and being not above six
 miles by land from the English at the bottom of the Bay of
 Trinity, the French draw away many English, intermarry with
 them, and bring up much of their fish against the coming of their
 ships. They also say that the stages they build to cure their fish
 are broken down by the planters in the winter, causing the mer-
 chants to send their ships a month sooner than otherwise they need
 to make new ones. The masters last year at Newfoundland
 positively affirm that five ships of St. Malo were laden at Bonavist
 and Trinity Bay, and that as many more are this year designed
 under the disguise of Jerseymen, to the great prejudice of English
 navigation. Assures them this formerly flourishing but now
 decayed town in trade will always be ready to their utmost to
 advance his Majesty's interest, and would think themselves happy
 to receive encouragement. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 28.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 99-105

March 25. 483. "Some modest observations and queries upon the last debate before the Committee of Lords for Newfoundland, by an Englishman only concerned for the public good of his King and country." It is agreed by all parties that the interest of England in relation to Newfoundland consists in keeping up and improving the fishing trade, for advancing his Majesty's customs, increasing seamen and ships, vending English commodities, enriching English merchants and consequently the nation, and hindering the French in all these particulars. The question is, then, whether these ends will be best effected in case the fish be taken by the inhabitants of Newfoundland or by the summer traders and English merchants, or by both as formerly without a Governor. His Majesty's customs arising from merchandise purchased by the fish, the English must take such quantities and at such cheap rates as to undersell and discourage the French, as instanced in the sugar trade with Portugal. Arguments on the fish query, whether the inhabitants on the place may not afford to sell to our merchants cheaper than the merchants can catch fish, which the Western Merchants deny, and say that the inhabitants lying idle all winter is equivalent to their summer charge; that, if they come only to buy, the inhabitants will exact upon them, and say it is all one to buy of the French; that there will not be so much English provision spent, nor so many seamen nurtured. Replies to these objections. It will easily be resolved whether the best cure will be by taking away the inhabitants and leaving the possession for the French, or by encouraging inhabitants, sending force, and settling a Government. When there was no king in Israel, every man did what was right in his own eyes; where no Governor, no government; laws are of no effect where no magistrate; and where no order is confusion. Answers to the objections that a Governor was useless because he cannot go to all places in his charge by land. As to the merchants' particular gain, the particular must submit to the general good; but is it not the most gain to the merchant to buy so cheap that he can undersell his neighbours, utter the greatest quantity, make the quickest returns without men and ships lying idle, sell the provisions he would spend, and avoid the grievances he complains of? But if the fishing be carried on as now, a Governor will be necessary to see good order between merchants and inhabitants, or if by the fishing ships alone, yet, to preserve his Majesty's propriety, force and fortifications will be necessary. It were much pity that in this case any English heart or head should take up the fancy of the Irish, who articed against Lord Stafford for a great oppressor, because he would not let them draw their horses by the tails as they were wont, but enjoined them the better way of harness; for all the arguments against encouragement to inhabitants and settling a Governor seem strongly to imply a necessity of both. *Endorsed*, "March 25th 1675." 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 32.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 191-192

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 106-107

March 29. 495. Account by Capt. Dudley Lovelace, of the Dutch fleet on the coast of Newfoundland, in 1673. Capt. Dudley Lovelace of New York, with 50 soldiers all prisoners, in several Dutch ships, were brought on the coast of Newfoundland, 4th Sept. 1673, and carried into Ferryland Harbour, where the enemy plundered and destroyed cattle, household goods and stores belonging to the following inhabitants, viz., Lady Kirke, Lady Hopkins, George and David Kirke and their brother, Wm. Jones, Ez. Dibble, John Kent, Phil. Davis, Wil. Robins, Chr. Holland, John Heard, Robt. Love, and many others, to the value of 2,000*l.*, and took four great guns, the fort being out of repair. The day following, 30 fishing boats belonging, as the inhabitants said, to Nix Nevill of Dartmouth, *cum sociis*, were burnt in the Harbour, as much fish as the ships could carry taken, and the inhabitants forced to send six hogs and a bullock to each ship, as a composition for what the Dutch left behind. On the 9th the Dutch plundered Will. Pollard's house, 3 miles distant, of fish, stuff, provisions, and household, amounting to 400*l.*, and burnt there 40 fishing boats, warehouses, &c., besides taking several prizes to their general rendezvous at Fioll (Fayal). Names of the Dutch Commanders and ships, viz., three ships of 40 guns and one of 36, under Admiral Nich. Boes. "To the truth of this I am ready to depose, Dudley Lovelace." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 37.*]

1675
ITEM 37

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 197

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 108-116

March 30. 499. Richard Hooper and Thomas Gearing, Mayors of Barnstaple and Bideford, to the Council for Trade and Plantations. Have received their Honours orders of 25th Feb. last, relating to the settlement, government, and trade of Newfoundland, and consulted with those concerned in those matters, and now deliver their opinions which are contained in nine articles, and identical with, being almost word for word the same as, the Report of the Council of Plantations [*see preceding volume, No. 362 iv.*]. Conceive nothing can more conduce to the encouragement and increase of the trade than the continuance in the ancient way, without imposing a Governor, which would be a great burden and hindrance to their voyages for the reasons stated. Because a Governor cannot be maintained without a tax on the fish, train, &c., which the poor fishermen cannot bear, and though it should be small, it would be a great hindrance to loading their ships. The land being well nigh as big as England, with many harbours and landing places and the inhabitants few and unarmed, it is impossible for a Governör without a very great force to prevent the incursion of an enemy. There is no need of a Governor, for the masters are well able to govern their seamen and fishermen, and the inhabitants being few and scattered, it is not possible for one Governor to prevent abuses of the planters; it is therefore desired that no planters be suffered to winter in that barren wilderness at all, for these reasons: Because they generally keep tipping houses and debauch the seamen and fishermen on the Sabbath days; they purloin victuals, salt, and fishing necessaries; they pull down stages when the ships are gone, for firewood and covetousness of the nails, spikes, bolts, &c., which would serve next year, so that the ships are enforced to go a month the sooner, to the expense of victuals and tiring out of the fishermen; they possess the best fishing places, so that many ships have their voyages almost spoiled for want of conveniences; and in time of war the planters shelter the seamen, who are thereby kept from his Majesty's service; lastly, that the country itself is a mere rocky barren soil incapable of cultivation not capable of improvement, and fit only for fishing. Names of the ports with the numbers of planters living there, total, 23 ports and 43 planters; no forces or fortifications in any of them, nor any alien inhabiting there. Send these reasons by Richard Harris, whom they have appointed their correspondent in this affair, to attend their Honours. *Endorsed*, "Received from Mr. Harris, 7 April 1675." 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 38.*]

1675
ITEM 38

C.S.P. 1675-1676, pp. 198-199

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 117

March 30. 500. Copy of part of the preceding from "Names of the ports, &c."
 1675 *Endorsed by Williamson. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 39.]*
 ITEM 39

C.S.P. 1675-1676, p. 199

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 118-119

March. 506. Robert Mason's title to the province of New Hampshire.
 1675 John Mason was appointed Governor of Newfoundland in 1616,
 ITEM 46 and, along with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, was the first to whom a
 patent was granted by the Council of New England, with a large
 tract of land called New Hampshire; expended upwards of 20,000*l.*
 on the province, and died about 1638, leaving his widow to execute
 the estate during the minority of his grandson, Robert Mason.
 Captain Norton, one of her stewards, was brought to account by
 his successor, Joseph Mason, and cast in great sums of money, to
 avoid the payment of which he went into the colony of
 Massachusetts, and entered himself a church member of the
 Boston congregation, and incited the Massachusetts to seize on
 New Hampshire, while the heir was under age. Thus suiting their
 design of making themselves a free State, they invaded New
 Hampshire and compelled the inhabitants to submission, and im-
 posed taxes and tried to compel the agent and heir to comply with
 their usurped power, but were not able. Robert Mason has always
 prosecuted his right since he came of age, and has spent about
 700*l.* on it. He had addressed several petitions to the King,
 offering to resign his grant, and asking for relief against the
 Massachusetts. After an examination of these complaints by
 several persons of quality at Doctors Commons, they gave a report
 to the King in Feby. 1661, setting forth Mason's right to the
 province and the losses he had sustained, to the amount of 5,000*l.*,
 but leaving the means of righting him to the King, it being a
 matter of State. In 1665 Commissioners were sent, who, not
 meeting with a civil reception at Boston, went to New Hampshire
 and Maine and found a welcome reception and ready compliance,
 and declared these countries to be out of the government of the
 Bostoners. The inhabitants of the two provinces are willing to
 comply with the King's wish of establishing his government there,
 and all the masts sent to England in the Great Duke of York were
 cut off Robert Mason's land. Another commission for settling
 boundaries was agreed upon in 1671, but was stopped by the Dutch
 war. This being ended, Robert Mason and Ferdinando Gorges
 propose to resign their grants to the King and take others with
 less privileges. 3 pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, Nos. 46,*
47.]

C.S.P. 1675-1676, pp. 200-201

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 120-121

April 8.

1675
ITEM 52

516. Sir L. Jenkins to [Sir R. Southwell]. Conceives that those ensigns of occupancy he writes of ought to be reputed sufficient to continue a possession that we have held so long without disturbance, yet if the French should put themselves into possession in our absence they would not want matter of chicane that would not only be specious but hard enough to be well answered in this case, for there being no written law or common superior to give the rule between them and us, the strength of our plea must be from the law (that is, the general usage) of nations which is so uncertain and so unconcluding (where men are not ingenuous but lie at catch) that we cannot expect it shall be now yielded to as it would have been when men governed themselves by the rules of primitive honesty and simplicity. It will avail us but little (when we are at the worst end of the staff) to say that my possession by the Imperial, or else by this or that municipal law, is continued firm and good to me by the mere *animus retinendi*, or by such or such a little mark, and that he who hath thrust himself into a place I so held hath no legal possession, for it will be answered that the very introducing of such diversified fictions of law in our seizins and disseizins (for instance) in England, France, &c., implies that the general law of nations knows not, takes no notice of any other than my actual corporeal gross occupancy of a place with its dependencies. I can no more think our retreat in this case to be a desertion than the coming down of the people in some parts of Italy to the valleys in certain seasons is a deserting of those mountains they return to when they see it convenient. If our people are to be called away I would, under correction, offer, 1st, that his Majesty would by his declaration do it showing the reasons of his so doing, with an express caution that he means not thereby to depart from his own *jus imperii* there, nor from any of the rights or properties acquired to his people; 2ndly, that the chiefs there, at their coming away, should make some act (in the best manner they can) in writing that they withdraw thence in obedience to his Majesty, and that they leave such and such stores and necessaries behind them out of an intention to return and use them at the season, and with a special protest that they so leave them upon the place to preserve his Majesty's rights and dominion, which I take to be distinct from and superior to their several properties; 3rdly, that copies of these orders and acts be sent to the French fort there to the employers and settlers out at Rochelle, &c., to our Ambassador at the French Court to be notified as a matter of state. *Endorsed*, "8 April 1675; Rec. ditto." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 52.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 203-204

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 122

May 5.
Whitehall.

1675
ITEM 71

549. Order of the King in Council. The Committee for Foreign Plantations having this day reported their opinion touching the inconveniencies of a Colony and inhabiting of his Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland, and his Majesty having thought fit to order the Commander of his convoy bound this year to that place to admonish the inhabitants either to return to England or betake themselves to other of his Majesty's Plantations; ordered, that Sec. Williamson prepare letters to the several Governors of said Foreign Plantations to receive any of said inhabitants of Newfoundland with favour, and afford them all convenient help towards their settlement. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 71.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 225-226

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 123

- May 5. 551. Mem. of preceding Order in Council, though headed
1675. "Order upon report of the Committee concerning Surinam"
ITEM 72 "that island" is corrected to "Newfoundland." Also Draft Mem.--
That when Mr. Attorney returns his Report of the Judicature, there
must issue a new Order requiring the Mayors to surrender their
old Charter and take a new one, with the additional powers of
10th March 1670-71, concluding with a direction to the Attorney
General to prepare a Bill for the King's signature accordingly; and
order for printing the Charter, and for Proclamation of the matter.
1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 72.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 227-228

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 124-125

- May 17. 563. Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General to the Com-
mittee of Plantations. Have examined the claims of Robert
1675 Mason to the province of New Hampshire, and find that King
ITEM 77 James, 3rd November 1620, granted to several persons under the
name of the Council of New England all the mainland in America
lying between 40° and 48° N. lat., and that John Mason, grand-
father of Robert Mason, by several grants from this Council, dated
9 March 1620, 7 November 1629, and 22 April 1635, was instated in
fee in sundry great tracts of land in New England by the name of
New Hampshire. Are of opinion that Robert Mason, being the
heir of the said John Mason, hath a good and legal title to the
lands called New Hampshire. *Underwritten*, Read at Committee,
24 May 1675. 1 p. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. 34, Nos. 77, 78;*
also Col. Entry Bk., No. 60, pp. 27, 28.]

C.SP., 1675-1676, p. 233

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 126

- May 18. 565. Earl of Danby, Lord Treasurer, to the Committee for
Wallingford Foreign Plantations. Has transmitted to the Commissioners of
House. Customs the paper sent to him concerning the pretensions of
1675 Mason and Gorges to the provinces of New Hampshire and Maine,
ITEM 80 who have reported their opinion on the whole matter, which is
herewith sent. *Encloses*,

C.S.P.; 1675-1676, p. 234

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 127-130

1675 565. i. The Report of Commissioners of Customs about New
 ITEM 80 I England, *calendared, see ante, No. 556. Endorsed, Read* before the Lords of the Committee 24 May 1675. Read again 2 Dec. 1675. *Together, 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, Nos. 80, 801.; also Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LX., pp. 20-36, and Vol. XCVII., pp. 12-21.]*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 234

C.O. 1, vol. 34, p. 131

June. 612. The King to Sir Jonathan Atkins, Governor of Barbadoes.
 Whitehall. His Majesty has thought fit for the encouragement and increase of the fishing trade at Newfoundland to require the Commander of the Convoy frigate to warn his subjects dwelling in Newfoundland to remove from thence, and either to return into this kingdom or betake themselves to any other of his Majesty's plantations. Governor Atkins is hereby ordered, in case any of his Majesty's subjects shall upon such warning leave Newfoundland and transport themselves to Barbadoes, to settle with their families and estates, to receive them with favour, and afford them all convenient assistance. *Draft. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol 34, No. 106.]*

1675
 ITEM 106

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 251

C.O. 1, vol. 34, pp. 132-136

July 24.
Bristol frigate,
in St. John's
Harbour,
Newfoundland.

1675
ITEM 118

628. Sir John Berry to (Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson). Arrived 11th instant in St. John's Harbour and found H.M.S. Swann with 40 ships, the greatest part bound to a market. Has sent two able persons as far as Capes Bonavista and de Race to call in all the harbours, bays, creeks, &c., and take exact account as directed, and to declare his Majesty's pleasure to all the Planters. Has already done it in this Harbour, and they promised obedience, but the greatest part are too poor to remove unless his Majesty will send a ship for them, and at last they must be put on the Parish wherever they come. A labouring man will get in a summer season near 20*l.*, and their daily food comes out of the sea, while such a person would not get 3*l.* in England. Has made diligent inquiry into all those things laid to the Planters' charge by the Merchants, and finds most of them false, manifested in this single point. Summoned the Admirals and Commanders of 45 ships, and told them he thought it would be convenient that no stages, flakes, storehouses, or anything else should be pulled down, but preserved till next season; several old and experienced Commanders were for the preservation of all, but three-fourths were for taking them down, making many pretences that they had been at great charge and labour to build them, and why should another enjoy their goods next year? In conclusion, told them his Majesty's Charter forbids that any spike or nail should be drawn, but everything entirely preserved, and he would take particular notice of those that should offend, and acquaint his Majesty therewith. All these things are laid to the Planters' charge. It is a common practice with the Commanders to brew beer, wood their ships, and sell the remains of the stages and houses to the sack ships. Has had experience of it 20 years since in a voyage here, and taken them in the very act of doing it since he came here. The charge laid to the Planters of enticing the men to stay behind and neglect their families is as true as the former; for when the voyage is ended, to save 30*s.* or 40*s.* for their passage, the Commanders persuade the Planters to receive them, and the seamen to tarry behind, as some Commanders have confessed, pretending they knew no order to the contrary. As to buying wine and brandy from New England in exchange for fish, has ordered them all to give account of all the wine, brandy, and other goods they have bought this year, with names of ship, master, and where she belongs. These Planters are not so bad as the Merchants make them, but some "self-ended" persons have a mind to engross all into their own hands. It is the opinion of several experienced Commanders that if those people be removed from this country, his Majesty's subjects would in few years find the ill-effects of it, for undoubtedly the greatest part would settle among the French, where they are already invited with great promises, or else for New England; they implore his Majesty's favour to continue, and promise all obedience to what orders shall be given. Several of the ships whose Merchants made such a clamour for convoy are scattered up and down, and going away without taking any notice of him. Designs to sail in August for the Bay of Bulls, there to make up the fleet, and to sail thence 20th Sept. at furthest, unless the ships cannot be ready. The fishers are like to make an indifferent good voyage, having taken about 200 kintalls per boat; the "Caplinge scoole" of bait is gone, which is a great detriment. St. John's is an excellent Harbour, large enough for 100 sail, with a narrow entrance and very high land; a small charge may fortify it to keep out a considerable fleet, and several think that, if the inhabitants be taken away, the French will soon possess it, to the loss of several advantages his Majesty's subjects yet enjoy, it being in the middle of the land. Has inquired in this Port, and cannot find that any New England vessels have been here with the goods before mentioned; but, on the contrary, that New England has taken good quantities of those goods from hence, the product of which is shipped in English vessels for a market. Has given account to Mr. Sec. Coventry and Mr. Pepys to the same effect. *Endorsed*, "R., 23 Aug. 1675." 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. 34, No. 118.]

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 140-143

Sept. 12. 665. Sir John Berry to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson.
 H.M.S. Bristol, Refers to his former letter of 24th July (*see ante*, No. 628).
 Bay Bulls, Encloses a perfect account of all the fishing ships employed by the
 Newfoundland, merchant adventurers from Cape de Race to Cape Bonavista, with
 their boats, men, and where bound. This year there are 175 ships,
 with 4,309 men, and 688 boats, which at 250 kentalls per boat at
 12s. per kentall amounts to 103,200*l.*; 7 hhd. of train oil per boat
 at 40s. per hhd. is 9,816*l.*; and 20 kentalls of core fish per boat at
 5s. per kentall is 3,440*l.*; which in all comes to 116,272*l.* Has
 likewise sent an exact account of the planters, who are 1,655 men,
 women, and children, they employ 277 boats, and cured upwards
 of 69,250 kentalls of merchantile fish, most of it shipped in English
 vessels, which, with their core fish and oil, will amount to 46,813*l.*,
 upwards of one-third of the fish taken by the merchant adven-
 turers. By this his Honour may see what a loss his Majesty will
 have if those poor people should remove, for they design to settle
 amongst the French on the other side of Cape de Race, unless his
 Majesty will let them continue. Stands in admiration how people
 could appear before his Majesty with so many untruths against the
 inhabitants. It was never known since the memory of the oldest
 man using the trade that any New England ship brought wine or
 brandy in exchange for fish, only some provisions, taking those
 goods for payment. For better satisfaction, encloses a list of all
 ships that have furnished them this year, with master's names, and
 where they belong. The masters are the beginners in destroying
 the stages, and to save 30s. for a seaman's passage care not how
 many are left behind. Believes his Majesty will never have a
 regulation of this fishery unless a governor be settled, for the
 strongest treads down the weakest. Most of the ships bound to a
 market are gone away two or three in company, scorning convoy.
 Shall not be above 30 sail, and the weather proving ill for curing
 will keep them till the 20th or 25th instant. Has sent home one
 Jno. Bastard, who was apprehended for the supposed murder of
 John Tozer, his fellow boatman, in May before his arrival, and
 having examined the matter, has bound over four witnesses to
 prosecute. Cannot get any certain account of the French and
 their ships; they have two men-of-war of 40 and 30 guns for convoy,
 and rendezvous at Trepassey, near Cape de Race; the St. Malo
 fleet of 20 sail go without convoy, being all considerable ships,
 and about 40 or 50 with convoy. *Endorsed*, "R. 11 Oct.
 1675." *Encloses*,

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 275-276

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 144-150

1675

ITEM 16 I 665 I. (Duplicate of ITEM 16, q.v.)

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 276

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 151-157

1675

ITEM 16 II 665 II. (duplicate of ITEM 16, q.v.)

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 276

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 158-161.

Sept. 12. 666. Sir John Berry to Sir Robt. Southwell. To the same effect as his preceding letter. Incloses accounts of the fishing ships and inhabitants, and list of the ships bringing wine and brandy, above half of which is sold to the fishing ships' crews, who come unprovided, trusting to those ships that yearly bring great quantities, and sell cheap, there being no duty. It will be easy to prevent all this clamour about pulling down stages and seducing men to stay in the country if every commander be bound in 500*l.* to return all his crew (mortality excepted), and to take down all stages and preserve them in some convenient place to serve next season; for if there be not some course taken, in a few years wood will be very hard to bring out, and the sea and ice destroy many stages. *Endorsed*, "Read at the Committee, 4 Dec. 1675. Read again at the Committee, 13 April 1676. Read again the 8th Augt. 1676 in presence of Sir J. Berry." *Encloses*,

1675
ITEM 17

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 276

C.O. 1, vol. 35, p. 162

1675
ITEM 17 III 666. III. "A list of those that have furnished the inhabitants and ships' crews with brandy, wines, &c., in the year 1675," with the names of the masters, ships, and ports whence they came, all English. *Together*, 15 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, Nos. 17, 17 I.-III.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 277

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 163-165

Sept. 20. 674. [Mr. Page?] to [Sec. Sir Jos. Williamson?] Arrived at St. John's Harbour 11th July, 4 weeks after departure from Plymouth, found the Swan with 40 or 50 merchant ships, and sailed 3rd Sept. for Bay Bulls to make up their fleet. There are here 175 ships, which employ 4,309 men in 688 boats, and have taken 172,000 kentalls, which at 12s. per kentall is 103,200*l.*, besides train oil and core fish to the value of 12,872*l.* The inhabitants are 1,655 men, women, and children, with 277 boats, and their concerns amount to 47,363*l.*; and all or most of the things laid to their charge by the merchants, desiring their removal, proved false. If removed they design to settle amongst the French on the other side Cape de Race. Most of the ships are gone 2 and 3 in company, making a jest of convoy; so that if Sir John has 30 convoys, believes that will be the most. The French fish to northward and southward, have 2 men-of-war for convoy, and rendezvous at Trepassey near Cape de Race; the St. Malo fleet of 20 considerable ships goes without the men-of-war, and 40 or 50 sail with convoy. It will be the 25th before they sail, the weather having hindered the fish from curing. Will punctually observe his commands in the Straits, and would have sent him some fish but could not meet with any ship of Weymouth. *Endorsed by Williamson*, "R. from Mr. Page." 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 21.*]

1675
ITEM 21

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 282

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 166-168

1675
ITEM 31

Oct. 11. 695. Report of Richard Temple and three others, Farmers of
Custom House, the Customs, to (the Lord Treasurer) concerning the returning of
London. bonds from the Plantations. In obedience to his Lordship's com-
mands by Charles Bertie, upon a letter of Sir Robert Southwell
touching the trade of New England and those parts, answer to the
first point: That though by law it is provided that Governors of
his Majesty's Plantations shall take oath before persons authorized
by his Majesty to do their utmost to cause the laws to be observed,
yet what persons have been so appointed by his Majesty, or what
has been done by the Governors, is not within their cognizance;
and to the second: That by the Act of Navigation it is provided
that the Governors, twice every year, return true copies of bonds
taken by them to the Chief Officers of the Customs in London;
and by a later Act for regulating the Plantation trade, that the
Governors do, once a year at least, return to the Officers of the
Customs in London a list of all such ships as shall lade any of
the enumerated Plantation commodities, as also of the bonds taken
by them. But Sir John Shaw, who is the proper officer, has re-
ceived no such bonds since the commencement of their Commission;
nor have they received any lists of ships or bonds from any of the
Governors, except from Chas. Calvert, Governor of Maryland, who
has a salary from his Majesty; copies of several bonds, with a list
of ships laden from 26 June 1673 to 21 July 1674, by direction
of Edw. Diggs in Virginia, who has also a salary from his Majesty;
four copies of bonds from Henry Corbyn, dated Dec. and Jan.
1674-75, taken in Rappahannock River; and from the Secretary
of the Massachusetts's jurisdiction in New England eight bonds,
which are all that were taken in 1674; and since the collection of
the new duty in the Plantations, whereof some of the Governors
are collectors, they have received from the Governor of Antigua
copies of bonds and certificates of ships cleared from October 1673
to April 1675; from the Governor of Nevis a list of bonds and
certificates from 18 July 1673 to 20 May 1674; and from the
Governor of Bermudas the copy of one bond. Humbly offer that
if the Governors did according to law, send copies of bonds and
lists of the ships there laden, it would be a great means to prevent
the fraud used in carrying the Plantation commodities to other
parts. *In margin*, "Custom Farmers Report. . . . Rec^d,
Oct. 16th, '75. Read at the Comm^{tee} the 2nd Dec^r '75. Mem^{dm},
the original remained with my L^d Treas^r, and this copy was sent
in by Capt. Shales." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 31.*]

C.S.P. 1675-1676, pp. 297-298

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 169-170

Nov. $\frac{4}{14}$.
Barbadoes. 707. Gov. Sir Jonathan Atkins to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Little has occurred of moment since his last, only the fleet that passed proved to be 5 French frigates who convoy a fleet of merchants annually to Martinico and other Leeward isles, and relieve the frigates they always keep there. The ships from New England still bring advice of burning, killing, and destroying daily done by the Indians, and the infection extends as far as Maryland and Virginia, where they have likewise done some mischief. At Virginia they have suffered much from want of provisions this year, so that the Plantations in America are in no very good condition, and are made much worse by the severity of the Act of Trade. This day came in a fly-boat, bound for New England to fetch masts for the King, which was forced off that coast by foul weather; in her came a son of Lord Bedford, much weather beaten, and a little discouraged for any more such voyages, but very well in health. Believes ere this Sir Joseph is advised from Lord Vaughan of the return to his message to the Spanish Governor. From the Havana the King's frigate Foresight, Capt. Davies, called on his return to borrow powder for Jamaica, all their stores being lost going thither, and he furnished 40 barrels though the King has no stores here. It seems his Lordship employed one Brayne, of Jamaica, formerly a surgeon here, to carry his letters, who took on him the name of Ambassador, whereat the Spanish Governor fell a laughing, but admitted him and some gentlemen of the King's ship, but the frigate was not permitted to come within the harbour. His answer was that what he had done was by command from his superiors, and that they must have recourse for remedy to Madrid. He received a letter from Lord Vaughan that the Commissioners and ships that went for Surinam safely arrived there with 1,400 persons, who are there disposed of according to the King's order. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 41.*]

1675
ITEM 41

C.S.P. 1675-1676, pp. 301-302

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 171-173

(Dec. 1.)

1675
ITEM 50

721. Minutes of the Committee for Trade and Plantations respecting the case of Mason and Gorges, when the following report was read: "A narrative of the settlement of the Corporation of Massachusetts Bay and Capt. Wyborne's account of things in 1673," with the present posture of that country. The proceedings of the Council of New England, the history of the Massachusetts Corporation, its encroachments and resistance to the King's Commissioners, &c. described. In 1673, Captain Wyborne, Commander of H. M. S. Garland, who came to Boston to victual and refit, and stayed there about three months made this relation. The trade of New England is very great, to all parts of the West Indies and to most parts of Europe, so that it is become a magazine both of American and European commodities. Of this irregular and unlawful manner of trade Capt. Wyborne complained, and required the seizure of an Ostend ship riding in the port of Boston, but the magistrates gave for answer that they were the King's Vice-Admirals in those seas and would do what seemed good to them; by which means the King loses an immense sum of money yearly and the navigation of England is unspeakably prejudiced, and, as soon as any English money is brought there, it is melted down into their coin, making of each shilling fifteen-pence to keep it from being carried out again. During the late war with the Dutch, New York being taken by Evertson, Captain Wyborne proposed to the Boston magistrates the reducing of that colony, offering his service with the King's frigate, only requiring some few soldiers and seamen and provisions and stores; but he received for answer that they would contribute their endeavours thereunto, provided it might be annexed to their Government, and, if this were refused, they had rather the possession of New York remain with the Dutch than to come under such a person as Col. Lovelace, who might prove a worse neighbour. By their discourse they look upon themselves as a free State, not at all to be interested in the King's differences with other nations, but that they might remain neutrals. Capt. Wyborne, being informed that during the wars with Holland about 4,000 seamen had retired out of England and other colonies to New England out of design to quit the King's service, moved the Boston magistrates to send home some of these, as a testimony of their duty to the King, but he could not prevail, and for insisting on the matter some of the magistrates had exasperated several of the common sort

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 306-308

(CONTINUED) ITEM 50

of people and seamen against him (as he believed), so that at his leaving Boston he had much difficulty to escape with his life, having been wounded in many places, but was rescued by some of his seamen who being well armed came to his relief; on his complaint to the government no other punishment was inflicted on that rabble than one night's imprisonment of some 20 persons. The disposition of the people he found generally for a submission to the King's government, it being much admired at by them that the settlement of that great country should be so long deferred. Some of the magistrates and principal merchants and inhabitants told him that if the King would send over some person of honour to be their Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant, they would readily submit to his government, and as a demonstration of their duty and affection would build him a noble palace and allow him an honourable support, so that the King should be at no charge, but by no means they would not (*sic*) have any mean person to be sent over as Governor-in-Chief. The persuasions of the people as to Church government are very different, many, and those of the better sort being for the Church of England, and have the Common Prayer books in their houses, and will not have their children baptized after any other form. The present laws of the Massachusetts are so different from the laws of England, and the government so arbitrary, that it occasions murmuring among all sorts of people, the government remaining in the hands of a few, who, though yearly chosen, yet it is so done that the people have not any voice, and withal the Massachusetts having usurped the government of other provinces by force and fraud, makes the whole country to centre in an unanimous desire of a general settlement under the King's government. The country populous, towns well built, no place in the King's dominions in America can contribute so much to the overcoming of an enemy in those parts, owing to the great number of ships and seamen; it is well stored with all sorts of naval materials, the timber growing very commodious for transportation, and might be brought from thence to England as cheap as from Norway. The chief if not only cause of the Indians making war upon the English is the tyrannical government of the Massachusetts, who make a law that every Indian coming into their towns (which they daily did in great numbers to trade) who was drunk should pay 10s., or be tied to a gun and whipped. The Indians are great lovers of all sorts of strong liquors, and would not leave that pleasure notwithstanding the lash. The Boston magistrates, building a fort on a small island that commands the harbour, and wages being very great, ordered that for drunkenness the Indians should not be whipped but should be transported to this island to work for 10 days, which the poor natives greatly complained of, still offering the whip rather than to be transported, but nothing would prevail with their taskmasters, and which was yet more barbarous, when the Indians had wrought at this hard labour nine days, some persons were sent over to the island with runlets of rum and brandy to entice them to drink to excess, and then they must stay 10 days longer, which wicked practice was so long continued that at the time of the said Captain

being at Boston there were some hundreds of Indians there at work, many whereof had been by the practices aforesaid kept about 3 months; which barbarous usage made not only those poor sufferers, but the other Indians, to vow revenge. *Endorsed*, "Recd from Mr. Mason 1 Dec. 1675. Read at the Committee 2 Dec. 1675." 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 50.*]

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 174-175

1675

ITEM 52

728. Sir Robt. Southwell to John Cooke and Wm. Bridgeman. Is to inquire by command of the Committee for Foreign Plantations at the Secretary's offices for any Acts transmitted from the plantations for his Majesty's ratification, that they may prepare them for his Majesty's view. And also how the foreign Governors have complied with their obligation of taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and for due execution of the Act of Navigation, by which they are obliged twice a year to return true copies of the bonds taken by them to the Officers of the Custom House, London; and by a later Act for Regulating the Plantation trade once a year at least to return List of all ships lading the commodities there innumrated, and of the bonds taken by them. The Lords finding at the Custom House a very imperfect return of these bonds, desire to know which of the Governors have taken there these oaths, that they may be written to for the better execution of the said Acts. *Draft, with corrections.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 52.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 309

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 176-178

1675

ITEM 60

744. Sir John Berry to Sec. Sir Joseph Williamson. Hopes the accounts he sent from Newfoundland are long since come to hand. When he left there, all the stages, storehouses, cook-rooms, flakes, &c., were entirely preserved for next year's season, which formerly were destroyed after the fishing voyage was ended. Cannot but pity the poor inhabitants, considering so many false informations have been laid to their charge, as formerly reported. Sailed from Bay Bulls the 26th Sept. with about 40 sail which he has seen to their ports as high as Livorn. Has received his Majesty's command to follow Sir Jno. Norbrough's orders, but is in ill condition for that service. His complement of men for Newfoundland was but 150, nor does he know how many are allowed since this new regulation, but will entertain any men fit for service, and is using all possible dispatch to careen and revictual. Begs him to recommend to his Majesty his long and faithful services in the Navy, having 10 years since commanded a squadron of 12 sail in the West Indies, and been in all actions against Algiers and the Dutch, yet never received any gratuity, bounty, or half-pay, for want of a friend to recommend these things. Is the eldest Captain in the Straits, and hopes if any chance should befall the flag he may not be thought unworthy of it, as his Majesty has hitherto preferred persons by eldership and desert. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 60.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 316-317

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 179-187

(Dec. 22.) 1675
ITEM 67 **753.** Petition of Robert Mason to the King. Recapitulates his former petitions giving account of the grant of New Hampshire to his grandfather, and of the doings of the Massachusetts, and prays for reparation. *Endorsed*, "Read in Council, 22 Dec. 1675." *See No. 506.* 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. 35, No. 67; also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 63-73.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 322

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 188-191

1675
ITEM 82 **770.** Duplicate of the preceding signed by Sir John Berry. *Endorsed*, "Rec. 18 Aug. 1676. Read 5 Dec. 1676." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXV., No. 82.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 330

C.O. 1, vol. 36, pp. 4-6

(Jan. 19.) 1675/6
ITEM 10

787. Petition of divers of his Majesty's subjects trading to the ports of Europe, and also into his Majesty's dominions in America, to the King. Complain that of late the inhabitants of New England, not regarding the Navigation Acts, trade directly with their own ships to most parts of Europe, and encourage strangers to trade with them, whereby all sorts of merchandise of the produce of Europe are imported directly into New England, and thence carried to all the other of the King's dominions in America, and sold at far cheaper rates than any that can be sent from hence, and that they take in exchange the commodities of the Plantations which are transported to Europe without coming to England, so that New England is become the great mart and staple, by which means the navigation of the kingdom is greatly prejudiced, the King's revenue inexpressibly impaired, the price of home and foreign commodities lessened, trade decreased, and the King's subjects much impoverished. Implore his Majesty to take the whole matter into consideration, and that the New England people may be reduced or compelled to trade according to the laws prescribed. 28 signatures. *Endorsed*, "Received 19 Jan. 1675/6, read 21, referred for remedy to the Committee, read at the Committee 6 April 1676." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI, No. 10.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 337

C.O. 1, vol. 36, pp. 7-9

Jan. 28.
Council
Chamber.

1675/76
ITEM 12

798. Sir Robert Southwell to Sir William Jones, Attorney-General. The Lords of Trade and Plantations desire his opinion on a clause in the Act of 25 Car. II. for better serving the Plantation trade as to the bonds to be given by ships bound to the Plantations. With the Attorney-General's opinion annexed. *Endorsed*, "8 Feb. 1676. Read 6 April 1676." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI, No. 12.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 341

C.O. 1, vol. 36, pp. 10-13

Feb. 10.
Boston.

1675/6
ITEM 21

816. R. Wharton to John Winsley. Not having heard anything of or from John Bradley or Winsley's brother Douglas, knows not how to direct any advice to either of them, but supposes both the pink and the ketch will touch at Cork for his orders, and they will there meet them or him. Should not have sent this at so great uncertainty but to let him know (if happily it may find him) that men fear a great scarcity of all provisions, but especially bread corn the ensuing year; is very desirous that if both or either vessel is with him the cargo in company may be invested into and they laden back with wheat and malt chiefly, and some oatmeal if at reasonable rates, some beef if well salted, candles, and good store of cheese. Are likely to have little leisure this year to sow, and less opportunity to reap, the Narragansetts and all the Indians they have ever heard of, except the Mohegans and Mohawks having one way or other declared themselves enemies, and the Monsieur that came down and returned last summer through the woods having by promise of aid and ammunition over the lakes and by ships to lie on their coast this summer animated them to an unexpected boldness; all the praying Indians, except those secured on the islands, are with the enemy. Doubts not that Mr. Medlicot or some other friend has informed him of the success of their Narraganset expedition, but, lest theirs should miss, briefly informs him that the three colonies made a force of 1,300 or 1,400 English, Governor Winslow being appointed General Commander; to these joined 200 Mohegans who on 19th December assaulted the whole body of the Narraganset and neighbouring Indians (about 3,000 fighting men) in a fort which the enemy thought invincible, and after sharp resistance and the loss of 130 men and six captains (honest Captain Davenport, Captain Gardiner of Salem, Johnson of Roxborough, and three of the other colonies), their men got possession of the fort and destroyed about 350 fighting men and as many others of all ages and both sexes, and, were our great Councillors at home as expeditious and politic to supply and command as the soldiers have been diligent and courageous to fight, the Narragansetts had been utterly subdued, but they are driven hungry out of their country, their army called home and frontiers left ungarrisoned, notwithstanding notice given three weeks since of the enemies design about a week since to fall upon an out plantation to furnish themselves with corn which at the time told was done and 10 persons killed and carried away; the same spies told us that yesterday their design was to cut down Lancaster Bridge to keep all recruits and aids from thence, which also is exactly come to pass, for the bridge is cut down, and a garrison-house burned and the men killed and women and children carried away captive, in all about 45; the other garrison houses wherein till yesterday was none but the men of the town and then about 60 soldiers got to them are the soldiers and people besieged, and now they begin to think of sending relief, if a way can be found over the river, but it is feared it will be either too small or too late, and except God give greater wisdom to their rulers or put it into the King's heart to rule and relieve them, the colonies will soon be ruined and they reduced to the necessity of subjecting upon any terms to any that will protect them. Our Governor is crazy in body and many are so in their heads. He (Winslow) will make a calculation what supplies will best save them. Desires his service to be presented to Captain Breedon, and to know what has been done in his business, and to have the proceeds of the tobacco remitted. *Post-script*: Connecticut having the enemy on their backs deny us corn and we expect none from New York, so that without foreign supplies many must starve. The town of Menden is lately burned. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI., No. 21.]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 350-351

C.O. 1, vol. 36, p. 14

Feb. 18. 821. The King to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. Requires them to return speedy answer to the complaint of the Ambassador of the States General. *Encloses*,

1675/6
ITEM 25

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 353

C.O. 1, vol. 35, p. 15

1675/6
ITEM 25 I 821. I. The memorial to the King referred to above. That Juraien Aerents, Captain of the ship Post-horse, of Curaçoa, left Curaçoa with a commission from the Governor, and having made himself master of the forts Penatscop and St. Jan, belonging to the French, and situated on the river Pentagould, in North America in New France, and having left there some men for defence and traffic, the English at Boston attacked the garrison, made them prisoners, and raised the fortification, on no other consideration but that they would not endure any Dutch there. This being an open violation of the Treaty of Peace, the King is asked to procure the exemplary punishment of the guilty, and to send orders for the prompt release of the prisoners and restoration of the forts. *Signed by Van Benningen, dated Windsor, 1675, 26 July/5 Aug. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI., Nos. 25, 25 I.; also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., p. 147 b.]*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 353

C.O. 1, vol. 35, pp. 16-21

April 6. 876. Samuel Symonds, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts, "by order of the Council" to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson. Refers to Governor Leveret letter of 18th December [see ante No. 745] giving account of the war with the pagan natives. Had hoped by the next conveyance to have given a better account, but their calamities since that time have been much augmented. About 10th December, they with New Plymouth and Connecticut sent forth 1,000 men with some Indians in amity with them against the Narragansets, one of the most considerable people among those barbarians, who, notwithstanding their promises, had aided and abetted Philip Sachem of Mounthorpe, and dealt treacherously with them; these forces marching in the depth of winter (a time judged most opportune to distress them) into the Narraganset country, after much hardship, assaulted them at their headquarters in a rude fort made in a great swamp or grove of trees and underwood, where on their knowledge and concession of some captives many hundreds were slain,

1676
ITEM 43

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 371-373

Part 2, ITEM 43

their wigwoms (*sic*) destroyed and they driven 40 miles up into the Nipmuck country towards Connecticut river, whither their forces pursued them and slew many; in the first engagement at the fort they had 70 slain and twice so many wounded, in the last pursuit not above three or four. The forces have been out in pursuit more than 100 miles to the westward and over Connecticut river, but cannot meet with any body of them, their manner being to remove from place to place almost every day, leaving their women and children in hideous swamps and inaccessible places, of which the country is full, and the men sometimes dispersing themselves in small parties all over the country, and by ambuscades and secret skulkings so infest the highways that many travellers have been cut off; then on a sudden, multitudes gathering together fall on their out towns, which, for convenience of tillage, lie dispersed a great distance from one another, so that it was impossible to preserve more than a few fortified houses, the incursions of the enemy being so sudden, and having in a few hours fired the deserted houses, barns, &c., are as suddenly fled into hiding-places before any relief could come; whereby it is come to pass that many country towns and farms are destroyed and many people brought to great want there and in Plymouth, and some towns on Connecticut river, and the like in Yorkshire, formerly the province of Maine. Immediately after the beginning of the war in Plymouth jurisdiction, it was suddenly dispersed all over the country, two or three hundred miles from Kennebec N.E., to the utmost bounds of Connecticut jurisdiction S.W., as if it had been a premeditated Jesuitical contrivance plotted long before; though they endeavoured to the utmost of their power to relieve the towns and plantations to the north of the Pascataway river, yet by their remote and incommodious situation they could not be preserved, but are mostly destroyed, many of the people being slain and the rest retired to places of better security. Since the beginning of the war, as they judge, above 500 of the King's subjects have been killed, several towns or villages wholly or partly ruined, houses burnt not easy to be numbered, people much distracted, husbandry and trading obstructed, scarcity of bread corn and provisions to be feared if the enemy prevails further and prevents planting and reaping, as they will doubtless endeavour; for such is the manner of their enemy's fighting that they judge it easier for the people to defend themselves against many thousands of a foreign nation than against two or three thousand of these barbarous heathen. At their first coming, some forty years since, it was their great care to see all the people under the government well armed and trained; the Indians then had no guns, and there was a strict law with severe penalties prohibiting the selling them any powder, but in a short time they were furnished by the French and Dutch with as many as they would buy; many do affirm that they are encouraged by the French in Canada, who promised ammunition and aid of men this summer; great quantities of ammunition, they say, have also been furnished by Dutchmen (whom they name) from Fort Albany, which there is reason to believe, for in winter they had little. Have intimated thus much to Major Andros, Governor of New York, who, they hope, will do his utmost to prevent the like for the future. Will spend their lives and all willingly for the preservation of their country to the King's interest. Beseeches him to believe that the loss and sufferings have not proceeded from want of care in the government or conduct and carriage in commanders or soldiers, whose forwardness in engaging upon too great disadvantages is rather to be blamed, yet so it must be or the enemy not fought with at all. Signed by "Samuel Symonds, Deputy Governor, by order of the Council." Endorsed, "Rec. 17 June (1676)." 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI., No. 43.]

C.O. 1, vol. 36, pp. 22-23

April 10.

1676

ITEM 45

881. Petition of the mercers and silkweavers of London to the King and Privy Council. That before the Act for prohibition of Irish cattle, great part of the silks and stuffs made in or imported into England, when out of fashion there, were sent to Ireland in exchange for cattle. That other great quantities were sent to the King's foreign plantations, till of late New England, contrary to law, have taken upon them to enrich themselves by sending supplies of silks and stuffs to said plantations, which they fetch immediately from France, Italy, or other parts beyond the seas, so that petitioners send little or none thither, whereby many are ruined, others greatly hurt, and most much prejudiced. The King suffers greatly in his revenue of customs by New England supplying his plantations not only with silks and stuffs but with brandy, sugar, oil, &c., with which they ought to be supplied from England and the King receive customs which would amount to above 60,000*l.* per annum. Humbly implore the King to grant them relief by ordering that the colonies should receive no supplies but from England, as by law directed. *Endorsed*: "Read at the Comtee., April 10, 1676. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI., No. 45 and Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., p. 107.*]"

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 375

C.O. 1, vol. 36, p. 24

May 26.

1676

ITEM 74

931. Chas. Bertie to Sir Robert Southwell. The Lord Treasurer desires him to send copy of oath agreed on in Council to be administered to Governors of Plantations, respecting the laws relating to trade and customs. If a warrant be issued to arrest Rawlins for forging certificates. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVI., No. 74.*]"

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 396

C.O. 1, vol. 37, pp. 28-33

[Oct. 18.]

1676
ITEM 72

1071. "Answer of the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to the complaint of the Extraordinary Ambassador of the States-General, 22nd January 1675-6, which came to our hands 5th September 1676." [*The Ambassador's complaint is dated 26th July/5th August 1675, see ante, No. 821 I.*] Captain Jurian Aronson, commanding the ship Flying Posthorse of Curaçoa, came into the Massachusetts harbour in 1674 and asked permission of the Governor to come up to Boston to repair and revictual his ship, he having been at the River Pantagoult, and there made himself master of the fort and brought the French Governor his prisoner, showing his commission, which was against English as well as French. The Governor, having the proclamation of the peace, granted him permission, and he informed the Governor that he had not left any men to keep possession of his conquest, but had dismantled the fort and brought away the guns. On his taking leave the Governor asked him if he had given commission to any to keep any part of that country, or had given a copy of his commission to that end, but he said he had not, nor would he make himself liable for others' actions; this was in October 1674. He left in Boston several that had been in his company; among them John Rhodes, a Boston man, Cornelius Andreson, a Dutchman, and Peter Rodrigo, a Flanderkin. John Rhodes, said to be the principal, told the Governor he was going a trading to the eastward, but not to take vessels coasting and trading there, that they had no commission to do so. In December following William Waldron complained that coming homewards Andreson, Rhodes, and others fired two guns at him and commanded him to anchor; they came on board and forcibly took peltry to the value of about 60*l.*, carried himself and goods to their vessel, and made him set his hand to a writing drawn by John Rhodes that they had taken nothing but peltry, and had taken it in New Holland. In February 1674-75 John Freak, merchant, complained that a small vessel of his, under command of George Manning, on the voyage home from the eastward, was, in the river of St. John, by John Rhodes and some Dutchmen, his complices, in December last, piratically seized and the master wounded. Several others, of the Massachusetts jurisdiction also complained and asked that measures might be taken for security. Whereupon the Governor commissioned Captain Samuel Moseley, who took John Rhodes, Peter Rodrigo, Peter Grant, Thomas Mitchell, and Edward Young in Thomas Mitchell's vessel, and afterwards the other vessel with Cornelius Andreson, John Thomas, and John Williams, and returned to Boston 2nd April 1675. Examined by the Governor and Council, they owned the seizing of the goods, but denied that they had done it piratically, and Peter Rodrigo produced a paper with three seals. Cornelius Andreson produced another without seals for liberty to trade, keep the country, and sail on the coast, for which they were not seized, but for piratically seizing vessels, and so were committed to trial. Peter Rodrigo, John Rhodes, Richard Fowler, Randolph Judson, Peter Grant, and Cornelius Andreson were, all except Andreson, sentenced to death, but reprieved, and on their petition acknowledging the justness of the Court's proceedings pardoned and banished the Colony on pain of death. So that what was done was not because the English would not suffer any Hollanders to be nigh them, but to suppress the piratical practices of English, Dutch, or other nations; of them that were brought to trial there was but one Dutchman, four Englishmen, and one Flanderkin. Did not or do they judge it tolerable that any government, much less one deriving its authority from the King, suffer any to associate themselves and by ways of hostility molest quiet-minded subjects in their lawful occasions; had the matter been truly laid before the States-General they would have seen the justice of the proceedings. Signed, John Leverett, Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVII., No. 72.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 469-470

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 38-39
 [Nov. 7.] 1120. Petition of John Downing, gentleman, inhabitant of
 Newfoundland, to the King. That petitioner's father was sent to
 Newfoundland armed with the King's father's commission and
 1676 instructions from the then Lords Proprietors to plant people there
 ITEM 33 and reduce the Indians to civility and religion, and to that purpose
 several laws and orders were then made and sent over by the
 King's father to be observed. That after some years when the
 forts were secured, and the fisheries brought into some regularity
 and security, petitioner's father died, and since his death petitioner
 and others of his Majesty's subjects have settled there, and lived
 for many years under said laws and orders, and have built houses
 and "cleansed the wilderness" to keep cattle, and have erected
 stages and rooms for their fisheries, and have hitherto lived with
 their wives and children in peace and comfort. But now some of
 his Majesty's subjects, upon pretence of a patent from his Majesty,
 have destroyed petitioner's houses and stages and driven away the
 inhabitants. Pray his Majesty to command that no such outrages
 be committed for the future, so that petitioner may find security
 for himself, his wife and family. *With reference to Lords of Trade
 and Plantations to take such order herein as shall seem meet for
 petitioner's relief. 7th November 1676. Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 486

C.O. 1, vol. 38, p. 40
 1676
 ITEM 33 I 1120. I. King Charles I.'s commission to John Downing and
 William Rigby going to Newfoundland with instructions
 from the Lords Proprietors. Westminster, 24th June
 1640.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 41-42
 1676
 ITEM 33 II 1120. II. Instructions from the Lords Proprietors, Patentees of
 Newfoundland to John Downing of London, merchant,
 concerning the affairs of their Lordship there, and others
 interested and adventurers therein. Whitehall, 20th June
 1640.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 43-46
 1676
 ITEM 33 III 1120. III. Laws, rules, and ordinances whereby the affairs and
 fishery of Newfoundland are to be governed until the
 Parliament shall take further order. Whitehall, 16th
 June 1652. *Endorsed, "Recd. 9 Nov. 1676; Read 24 Nov.
 1676." Together, 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVIII,
 Nos., 33 33 I, II, III.]*

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 487

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 76-78

Dec. 7. **1175.** Journal of the Lords of Trade and Plantations. Letter
Whitehall. received from Mr. Pepys of the 6th instant, enclosing several papers
ITEM 78 sent to the Lords of the Admiralty by Captains Russell and
1676 Wyborne, convoy for the fishery of Newfoundland, viz., List of
papers concerning Newfoundland and the fishery :—

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 79-80

ITEM 80 I. Account of ships fishing between Trepassa and Bay of Bulls
1676 by Captain Wyborne, 1676 (*two copies*).

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 81-83

ITEM 81 II. Account of ships making fishing voyages in Newfoundland
1676 in 1676.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

(NOT COPIED)

III. Account of fishing ships by Captain Russell, 1676.

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 84-86

ITEM 82 IV. Account of the French trade in Newfoundland (*two*
1676 *copies*).

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, p. 87
 1676 V. Account of the French ships in Newfoundland, 1676, by
 ITEM 84 Captain Wyborne.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, p. 88
 1676 VI. Account of sack ships between Trepassa and Bay of Bulls,
 ITEM 85 1676.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 89-91
 1676 VII. Account of sack ships between Bonavista and St. John's,
 ITEM 86 1676, by Captain Russell.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, p. 92
 1676 VIII. Account of sack ships with their number of men, guns, and
 ITEM 87 tons, 1676.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 93-95
 1676 IX. Account of the English inhabitants in Newfoundland
 ITEM 88 between Bonaventure and Petty Harbour, 1676, by
 Captain Russell.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 96-98

1676

ITEM 89

X. The names of English inhabitants, their habitations, number of boats, men, wives, children, and servants from Bonaventure to Trepassa.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 509

C.O. 1, vol. 38, p. 99

1676

ITEM 90

XI. Total account of the inhabitants, their boats, fish, cattle, &c., from Trepassa to Bay of Bulls, 1676, by Captain Wyborne. 431 people, 9,743 kintals of fish worth 6,347*l.* 11*s.*, and 75 cattle.

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 509

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 100-102.

1676

ITEM 91

XII. Abstract of the above papers made by order of their Lordships, from which it appears (by Captain Russell's account) that the number of English ships that went this year to fish is 126, the number of men belonging to these ships 4,556, the number of boats belonging to the ships 894, and the fish "made by them" 178,800, worth 112,618*l.* sterling. The number of French ships 102, with 18 boats to each and five men per boat, 9,180 with 2,040 guns. In "another account" of the number of English ships, &c., the figures vary, but not considerably. Total of English inhabitants, 1,657. This abstract is endorsed "Recd. from Mr. Pepys, 6 Dec. 1676." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVIII., Nos. 78-91; also Col. Entry Bk., Vol. CIV., pp. 262, 263.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 509

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 47-49

- [Dec. 5.] 1676
ITEM 74
1170. "The state of the business of Newfoundland and the fishery" referred to above, and endorsed "Rec. 5 Dec. 1676." This copy is full of corrections in the handwriting of Sir Robert Southwell, secretary to the Lords of Trade and Plantations. The title has also been altered to "An Account of the Colony and Fishery of Newfoundland and the present state thereof," which is certainly more accurate than the above title. Another copy of this document without endorsement appears to be a fair copy of the above, but it is evident further alterations were made in the original after this fair copy was made. 9 pp. Two copies. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVIII., Nos. 73, 74.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 507

C.O. 1, vol. 38, pp. 50-63

- [Dec. 5.] 1676
ITEM 75
1171. "French regulations in the fishery of Newfoundland, received from Mr. Secretary Williamson, 5th December 1676." These consist of extracts taken from the registers of St. Malo, and include a list of the names of twenty-nine French ships, with the number of men to each ship, total 1,627 men. *French.* 9½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVIII., No. 75.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, pp. 507-508

C.O. 1, vol. 38- pp. 64-75

- [Dec. 5.] 1676
ITEM 76
1172. Title same as preceding, but this is a Decree of the Parliament of Brittany at the request of the noble Burgomasters of St. Malo on the regulations for ships and harbours in Newfoundland. Rennes, 1640. 31st March. *French.* 18 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXVIII., No. 76.*]

C.S.P., 1675-1676, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 107-108

Jan. 25. 16. Petition of John Downing, gentleman, inhabitant of Newfoundland, to Lords of Trade and Plantations. Refers to his petition of November last, imploring protection to secure himself and family from the outrages from which they have suffered in Newfoundland (see previous volume of Calendar, Nos. 1120, 1159, 1160), and prays their Lordships to commiserate his condition so that he may speedily obtain relief and prosecute his voyage. "Read 25 Jan. 1676-7." *Annexed,*

1676/7
ITEM 12

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 9

C.O. 1, vol. 39, p. 109

16. i. Order of the King in Council. Referring Downing's petition to the Lords of Trade and Plantations for their report as to what they conceive fit to be done for petitioners relief. Whitehall, 1677, Feb. 21. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 12, 12 i.*]

ITEM 12. i
1676/7

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 9

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 110-111

Feb. 6. 41. Report [of the Lords of Trade and Plantations]. Having prepared rules for passes to all ships trading to and from England and settled the rules to Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and Tangier, advise that the rules be printed. Have forbore to frame any rules for New England, as they do not conform themselves to the laws, but take a liberty of trading where they think fit, so that until His Majesty comes to a better understanding touching what degrees of dependance that government will acknowledge to His Majesty, or that His Majesty's officers may be there received and settled, to administer what the laws require in respect of trade suitable to the practices in other plantations. Their Lordships have not thought fit to offer any rules for passes in that place, but conceive it fit for His Majesty's service that some speedy care be taken to come to a settlement and resolution in this matter which is of so great importance to trade. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., No. 26; also Col. Entry Bks., Vol. LX., p. 179, and Vol. CIV., p. 291.*]

ITEM 26
1676/7

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 15-16

C.O. 1, vol. 39, p. 112

- Feb. 21.** 75. Order of the King in Council. Referring petition of the merchants and traders to Newfoundland in fishing voyages to Lords of Trade and Plantations to examine the complaint and report what they conceive is yet further to be done, His Majesty being willing to gratify petitioners in anything that may cause the late Letters Patent touching the fishery of Newfoundland to be made effectual to them. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., No. 43.*]
- 1676/7
ITEM 43

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 24

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 113-114

- 1676/7
ITEM 45 88. Petition of John Downing, gentleman, inhabitant of Newfoundland, to the King. Recites his previous petitions, the consideration of which His Majesty referred to the Lords of Trade and Plantations to take order therein, but they have not had the opportunity to do so, and petitioner is forced to return to Newfoundland to preserve his wife and family from a repetition of former violences which petitioner has reason to believe will be committed against the inhabitants by the patentees with greater rigour. Prays that the execution of His Majesty's patent about the Newfoundland trade may be suspended for this summer. "Rec^d 14 March and read in Council 23 March 1677." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., No. 45.*]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 36

C.O. 1, vol. 39, p. 115

- March 16.** 91. Lord Anglesey to Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson. Indisposition prevented his going to the Council. Desires him to more for directions to be sent to Newfoundland by the first shipping for all things to continue in that Plantation as they are till His Majesty, upon full consideration, shall settle affairs there as he shall judge best. Several ships from the West have gone already, and others go daily who may disturb affairs there. If orders be not sent to prevent mischief we shall run great hazard to lose that country with the trade and give it up entirely to the French, which he hopes Williamson will prevent by speeding away with orders, the agent attending here from that country. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., No. 46.*]
- 1676/7
ITEM 46

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 36-37

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 116-117

[March 23.] 97. Petition of John Downing, inhabitant of Newfoundland, to the King. That the inhabitants at His Majesty's restoration had a Governor and fifty-six guns and forts for their security, maintained by the six admiralties and imposts there. They have been neglected by the last patentees, and said inhabitants oppressed and left defenceless, especially to French invasion. Prays His Majesty to appoint a Governor and Minister to live amongst them to whom the inhabitants will allow a competent maintenance, and being allowed guns will erect and maintain forts and pay and secure to His Majesty such imposts and customs as have been accustomed to be received by such Governor. "Read in Council, 23 March 1677." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., No. 48.*]

1676/7
ITEM 48

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 38

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 118-119

March 26. 101. Report of Lords of Trade and Plantations to the King. Have taken into consideration the present condition of the fishery and plantations of Newfoundland, and called before them John Downing of Newfoundland, appearing on behalf of the Colony also several gentlemen of the west country and merchants concerned in this fishery who ask for fifteen days to make out their pretensions to the validity of their charter, which reasonable request their Lordships could not but allow. But in the meanwhile, lest the inhabitants should be molested by the masters of the fishing ships upon pretence of their charter, whereby no person is to inhabit within six miles of the shore, and for the maintenance of peace, humbly offer that orders be sent by the St. John, now lying at Dartmouth, to the Admirals in Newfoundland, directing masters and seamen fishing this year to forbear any violence to the planters, upon pretence of said charter, and suffer them to inhabit and fish according to the usage of past years. *Draft with corrections, also fair copy signed by Anglesey, Danby, Ormonde, Carlisle, Craven, Fauconberg, J. Bridgewater, and Robert Southwell. 3 pp. and 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXXIX., Nos. 49, 50.*]

1676/7
ITEM 50

March 26.
Council
Chamber
(Whitehall).

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 39-40

C.O. 1, vol. 39, p. 120

March 28. **110.** Order of the King in Council. Approving report of Lords
Whitehall. of Trade and Plantations concerning Newfoundland (*see ante*,
1576/7 No. 101), and directing their Lordships to prepare and dispatch
ITEM 53 forthwith to the Admirals of the several ports and harbours
in Newfoundland said orders accordingly. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*,
Vol. XXXIX, No. 53.]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, p. 120

C.O. 1, vol. 39, pp. 121-122.

March 30. **113.** Orders of Lords of Trade and Plantations to the
Whitehall. Masters of the fishing vessels riding as Admirals in the several
1677 harbours of Newfoundland, and to the Planters thereof, and all
ITEM 56 other persons whom it may concern (*see ante*, No. 101). 1 p.
[*Col. Papers*, *Vol. XXXIX*, No. 56.]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 43

C.O. 1, vol. 39, p. 123

March 30. **114.** Similar Orders sent by John Downing to the several
Whitehall. Harbours of Newfoundland, as follows, viz. :—

ITEM 57	St. John's.	Carboneare.	Porta Grave.
	Trepassa.	Tar Bay.	Solvage.
	Renoose.	Witless Bay.	Silly Cove.
	Fermoose.	Bonavista.	Bay Roberts.
	Ferriland.	Little Harbour.	Toads Cove.
	Capelin Bay.	Haver de Grace.	Barrow Harbour.
	Cupid's Cove.	Balline.	Bona Ventura.
	Petty Harbour.	Old Perlican.	Brigass in the North.
	Brisket Bay.	The Bay of Vards.	Muskeeto Bay.
	Quide Vide.	Harbour Maine.	Trinity.
	Bay of Bulls.		

2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, *Vol. XXXIX*, No. 57.]

C.S.P., 1677-1680, pp. 43-44

C.O. 1, vol. 17, pp. 42-43
 May '9. 452. The King to all Captains and Commanders of ships, and all his
 Whitehall. subjects in Newfoundland. Whereas by his Majesty's letters of 20th
 1663 March 1661, he commanded Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and the
 ITEM 28 heirs of Sir David Kirke forthwith to deliver any houses and lands
 within the province of Avalon, belonging to Cecil Lord Baltimore,
 to such as should be appointed by him, and whereas Lord Baltimore
 has appointed Capt. Robert Swanley to be his lieutenant there. His
 Majesty's officers and subjects are hereby required to be assisting to
 Capt. Swanley or his deputy in the Government of said province.
*Signed by the King, but not countersigned, a correction having
 been made. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 28.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 132

C.O. 1, vol. 17, pp. 44-45
 Aug. 25. 539. Circular letter from the King to [the Governors of
 Whitehall. all his Majesty's Plantations]. His Majesty and Privy Council,
 1663 having maturely considered the importance of two Acts lately made
 ITEM 72 for the increase of Shipping and Navigation in relation to trade and
 revenue, and for keeping his Plantations in constant dependance,
 commands the utmost diligence to be used for punctually observing
 the same, and has appointed (left blank) to administer
 the oath prescribed in said Acts. Any neglect will give his Majesty
 great displeasure. Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec.
 Sir Henry Bennet. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 72.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 155-156

C.O. 1, vol. 17, pp. 46-51

1663.

ITEM 113

622. — to —. Argues that that which gives a nation right to countries undiscovered is a primary discovery, and that those places we pretend to, in behalf of the King, were by his predecessors, at a vast expense of treasure and of life, discovered and long after hidden from those who now presume to possess them. Quotes the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, Clement Adam's map of same, Ramusius' preface to third vol. of Navigation, the sixth chapter of the third decade of Peter Martyr, and Fran. Lopez de Gomara in fourth chapter of his history of the West Indies. The improvement of these discoveries obstructed at first by the troubles in Scotland, neglected by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, but prosecuted and improved by Elizabeth. Names of persons of quality sent out to take possession, the first Capt. White, most of whom perished in those designs with the loss of at least 5,000 of her Majesty's good subjects. Those lands between the east end of Long Island and Delaware Bay perfectly discovered by Henry Hudson, an English gentleman, at the proper charge of Sir John Popham, Quarles and Jackson, two merchants of London, by King James' permission with three ships, well equipped. Differences between the mariners and Hudson, his im-

prisonment, but immediate release by the King's orders, and afterwards going to Holland where he sold his maps and cards to the Dutch; their cruel conduct, committing him to sea in a small boat after they had got what they could of him. Sending the year following two ships to trade with the natives of Hudson's river, which they continuing, his Majesty, though naturally inclined to peace, commissioned Sir Samuel Argoll to demand satisfaction of said Dutch or any other strangers trading there, and to forewarn them for the future upon confiscation of ships and goods, which was accordingly effected. The religious differences in 1620, the reason of many nonconformists removing to Holland for liberty of conscience, where they hired a ship of 500 tons to transport them, to the number of 460 persons, to Hudson's river or the west end of Long Island, but the Dutch breaking faith landed them 140 leagues from the place N.E. in a barren country, since called Plymouth, and themselves in 1621 settled a factory in said Hudson's river through fraud and treachery, to the wearing out of our English interest in that place, and contrary to their engagement to Argoll that they would come thither no more; so that in pursuance of said engagement all the Dutch have there, both ships and goods, stand liable to confiscation. Account of proceedings before the late King in Council between 1632 and 1638 occasioned by Col. Powell, but by the specious promises of the Dutch, the business of asserting the King's interest so as to have possession thereof was obstructed, and afterwards not minded by reason of the cruel and unnatural troubles. Of the incredible and injurious insolence of the Dutch towards the English and their treachery to the poor natives, will give but one instance, that of Daniel How, who in 1638 purchased lands of the natives of the west end of Long Island and settled the same, but the Dutch Governor forcibly drove the planters away, imprisoning some, whereupon the Sachem that sold the lands declared publicly he had done so, for which assertion the Dutch cruelly murdered him, staking him alive. Within these six years the Dutch forcibly entered a town purchased of the native Prince for 500*l.* by one Bell, who had peopled the same. Trade has been wrested from the English merchants, as may be seen by the Dutch returns of last year, 1662. This miserable state of English interests in that part of the world calls aloud for remedy, that they may no longer sustain the intolerable disgrace of submitting to the intrusion of such monsters and bold usurpers. *Two copies. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 113, 114.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 177-178

C.O. 1, vol. 18, pp. 54-55

- Feb. ?
1664
ITEM 32
675. Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature containing a grant to James Duke of York of lands in America from St. Croix, next adjoining to New Scotland, to Pemaquid, with Matawacks or Long Island abutting upon the mainland between Connecticut and Hudson rivers, also with Hudson's river, "and containing in length from east to west the whole length of the sea coast there between the said rivers." Also the islands of Block Island, Martin's Vineyard, and Nantuket, and all lands, &c. within said limits; with powers of government, &c. *This is probably a copy of the draft. It is undated, and has a few words at the end in the handwriting of Williamson. The Patent is dated 12th March 1664, see No. 685. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 32.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 190

C.O. 1, vol. 18, pp. 56-58

- April 2.
1664
ITEM 40
695. Commission from the Duke of York. Reciting the King's Letters Patent to him of 12th March last of lands in New England [see ante, No. 685], and appointing Richard Nicolls his Deputy Governor there with all the powers granted to the Duke by said Patent. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 40.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 196

C.O. 1, vol. 18, pp. 59-64

- 1664
ITEM 96
- Certificate of Governor Stuyvesant's consent to the above Articles of the ^{27th Aug.}~~6th Sept.~~ agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed by him and Col. Richard Nicolls, under his hand and the public seal of the town. Signed P. Stuyvesant, and certified by Cornelius Van Ruyven, Secretary. Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands, 1664, ^{Aug. 29}~~Sept. 8~~. "Upon the same day the town and fort were delivered accordingly." Together 26 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 96.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 228

C.O. 1, vol. 18, pp. 65-67

1664.
ITEM 166
892. Fair copy of the preceding, indorsed by Williamson, The French pretences to Sta. Lucia. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 166.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 263

C.O. 1, vol. 19, pp. 71-75

[Feb. 28.] 1664 ITEM 31 947. Report of the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs to the Committee of Council for Foreign Plantations. Have considered their order of 25th inst. and the petitions therein mentioned, and conceive that the best expedient for carrying on the trade of this kingdom during the war, in relation to the Act of Navigation, is as follows, vizt., as to the trade of the English Plantations, several of the chief traders concur with them, 1. That for Virginia there is no urgent

necessity as yet to bring it into this strict consideration, for there will not be any occasion to send ships for next year's crop till October, and for this year's there are ships already there; 2. And as for the other Plantations, the trade thereof may be reduced to an advantageous certainty of times, as well as that of Virginia, wherein if anything be proposed by his Majesty's authority, they perceive a great readiness in the merchants to comply with the overture. However, they are of opinion that the Act of Navigation ought not to be dispensed withall to any of those plantation trades, for the reasons that it will give the French and other foreigners too much inspection into the English trade, who have already begun to inquire very busily, and have lately imitated the English in planting tobacco in France, besides the prosecution of their own Plantations in the West Indies. 2. The Plantations being weak, it may be unsafe to give the French and other nations freedom thither, for upon any occasion of advantage they may join with the Dutch (our declared enemy) to overpower the English. 3. If it be supposed that this toleration of strangers to trade to the Plantations will drive the trade with foreign hands, and so leave his Majesty the use of his own mariners, they are of opinion that it will rather tempt our mariners to shift themselves into France, where they will be sooner entertained than others, and receive greater encouragement. 4. It will be a dishonour to the English that their own ships should lie by the walls and foreigners employed. 5. That giving such liberty to foreigners will not reach the end aimed at, namely, the security of English goods; for experience teaches us that the commodities being so universally known, the Dutch have made seizure of them in any ships whatsoever. As to the trade with Spain, Portugal, the Straits, Asia, and Africa, they conceive that neither the French nor any other nation are in any capacity to accommodate the English with ships, but it must be secured by the merchants themselves. But as to the petition of the merchants into France, Holland, Flanders, &c. for a dispensation of the Act of Navigation during this war, who allege that they cannot with security trade in English ships or in Englishmen's names, but may very aptly be served with the vessels and correspondents of neighbour nations, the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs think that a dispensation may be given them and others trading to Germany and the Baltic as to all parts of the Navigation Act, except that of aliens' duties, wherein his Majesty ought not to be a loser. As to the petition of Peter Barr, subscribed by several felt-makers and silk dyers, for liberty to import a parcel of gum seneca; are satisfied of its usefulness in the manufacture of hats and dyeing, that it is the produce of the French Plantations on the river Seneca, in Africa, and that it is advanced to three times the former price, and conceive there may be much equity in granting a dispensation common to others as well as the petitioner. Touching the petition of Nic. Wilde, merchant, desiring liberty to import certain Persia goats' hair, red wool, and hemp; conceive that hemp is so useful that it may well be dispensed with to be brought from any parts, but for the hair and wool (being commodities of America and the Straits) are not satisfied of any cause to dispense with the Act. *Signed,* Sir Jo. Wolstenholme, Sir Jo. Jacob,

Sir Ni. Crisp, Sir J. Harrison, and Sir John Shaw. *Indorsed* "Presented to the Committee of Council at Somerset House, 28 Feby., 1664-5." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 31.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 282-284

C.O. 1, vol. 19, p. 76

1665? 1078. Proposition that the Commanders of all ships bound for England coming from the Plantations should be ordered to get into the latitude of Cape Clear, 100 leagues short thereof, and from thence sail to Kinsale for intelligence, which will prevent the great charges of convoys. 1 p. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX, Nos. 122, 123.*]

ITEM 122

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 328

C.O. 1, vol. 19, p. 77

Dec. 5. 1097. The King to the Commissioners of New England. His Majesty warned them in his late letters to apply themselves to secure the King's Plantations from the hostilities of the Dutch, and having cause to apprehend that the French may break with his Majesty, the Commissioners are directed to observe the same cautions with them, and further to damnify the French to the utmost of their power in their adjacent Plantations, with as much privacy as they can; the whole management is left to them, "not being able to direct you particularly therein at this distance." *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington, with seal.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX, No. 140; also Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXIV., No. 2.*]

1665

ITEM 122

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 338-339

C.O. 1, vol. 19, p. 78

1665. 1109. Petition of Robert Swanley to the King. Is Deputy-Governor, under the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore, of his Majesty's dominions of Newfoundland, where many of his subjects are planted, who cannot subsist but by supplies from other parts, and must inevitably perish if they have not a supply of necessary provisions. Having engaged his whole estate in those parts, petitioner prays for a warrant for eight seamen, and as many landmen as are needful, to sail his ship, the *Terranova*, to Newfoundland, for the support of the Plantations. 1 p. *Indorsed, 1665.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX, No. 146.*]

ITEM 146

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 350

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 84-85

- [1666.] 1133. The King to the Governor and Council of the Colony of the Massachusetts and the rest of the United Colonies of our good subjects in New England. Has signified his pleasure to the Captain-General of the Caribbee Islands that he keep a constant correspondence with them; and it is his Majesty's pleasure that they likewise be in all things assisting to said Captain-General, with victuals, arms, ammunition, &c., and with such number of men as shall be agreed upon, either for defence of those colonies, or for dispossessing the subjects of the French King or of the United Provinces. *Two copies. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 14, 15.*]
- ITEM 15

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 357

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 86-87

- 1666 1226. M. Courcelle to [M. D'Hinse? surgeon at Albany]. His the ^{25 Feb.} received, from which he understands the care taken of his _{7 March} seven soldiers left behind, and also that the Iroquois ambassadors testify their willingness for peace. The assurance his directors have given to M. De Tracy, and the Christian charity used, have induced him to listen to and treat them as favourably as possible, and to grant them the Rev. Father Beschefer and three others whom they desired that the *Agnieronnons* [Mohawks] may come in all safety. The letters they brought were of considerable service, M. De Tracy being always disposed to respect whatever his directors interest themselves in, which is confirmed by the fact that he has now a very considerable body of troops, the true way to bring them to reason, though the war parties have been counter ordered. Is glad his Gov.-Gen. has chosen M. Corlart to come hither, for the *Agnieronnons* will trust them more readily, being assured of his probity. The ambassadors have demanded 40 days for coming, which he believes is enough. Cannot give any news from Europe, their ships not having arrived; they have only heard through savages from Acadia that four French ships were arrived at Gaspé and eight more expected, and the wind being contrary, M. De Tracy has resolved to send M. Le Chevallier de Grand Fontaine, Capt. in the regiment of Carignan, in a frigate to seek the letters from France, so that he cannot receive news but by the return of M. Corlart. Requests him to send back the seven soldiers if they are cured, and the 11 who could not follow with M. Corlart. Thanks M. Corlart and M. Rinsclart for their remembrance. *A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 127, 128. French, 1½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 106.*]
- ITEM 106

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 392

C.O. 1, vol. 20, p. 88

1666
ITEM 107
1227. M. Mailoy? to M. D'Hinse? surgeon at Albany. Thanks him for the favour shown to his brother-in-law, and hopes to be able to serve him some day. There is no news but that there are four ships in the river with troops. Expect 11 or 12 ships this year with a large number of soldiers, for last year seven ships arrived with 1,800 persons from France. Believes M. De Tracy will set out soon to meet the savages; hopes to accompany him and to have the honour of paying him a visit. Begs him to salute "Madamoizel vostre fame." *An incorrect translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 128, 129. French, 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 107.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 392

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 89-90

July ⁴/₁₄
Quebec.
1666
ITEM 108
1228. Governor Tracy [to the Commissaries of Albany]. In answer to theirs of ¹/₂₆ March, which was handed to him only on the 6th inst. by the *Anoyots* [Onéidas] will willingly accede to a peace with the whole of their nation, but on such conditions as shall be considered just when the Commissaries come hither with order and power from their Governor-General. As the said Iroquois have always broken their word and used so many extraordinary cruelties, it would not be prudent to lose the opportunity of destroying them when he has so many soldiers. That the Commissaries may understand his confidence in them he has ordered two detachments each of 200 men to return to their quarters, though he fears it may cost the lives of some poor people by four parties which the Iroquois have despatched beyond their country, yet he prefers to risk this for the sake of the general tranquility, having news that of 12 ships sent by the King, there are already four near the Isle of Persée and Gaspé. That they may be assured he always continues as sincerely disposed as when he acted in the islands of America with Lord Vuillingbye [Willoughby] and the Dutch, he has requested the Superior of the Jesuits to permit Father Bechefer to repair to their quarters with three others to give spiritual aid to the soldiers whom M. De Courcelle, Governor-General of Canada, left there. The Iroquois naturally distrustful will also feel safe when they see that said Father will serve as an escort on their return, and in whom the Commissaries may place entire confidence. Not to lose precious time in useless conferences he has given the Iroquois 40 days to repair to this city; and should be very glad if that term can be abridged by their intervention. *Indorsed*, "M. de Tracy his letter to the Commissaries of Albany." *A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 129, 130. French, 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 108.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668- pp. 392-393

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 91-92

July $\frac{4}{14}$. 1229. G. Fruiou to Mons. Dainse? [D'Hinse?] at Orange. Writes these few lines to testify his affection and offer his services in these parts, and to say that when the French returned he was sorry to hear that the Sieur Banchaud had not mentioned the writer's name to him, and also whether they might sail to his colony. ‡Has married Mdlle. Cousseau who he met last year at Rochelle. This is why he hopes for leave to visit him, and that they may trade together. Wishes to know the most suitable articles for his country, and the prices. News that 10 or 12 ships are coming, of which four are at Isle Percée. Wishes to know all that passes between the Iroquois and French. Messages to his wife and family, and not to fail to send a letter to Mons. Cousseau. *French, 2 pp. A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 130, 131. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 109.]*

1666
ITEM 109

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 393

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 93-94

July $\frac{12}{14}$. 1239. Governor Tracy to [the Commissaries at Albany]. They will see by his letter of the $\frac{4}{14}$ th the good inclination he had towards peace with the Iroquois, so that, as one of the Anoyots [Oneidas] whom he sends can testify, he had countermanded two detachments of 200 men each. Yet after the Commissaries' assurance that no act of hostility should be committed the Iroquois have assassinated seven young men, of whom four were gentlemen who went hunting, confiding in what the Commissaries had written. At once ordered the Rev. Father Bechefer and the others to return, and that the said Anoyots should be arrested at Three Rivers and brought to this place, except the one who goes with a Frenchman, and will deliver Tracy's first and this last letter. Feels exculpated by the enormity of this act should he exercise the severest rigour upon said Oneidas, and is certain of receiving all the satisfaction from the Commissaries that lies in their power. Failing this, is determined to abandon said Oneidas to the mercy of the Algonquins, who oppose here as much as possible, the conclusion of peace, reserving to himself besides to make known to all Europe that his good faith has been surprised on the assurances given to him by the Commissaries that no act of hostility should be committed while they were in treaty with said Oneidas. All he requests is that they detain the bearer only as long as is necessary, and send him back in safety to one of the French forts with their resolution in this matter. *French, 1½ pp. Indorsed, "Mons. Tracy, his letter to the Commissaries at Albany." A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 131. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 115.]*

1666
ITEM 115

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 395-396

C.O. 1, vol. 20, p. 95
 July $\frac{18}{3}$. 1242. Passport signed by Alexandre de Prouville, Chevalier and
 Quebec. Seigneur de Tracy, one of the King's Council and Lieut.-Gen. in
 1666 America. For the Sieur Cousture and the "Anoyot" [Oneida] with
 him to pass in safety to the Commissaries of Albany; with all in
 his company of what nation soever. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*,
 ITEM 118 *Vol. XX., No. 118.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 396

C.O. 1, vol. 20, p. 96
 1666
 ITEM 124 1249. Mons. Sauret (?) to Mons. Couture. They have met the
 Agnerons [?Mohawks] ambassadors one day's journey from the village,
 which he would have destroyed with 500 men but for the treaty of
 peace in which the Hollanders were mixed up. Is certain they will
 not complain of the treatment of the French, for he let them all go,
 in spite of the Algonquins, who have departed in disgust. Writes
 this for the assurance of those who are coming after them, and sends
 one of their men, who will bear witness of all that has passed.
French, 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 124.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 399

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 97-99
 July $\frac{18}{8}$. 1251. M. Hertel to M. D'Hinse, at Fort Orange, in New Holland.
 Three Rivers. Is sorry to be obliged to write, for he had hoped to have spoken
 1666 with him. M. De Tracy and the Governor [Courcelle] had chosen
 ITEM 126 Hertel to go to Orange, but the last blow struck by the Maconas
 [Mohawks] has stopped our journey. Was still more displeased
 when last winter he arrived at the army four or five hours after the
 Governor had retreated, and heard from several Frenchmen that
 they had seen D'Hinse, who had asked after him; hopes on some
 occasion to make some return for his good treatment. Will not give
 in detail his journey, but only that starting from La Manate he
 travelled 100 leagues by canoe, and then by boat to Boston, from
 whence a ship carried them to Cape Sable and Port Royal, from
 whence in the spring he embarked in an English pinnace to
 Quebec, where they arrived in good health. Is married and has a
 big boy, who is almost able to go and see him, only let him have
 14 or 15 years more and the one he has will make 16. Salutes
 all his friends, particularly M. Montagne, M. Corlart, M. Le Ministre
 and family, especially his daughter, and M. Rinzelar, also Fellepe
 Jan Tomus, Reut (?) Folere, M. Abram, M. Tonnel, Jan, M. Montagne's
 son, Corneli Bogardus, Jan Man, Andre Martin and his brother, and
 M. La Batit, in short, everybody. Will remember all his life the
 kindness of M. D'Hinse, who his wife also embraces. Had forgotten
 his excellent friends Garatoc and his brother. *French*, 3 pp. *An*
indifferent translation is printed in New York Documents, III.,
 132, 133, where for "I arrived in alarm 4 or 5 hours after the Govr,"
 read "I arrived at the army 4 or 5 hours." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX.,*
 No. 126.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 401-402

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 100-101
 1666
 ITEM 127 1255. Commission from Gov. Richard Bellingham and Council of
 Massachusetts to Benjamin Gillam, captain of the ship Mary Ruth.
 To seize men-of-war or any vessels belonging to the French or Dutch
 and bring them into Boston to be legally judged, and to clear the
 coast of all enemies. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 127.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 402

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 102-104.
 1666
 ITEM 132 1261. Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 132.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 404

C.O. 1, vol. 20, pp. 105-106
 1666
 ITEM 154 1296. Governor Winthrop to the King. The breviate of the pre-
 ceding letter therein referred to. *Signed and with seal. Indorsed,*
 Rec. Dec. 22, 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 154.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 417

C.O. 1, vol. 21, pp. 112-113

April $\frac{20}{30}$
Quebec.

1667

ITEM 34

1462. Gov. Tracy to the Capt. and Commissaries of Albany. Has written so full an answer to their Governor-General as also to themselves that it will not be necessary to make repetition thereof. Will endeavour to acknowledge the civil respect they seem to bear him as far as the [French] King's service will permit him. Should be sorry they should think he could believe they had either directly or indirectly a hand in the murder of those gentlemen by the Iroquois, and must confess that the French have been obliged to the Dutch for having withdrawn many of them out of the Indians' hands; but the Dutch gave them the just acknowledgment that the French have hindered the Algonquins from making war on the Dutch. Since their Governor-General orders them not to interpose in the French affairs with the Iroquois they'll do prudently to obey him. Could have desired they had never made any proposition on the subject, for they would have been less sensitive of Tracy's displeasure at the death of those gentlemen. The Dutch bastard has no commission further than to deliver these present. *French, 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 34.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 461-462

C.O. 1, vol. 21, pp. 114-115

April $\frac{20}{30}$
Quebec.

1667

ITEM 37

1465. M. De Tracy to M. Corlart [Arendt Van Curler]. Has received his letter of 14 Feb. with those of his Governor-General and Commissaries, and sends his answers. Will send the news when the expected ships arrive from Europe. The news of the great victory the Dutch have gained over the English is confirmed; it came from Amsterdam, where they do not puff out victories of smoke or wind. Has offered such reasonable conditions to the Annies [Mohawks] and all their tribes, as he doubts not they will accept peace, and has given them till the $\frac{1}{2}^6$ June for their resolution. The Bastard Fleming ought to return, and will be treated favourably for Curler's sake; has had him accompanied by Frenchmen of consideration to the head of Lake Champlain; and he has also Tracy's passport to the end of June next, which will serve him to go and return. Is obliged to his Governor-General and himself for their kindness to the Sr. des Fontaines. If he can come to Quebec this summer he shall be entertained with all his power, Tracy having great esteem for him, though personally unknown. The Bastard Fleming says that he has given some presents which have not been responded to; will inquire into the truth from the Peré Chamonot, who is at Quebec. Corlart can tell the Annies that at their return they shall receive full satisfaction. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 151, 152. French, 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 37.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 462

C.O. 1, vol. 21, pp. 116-121

April $\frac{20}{30}$.
Quebec.

1667
ITEM 38

1466. Gov. Tracy to [Col. Nicolls]. In answer to his of the 31st August last, will tell him that M. de Courcelle, Governor-General of this country, signifying a desire to make some inroad on the Iroquois, Tracy gave him permission to take as many soldiers as he thought fit; whereupon he advanced within 15 or 20 leagues of the villages of the Annies [Mohawks], but his guides conducting him a wrong way he did not meet with them till he surprised some in two small huts near the village. M. de Courcelle had no intention to infringe the peace, for understanding that he was on Dutch lands (for till then they had no intelligence that New Holland was under any other dominion), he hindered his companies from falling into the village or taking provisions, &c. The French nation is too much inclined to acknowledge courtesies not to confess that the Dutch have had very much charity in redeeming from the Iroquois divers who would otherwise have been burnt. Is also persuaded that they had a sincere intention for the conclusion of a firm peace between the French and Iroquois, and they ought to believe that the French have always forbidden the Algonquins to make war upon or kill them. By his letter of 14th July last to the Dutch gentlemen, and his request to the Reverend Father Bechefer, he will see his confidence in their friendship. It is true the death of some gentlemen who went a fowling in confidence of the letter of those gentlemen of 26th March 1666 (which was published in his garrisons) gave him a great deal of discontent, and obliged him to change his design of adventuring the persons of the Rev. Father Bechefer and others, but he never thought of accusing those Dutch gentlemen of holding intelligence with the Iroquois in so foul an action, but wrote only to oblige them to counsel the Iroquois to deliver up the actors of that murder. Tracy's letter of 22nd July to the Commissaries at Albany might have informed him what the Sr. Cousture was, and he is very sorry Nicolls took the pains of a voyage to Albany to have discourse with an ordinary messenger. Nicolls' intention of embracing always the interest of Europe against the Indians of America is very commendable, as also the passion he expresses for the interest of his Majesty of Great Britain. Returns thanks for his desires for mutual correspondence of civility and respect. Has served the King in Germany in the most considerable commands of his armies, when Tracy's son (not himself) was known to Nicolls in Flanders, where he commanded his Majesty's foreign cavalry, and had a very particular respect for the person and the great merit of the Duke of York. Nicolls has no reason to expect less services from him than he might have received from his son. Nicolls must have heard from divers of his nation how he has done them courtesies with passion; has therefore cause to complain that a ship of Boston took in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in June 1665 (five months before the declaration of war) a barque belonging to Tracy laden with strong waters, &c. from France, but as he knows no interest but that of his Majesty, he will easily forget that loss till the conclusion of peace. *French, 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 38.]*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 462-463

C.O. 1, vol. 21, pp. 122-124

Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$
and $\frac{12}{2}$
Tionnontogen. 1571. Jean Pierron, of the Society of Jesus, to Mons. Haims, Surgeon at Orange. Only arrived from Europe on the 27th June, and the greatest consolation he has received in this land of savages is to find that he has a Frenchman, a man of honour and merit, near him at Orange. Peace is concluded as desired with the Iroquois, to instruct them in their mysteries and nothing more. Set out from Rochelle the 10th April, having seen the fleet arrive there two days before with M. De Beaufort. A review held at Paris by the King of 80,000 men. News of peace, which gives Pierron a good opportunity to write to Governor Tracy, who is a man of honour and spirit. Will be glad to know the certainty of the peace between France and England, and if concluded to go and salute the Governor. *P.S.*—Has been obliged to unseal his letter, the Iroquois having postponed their journey to Orange till the 23rd September. Begs he will give the bearer 90 lbs. of bacon, three or four pots of good brandy, and a pot of Spanish or other wine, which shall be paid for. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 104.]

1667
ITEM 104

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 496-497

C.O. 1, vol. 21, pp. 125-127

Sept. $\frac{9}{19}$
Tionnontogen. 1572. Jean Pierron to Madame Corlart. Condoles with her on the sudden death of her husband by drowning, which he heard from one of his own men, Sebastian by name, who was with the Iroquois at the head of Lake Champlain, on their way to Quebec. The news will cause great affliction in the country, for he was much beloved by the French, who were preparing to entertain him at Quebec with much magnificence. M. Corlart's canoe was found broken up; is astonished he should have trusted himself on that lake in such a wretched boat. Sebastian writes a full account of all that happened. Is obliged to live here like the savages. Begs she will send by this Iroquois about 90 lbs. of fat bacon, three or four pots of good brandy, and one of Spanish wine, or three or four of other wine; for which on the first opportunity she shall be paid in money or chinaware. Has begged the same favour of M. Haims at Orange, a brave Frenchman, who can interpret this letter. *French*, 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 105.]

1667
ITEM 105

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 497

C.O. 1, vol. 21, p. 128

Oct. $\frac{10}{20}$. Fort Albany. 1604. Col. Nicolls to the Rev. Father Jean Pierron, at Castle Tionnontogen. Having seen his letter to M^{de}. de Corlart, of the 13th Sept., and another of the same date to M. Hains [? D'Hinse], and perceiving that he has thoroughly learnt the English language, dares not hazard any longer his bad style of French, of which he knows very little. *C'est pourquoi [thus far is written in French]* I now begin in plain English to let you know that if you please to give me a meeting at Schonectade, I shall be glad to see you and to serve you in what you seem to desire towards your winter's provision. Has received news that peace is concluded between England and France, and that the French army have taken several towns in Flanders; but to a person of his profession and merit Nicolls would at any time accord an interview. This letter is sent to serve as a passport to come to Schonectade and return, with one more in his company. Has but little time to spend in these parts, but Pierron will find him next Monday and Tuesday in Schenectade. He may with the most expedition make the journey down the river in a canoe, otherwise he would have sent horses for him. Desires speedy answer by the bearer if he is not disposed to take so sudden a voyage. *Draft in Nicolls' hand, with corrections. Printed in New York Documents, III., 162, 163. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 128.]*

1667
ITEM 128

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 508

C.O. 1, vol. 21, p. 512

Oct. 22. Fort James. 1616. (Col. Nicolls) to M. Corlart. You have answered my expectations of your care and diligence, the continuance whereof is of high importance to the peace and welfare of this Government; for should the French obtain their ends upon the Maquacs, we have reason to suspect their ill-neighbourhood to the whole trade; or worse, that they have further design to make Albany or Schenectade their winter quarters, for the season will hardly permit them to turn before winter to Canada. If the French seek to destroy all before them in the Maquacs' country, their design must be to settle a garrison in some other place, or immediately to return to Canada. All possible circumspection is therefore to be applied to gain intelligence. The last letter from the Viceroy to the Commissioners sufficiently manifests his ill grounded displeasure and intentions against us if his forces, by their success upon the Maquacs, should be in a condition to attempt anything to our prejudice. Desires him to be watchful, and not to be deluded with fair words. *Draft in Col. Nicolls' handwriting. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 138.]*

1667
ITEM 138

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 512

C.O. 1, vol. 21, p. 131

Oct. 23. Schenectade (Schenectade). 1617. Jean Pierron to (Col. Nicolls). Has arrived to tender his humble respects; thanks him for taking the trouble to come himself, and awaits with joy his arrival. *French, 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 139.]*

1667
ITEM 139

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 513

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 136-138

[Jan. 8.] 1666. Address to his Majesty showing the present condition of Newfoundland, drawn from the evidence of Major John Scott, Capt. Wm. Hill, John Hoyle, Mr. Wacombe, Capt. John Rayner, the petitioning merchants, and others. From its first discovery in 1496 till the treaty of 1632 the French were not permitted to fish at Newfoundland, or in any place on the main of America; but after that treaty the French trading to Canada and Acadia presumed to make dry fish on Newfoundland; for prevention whereof Sir David Kirke was sent there Governor, in whose time every French ship trading or making dry fish there was forced to pay 5 or 10 per cent.; and in the time of the late rebellion they were compelled to do the like. But about five years past the French planted there, and presumed to raise a garrison of 18 guns (since made 32) in Placentia. Four years since Capt. Rayner, then Deputy Governor, sent to his Majesty by Robert Prouse of Dartmouth information concerning the French proceedings, on the oath of Isaac Dethick; and 2½ years past the inhabitants sent a petition to his Majesty by Nehemiah Froute of Plymouth, setting forth the prejudice they sustained by the Dutch under De Ruyter in June 1665, by calculation 36,000*l.*, and their great fear of the French now planted there, and praying his Majesty to secure the country by fortifying it. In June last the French despatched a Governor from Rochelle with two stout ships of war, &c.; and the French planters being now more than the English, and thus fortified, make dry fish where they please and load therewith at least 100 great ships, whereas last year there were not above 10 or 12. By the product of this fish his Majesty's Customs have amounted to 40,000*l.* per ann. and the return to the nation 300,000*l.*; and the merchants of London, Bristol, Hampton, Weymouth, and other parts petitioning and consenting to the settlement and securing of Newfoundland are concerned three-quarter parts in carrying on the fishing trade. *Indorsed*, "Rec^d the 8th of Jan. 1667-8." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 5.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 537-538

C.O. 1, vol. 22, p. 139

[Jan. 8.] 1667. Copy of the preceding, addressed to "yo^r Lorp," the last paragraph of which is:—
The loss sustained by De Ruyter was 36,000*l.* value. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 6.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 538

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 140-141

1668? 1729. Memorial concerning Newfoundland fishing. Two years
 April 15. since the French planted upon Newfoundland eight or ten guns and
 ITEM 65 30 or 40 men, and last year 20 pieces of ordnance and 90 or 100
 men, showing their King's broad seal for government of the island,
 and driving the English from their habitations who will desert the
 land if there be not some timely remedy. This proceeds because the
 island (except the province of Avalon) is without government, the forts
 all ruined, and all in confusion. The fishermen rob, kill, and spoil
 the inhabitants as bad now as before his Majesty's restoration. It is
 humbly desired on behalf of the inhabitants that a frigate or two
 may remove the French, that a Government may be settled, and for
 defraying the charge that every boat may pay one quintal, which
 is a very small charge, every boat ordinarily catching three or four
 hundred quintals. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council, April 15th. Me-
 morial exhibited by the Duke of York. Ordered ditto." *Annexed*,

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 557-558

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 142-143

1667/8 1729. i. *Deposition of John Rayner, late Deputy Governor in New-*
 ITEM 66 *foundland. In 1662 a great French ship full of men and*
women put into Grand Placentia, where she landed a
great number of soldiers and passengers, who fortified the
harbour with 18 pieces of ordnance, as one Isaac Dethick,
who was there, affirmed. Dethick saw the Governor's Com-
missson under the Great Seal of France for the command
of the whole country of Newfoundland, and the following
year was forced to remove from his plantation and settle
at the Bay of Ards, where deponent found him and took
from him an account of the French proceedings, which he
sent for England by Mr. Robert Prowse, to be presented
to the King. On the 6th June 1665 the harbour of St.
John's was invaded by De Ruyter, who took all the ships
and goods, and destroyed cattle and houses, and made
the like spoil in the Bay of Butts and Petty Harbour,
but De Ruyter said if there had been but six guns mounted
in St. John's, he would not have adventured in. Deponent
was present and lost his whole estate there, to the value of
*2,000*l*. Jurat 2 January 1668.*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 558

C.O. 1, vol. 22, p. 144

1667/8 ii. *Deposition of William Hill, late Capt. of His Majesty's*
 ITEM 67 *ship Coventry. That he arrived prisoner from the West*
Indies at Rochelle on the 14th May 1667, saw several
French men-of-war outward bound, and was told that one
of 56 guns and another of 30 odd guns were designed
for Newfoundland, with a Governor and about 150
soldiers, with many great guns and small arms for forti-
fying some harbours there, and about 60 families to in-
habit there; and the said ships set sail about the latter end
of May last. Jurat 2nd January 1668. [Col. Papers,
Vol. XXII, Nos. 65-67.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 558

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 145-148

1668? 1730. Reasons for the settlement of Newfoundland and the trade under Government. First, in respect of his Majesty's interest. It is the greatest if not the only nursery for seamen, and when the trade flourished it bred 10,000 yearly. Under a Government it produced 50,000*l.* customs yearly, by the product of fish sent to foreign countries, and foreigners permitted to fish paid 5*l.* per cent. to the Governor, but for want of it the French have encroached, possessed three of the best harbours, mounted 30 or 40 guns in each place, and use all means to debauch his Majesty's subjects to live under their protection. Secondly, in respect of the trader's interest. When the trade flourished under a Government it brought to the nation 500,000*l.* per annum, but since then not one-third so much. No harbours being fortified and there being no settled Government, the traders are liable to all pirates and enemies, all stages, boats, fishing crafts, &c. are destroyed by the planters or the fishermen that came first, whereby the fishermen are obliged to a month's delay and 20 per cent loss, so that foreigners undersell them in all markets. The cutting down and firing of the woods near the sea will prove the destruction of the trade if not speedily prevented; the tipping houses where the poor fishermen spend all they get might be prevented; also the encroachment of houses and gardens on land fit for drying fish. The chief harbours are spoilt by casting ballast into them, great abuses are committed by unseasonable fishing, and the west country owners at the end of the year send their men to New England to save their passage home, by which fishermen are made scarce, and many serviceable seamen lost. By reason of a late Act for turning the planters six miles into the country, the chiefest have gone to New England, and the rest will go to the French, who are so well fortified that in case of a war they would quickly possess the whole country; for by a late proclamation of the French King, every master of a ship is allowed five livres for every man and three for every woman he carries to Newfoundland. Thirdly, in respect of the inhabitants. By settled Government and harbours fortified they will avoid the abuses of the ungoverned seamen who deal with them as they please, they will be preserved from sea rovers and enemies, have a minister to christen, bury, marry, and instruct them, whereas now they live like brutes. And they will have equal justice, which will greatly encourage all except those who desire to live under no government, but in all things to be their own carvers. *Two copies. 2 pp.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 68, 69.]

C.S.P., 1661, 1668, pp. 558-559

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 149-155

1668?

ITEM 71

1732. Reply to the King in Council of the Merchants, Owners, and Masters of ships of the Western parts to the allegations of Capt. Robert Robinson concerning the Newfoundland fishery. For many years past few have made 10 per cent. on this fishery, and last year both Dartmouth and Plymouth lost considerably. The memory of Sir David Kirke's actions little encouragement for another Governor, which was sufficiently proved upon a commission from his Majesty to several gentlemen of Devon in the 19th years of his Majesty's reign (1667). Placentia Bay was never possessed by the English, but was fortified by the French to secure them from the "solvages (natives of the country)." As to the fear of God and honour of his Majesty, seeing the country is most barren and rocky, is productive of no commodities as other Plantations, or affords anything of food to keep men alive or employment for the people, they conceive it fittest that some be brought away, and the rest transported where they may not live so idle, and dishonourable to God and this nation, so that the trade in provisions, &c., now mostly supplied from New England, may be carried on by fishing ships from England and the seamen augmented. Laws are violated, and trees, woods, and stages destroyed by the inhabitants and not by the fishing ships, which would be prevented if the inhabitants were removed. The many tipping houses and taverns were first created by Sir David Kirke, to his own advantage, which was the first cause of debauching the seamen and the inhabitants' increase. If another Governor follow he will doubtless continue the same. Capt. Robinson will remember what he did himself at St. John's in 1661. From Bonavise northward to Trepasse southward is all that ever was and is now possessed by the English, which reaches 300 miles, wherein are 48 fishing places, and if St. John's were fortified and a Governor resident there, it would signify nothing to the other places. Therefore, seeing the many other fishing places that cannot be secured, and that may be done as well by the Admiral, they conceive that a Governor will be more disadvantageous than profitable either to the public or the trade. And lastly, though the charge proposed of one penny per quintal of merchantable fish, and a halfpenny on refuse fish and corr, and 12 pence per hhd. on train, seem so inconsiderable, it will amount to 1 per cent. on fish, and 2 per cent. on oil, occasion vexation to the fishing ships, and hinder the reviving of this decaying trade. Such imposition is positively contrary to several Acts of Parliament, particularly that of the 15th year of his Majesty's reign. Besides they assert that as this fishery through Sir David Kirke's indulgence, contrary to their patent, is already carried on by the inhabitants and boat keepers in great part, so if a Governor be settled and the inhabitants continued, the trade in a few years will be removed from this kingdom, and become as that fishery of New England, which at first was maintained from these parts, but is now managed altogether by the inhabitants of New England, so that not one ship hath gone on that employment out of England these seven years. Pray his Majesty with the serious advice of his Council to consider the premises, and against those pretences and designs to weigh not only the former practice of his Royal progenitors but also the present state of France, so flourishing of late through their fisheries and consequent increase of seamen, and that this is almost the only nursery for seamen, and to continue his former respects for its encouragement and reviving. *Indorsed*, "An answer to Capt^t Robinson's proposals." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 71.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 560-561

C.O. 1, vol. 22, pp. 156-157

June 28. 1775. Col. Simon Lambarte to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's commission of 13th February last to Lord Willoughby, H.M.S. Col. Lewis Morris, Col. Robert Hooper, and himself, or any of them, to Bonaventure, demand and receive the English part of St. Christopher's, Lambarte Nevis Road. sailed from Barbadoes on 15th June for Guadaloupe, where he solemnly demanded possession of St. Christopher's from M. De la Barre, but 1667/8 receiving nothing but dilatory pleas and excuses, he sailed for Nevis, ITEM 129 and De la Barre followed to St. Christopher's, where Lambarte again personally demanded possession, but after many debates received a positive denial under his hand and seal, with reasons, copy whereof is enclosed, with his own protest. As soon as he arrives at Barbadoes will send his Majesty the originals and all papers relating to the affair. His Majesty has many faithful subjects in this island, formerly possessors of good estates on St. Christopher's, who pray his Majesty to take care that no further devastation be made, it being an island of great concern to all his Majesty's islands, for once resettled it will put a check on all the French in America. *Indorsed,* R. 19 Oct. *Incloses,*

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 579

C.O. 1, vol. 23, pp. 161-163

Dec. 4. 1884. Report of the Council of Trade to the King. Having taken
 1668 into serious consideration, according to his Majesty's instructions, the
 ITEM 93 matters relating to his Majesty's Plantations, which will require a
 considerable time fully to examine, yet as they have been fully in-
 formed by several Merchants and by the Farmers of his Majesty's
 Customs that several Governors of said Plantations have been want-
 ing in their duty in the following particulars, viz., 1. That they
 have not taken the oaths enjoined by law. 2. That ships have been
 permitted to trade there not qualified according to law. 3. That
 there has been omission in taking bond and security and returning
 those bonds, as directed by several Acts of Parliament: The Council
 of Trade propose:—1. That said Farmers may maintain a person in
 each plantation to administer the oath to the several Governors; that
 no vessels be admitted to trade there till said officer has the perusal
 of the passes and certificates, and certify that they may trade there;
 and that no bond or security be admitted without the allowance of
 said officer. 2. That letters be written to all said Governors to take
 said oaths before said officer, and also to give them countenance and
 assistance. 3. That directions be given to the Commanders of his Ma-
 jesty's ships and to any merchant ships to arrest any ship trading to
 his Majesty's Plantations contrary to the laws. Signed by Lords
 Arlington, Ashley, Carlisle, Craven, and Ormonde, Sirs Jo. Berkeley,
 J. Trevor, T. Clifford, W. Coventrye, Tho. Grey, T. Osborne, Tho.
 Littleton, G. Downing, John Beech, T. Titus, Will. Thomson, Henry
 Blount, Benjamin Albyn, Tho. Papillon, John Paige, Will. Love, John
 Child, John Shorter, B. Worsley, and John Buckworth. *Indorsed*,
 "Received Dec. 4, 1668, read in Council 16 Dec. 1668." 2 pp.
 [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 93.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 629-630

C.O. 1, vol. 23. pp. 164-166

1668? 1909. List of necessaries for a ship of 250 or 300 tons, furnished
 ITEM 106 with 12 sloops and 60 or 70 men, for a fishing voyage to Newfound-
 land; these include provisions and all kinds of furniture, stores, and
 implements. *French*, 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 106.]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 642

C.O. 1, vol. 24, p. 170

1668/9
ITEM 7

6. Farmers of the Customs to the Clerk of the Privy Council. Understanding that the Commissioners for Trade have given directions for letters to be sent to the Governors of the Plantations blaming them for their neglect, and enjoining a strict observance of the laws concerning ships from foreign ships trading there, pray that (if not perfected) a draft thereof may be sent to the farmers, which shall without delay be returned. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No. 7.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 3

C.O. 1, vol. 24, p. 171

1668/9
ITEM 10

9. Peter Du Moulin to Sir Edwd. Walker. In reference to his desire for an explanation of the third proposal in the address of the Council of Trade to his Majesty, touching the Plantations, is commanded to let him know that said Council took that proposal from the Act of Navigation, 12 Car. 2, wherein it is provided that no goods be brought from his Majesty's Plantations, but in ships that belong to, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners are English, on penalty of forfeiture of ship and goods, and that all ships of war or ships having commission from his Majesty be required to seize them, which Act is further explained by the Acts of 14 and 15 Car. 2, and they intend that his Majesty's ships of war should have instructions, and any other ships desiring a commission might, on giving security, be commissioned accordingly. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No. 10.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674

C.O. 1, vol. 24, p. 172

1669
ITEM 35

42. Memorial to the Duke of York. 1. That he move his Majesty to allow 2,000*l.* yearly for the security of those his dominions [in New York] by garrisons. 2. That he obtain permission that his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, who shall be induced to take conditions as planters, may not only transport themselves but be allowed to make voyages thither and thence, or remain on account of the fishing trade or transporting commodities of the growth and manufacture of his Majesty's territories to Barbadoes and other Plantations. *Endorsed*: "Read in Council, April 5, 1669. Scotch ships to trade to New York." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV. No. 35.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 13

C.O. 1, vol. 24, pp. 173-175

April? 51. Reply to preceding petition of the Farmers of H. M. Customs.
 1699 The whole design of the Duke of York in obtaining permission for
 ITEM 46 two Scotch Ships to trade to New York and transport planters there
 is merely for the general good of those of his Majesty's late acquired
 Dominions. It is acknowledged that by the said Acts of Parliament
 English built ships only are permitted to trade in the Plantations,
 yet certain merchandize from Scotland and Ireland may be shipped
 in either Kingdom in English built ships, so that the main objection
 lies upon the ships being Scotch, and not on the voyage, passengers
 or planters as Scotchmen, nor on the accommodation of necessaries
 for any number of considerable planters, and that the pretended
 damage is denied, and that the farmers themselves may be convinced
 of our just intentions if his Majesty so ordain, they will (as the
 farmers desire) give security not to carry goods to any place but
 England and the Plantations, paying custom as the law directs. No
 Scotch ship can possibly (without ruin to the adventurers) engage
 in her outward voyage to touch in an English port, by reason of
 demurrage on contrary winds or other accidents. As to the burden
 of ships, smaller ships will be of no great use to a Plantation that
 affords horses, boards, timber frames, houses, and other bulky goods
 for trade to Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles, besides their return
 to England (if laden) will be more acceptable to the farmers than
 smaller ships. Other Plantations have by his Majesty's royal pro-
 genitors and himself been given temporary exemptions from customs,
 and New York stands in as much need of the like grace, yet they
 only importune the privilege for these two Scotch ships not to touch
 in England outward bound, for if brought into an English port they
 will not yield to the farmers any considerable profit worth naming,
 necessaries to planters being no wise liable to pay customs. Lastly,
 it is for the security and welfare of Plantations, in great measure
 seated with Dutch, Swedes, and Finns, that such of his Majesty's
 born subjects as desire to be transported thither may not want
 Royal encouragement, by which means the numbers of his Majesty's
 foreign subjects may in a short time be balanced if not exceeded by
 his Majesty's native subjects. 2 pp. *Printed in New York Docu-
 ments, III, 181-182. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIV., No. 46.]*

C.S.P., 1669-1674

C.O. 1, vol. 25, pp. 178-180

1670
ITEM 14 160. "Memorial of the Merchants of England trading to the Plantations" to [the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations.] That there are two petitions of the said principal Merchants to be read before the Board this day and as they may be prosecuted in the Crown Office for sending over servants to the Plantations which are impossible to be preserved without, it is argued that there must be a continual supply of servants from England, that several Merchants and masters of ships are now prosecuted for servants that went over voluntarily and were duly bound and examined in an office erected by his Majesty which has so terrified all merchants and masters that of late none will carry them over. Reasons why a way should be speedily found for carrying servants over in future with safety. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No. 14.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 58

C.O. 1, vol. 25, pp. 181-183

Sept. $\frac{9}{17}$.
London. 243. Memorial of the French Ambassador Colbert concerning American commerce. Has received orders to assure the King of England that in the execution of the edict of 10th June last concerning the commerce of America nothing shall be done contrary to the good intelligence his most Christian Majesty will maintain with the King of England; and that English ships shall receive in all places under his Majesty's obedience all the good treatment they receive from the English themselves, on condition that they shall not trade in the islands of America. Besides the orders already sent to De Baas, his Christian Majesty's Lieut.-General, letters have again been written to him; but as complaints are often received from thence of the small assistance and even ill-treatment of the French by the English, the French Ambassador desires the King to renew his orders to his commanders in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands and places in America, to assist the French as much as they can, to maintain good correspondence with his Christian Majesty's commanders, and compose all petty differences between the two nations, leaving the decision to the two Kings where they cannot agree. *Endorsed*, Read at the Foreign Committee, 10th Sept. 1670. *French*. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No. 57.]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 85

C.O. 1, vol. 25, p. 184

Sept. $\frac{9}{17}$.
London. 244. English translation of the preceding. *Endorsed*, Received from Mr. Bridgman, 16 Sept. 1670. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXV., No. 58.]

ITEM 58

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 85

C.O. 1, vol. 26, pp. 3-21

Jan. 11~~X~~ 385. Order of the King in Council upon a petition of the
 to merchants, owners and masters of ships, and inhabitants of the
 March 10. western parts of this kingdom, adventuring to Newfoundland in
 fishing voyages. Present, the King, Duke of York, Prince Rupert,
 1670 Lord Keeper, Dukes of Buckingham, Monmouth, and Ormond,
 ITEM 5 Marq. of Dorchester, Earls of Ogle and Ossery, Lord Chamberlain,
 Earls of Oxford, Bridgewater, St. Alban's, Anglesea, Craven, and
 Lauderdale, Bishop of London, Lords Arlington, Newport, and
 Ashley, Mr. Treasurer, Vice-Chamberlain, Sec. Trevor, Chancellor
 of the Duchy, Sir John Duncombe, and Master of the Ordnance.
 This Order in Council, the report to which it refers, dated 2nd
 March, and a further Order in Council dated 10th March approving
 said report, are all annexed to the aforesaid petition and abstracted
 therewith [*see ante*, No. 362]. 19 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVI,*
No. 5.]

C.S.P., 1669-1674. p. 154

C.O. 1, vol. 27, pp. 25-26.

1671
ITEM 40 Oct. 17. 641. Fran. Benson to Joseph Williamson, at the Court at Newmarket. The enclosed (wanting) will at large inform him of the pretensions of the French to Canada in 1614, when Mons. Buisseau was Ambassador; his late Majesty having consented to the restitution of the fort and habitation of Quebec. In 1634 the French took an English ship, Capt. Phillips, at Tadousac, and judged it lawful prize, the French King having prohibited trade except to the Canada Comp, his own subjects. The sentence to be altered if the French might have free trade in Virginia. Difference between the Kings' respective rights. Wish of M. Fouquet to have the matter accommodated. Sir Peter Wyche had read over one book of Sir Isaac Wake's letters. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII, No. 40*.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 266

C.O. 1, vol. 27, p. 27.

1671?
ITEM 70 719. Proclamation that all passes granted in a Colony before the date hereof to ships entered out coastwise or to any other of his Majesty's Colonies determine within six months after date, and all passes to ships entered out for Europe determine on their return after being unladen. *Draft.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXVII, No. 70.*]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 312

C.O. 1, vol. 28, pp. 31-32.

April 25. 809. Instructions from James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral
 1672 of England, to Capt. Davies, captain of H.M.S. Mary Rose. To sail
 ITEM 45 in company with H.M.S. Richmond to Newfoundland and remain
 there during the fishing season, using his best endeavours for the
 protection of his Majesty's subjects there; to muster the fishermen
 there and keep them in good order that they be in readiness on
 any occasion for the defence of the country and ships, with power
 to mount ordnance in St. John's Bay if necessary. To convey the
 fishing ships to the Straits and Tangier and to seize all the Dutch
 ships he can. *Signed, James, and by command of his Royal
 Highness, M. Wren. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXVIII., No. 45.]*

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 351

C.O. 1, vol. 29, pp. 36-38.

Dec. 17. 991. Two copies of the preceding. *One endorsed*, "Letter from
Piscataqua. Shapleigh, a Quaker of New Hampshire." [*Col. Papers, Vol.*
1672 XXIX., No. 65. *See also Col. Entry Bk., No. XCIV., p. 141.*]

ITEM 65

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 448

C.O. 1, vol. 29, pp. 39-42.

1672. 1008. Capt. Wm. Davies, his reasons for the decay of the trade
ITEM 78 of Newfoundland given to the Council for Trade at their request
about the year 1672, which he has not only collected by going
convoy thither of late but by several years' experience, living
formerly upon the island. *Signed.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol.*
XXIX., No. 78.]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 458

C.O. 1, vol. 29, p. 43

1676. 1009. The state and condition of the island of Newfoundland as
ITEM 79 Capt. Davies found it in 1671, being then Commander there of
H.M.S. Mary Rose. *Endorsed*, Rec. 8 Dec. 1676. *Mem.* The same
paper was presented by Mr. Hinton with his petition and there
entered. *Signed*, Will. Davies. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIX.,*
No. 79.]

C.S.P., 1669-1674, p. 458

C.O. 1, vol. 30, p. 46

Sept. 24. 1144. Richard Wharton to (his kinsman?—). Apologises
 Boston. for his defect of duty in not writing. Needs not inform him of
 1673 the extent, constitution, &c., of the colonies there. Account of the
 ITEM 66 proceedings of the Dutch against New York. On the 11th,
 Cornelius Everson with eight ships attacked the Virginia fleet at
 the appointed rendez-vous for their return home near Point
 Comfort, and had the same success as in '67 (burning and taking
 19 sail), only the convoys escaped, and Capt. Gardner by his
 resolute and good behaviour gained from friends and enemies an
 honourable report. The enemy then resolved to go into Delaware
 Bay to wood and water, but finding no sufficient pilots in their
 fleet for that place, and having several persons of Boston prisoners
 that were well acquainted with New York, resolved for Staten
 Island, being rather afraid of receiving some disturbance from New
 York than giving any to it. But whilst they rid there, several of
 their countrymen from New York went privately on board and
 gave intelligence of the weakness and disorder of the place, the
 Governor gone to Connecticut, the garrison-soldiers most drawn out,
 the guns in the fort most dismounted or the carriages rotten or
 unready, the people dissatisfied with the oppression of such as
 ruled the town and trade and ready to revolt; on which invitations
 and encouragements they were emboldened to bring up their ships
 against the town, and finding no resistance landed about 500 men,
 who in a straight and long street leading to the fort (which was
 very strong and defensible) they marched up to the fort (and in
 their march were only saluted with one gun), and on their approach
 the English flag was struck, and the gates set open, so that without
 the least dispute or complaint the English marched out and the
 Dutch marched in to the fort, who, finding themselves so tamely
 possessed and the English so tamely taken, marched out of the fort
 again, disarmed those few soldiers that the officers had so betrayed
 and finding their entrance and entertainment so facile and friendly
 made present seizure of the estates of the English, and dispatched
 a small frigate to Fort Albany with a declaration that New York
 had surrendered and offer of the same terms, which without any
 inquiry or further capitulation were accepted, and so the estates

C.S.P. , 1669-1674, pp. 524-525

(CONTINUED) ITEM 66

and persons of the English there by their own inadvertency betrayed into the power of the enemy. Their next stratagem was to invite Col. Lovelace, who from Connecticut was gone over to Long Island to come in, who, it is supposed, for protection from the deserved punishment answered their invitation, leaving the poor people upon that island without commission or Commander to stand up for their defence, which the Dutch well understanding required all the towns on the island to send in their constables' slaves and colours, and come to receive new ones from the Prince of Orange, and all the towns except Southhampton readily subjected after the example of their Governor. Some persons from Southhampton made application to the Boston General Court for assistance, the messenger, John Cooper, a resolute man, proposing it as easy with 100 armed men, to proclaim his Majesty on all the towns upon Long Island, but the deputies in the General Court wholly refused to engage the country in the undertaking; so the enemy are likely quickly to enjoy what they have acquired till his Majesty give them disrest. Insists on the importance of an expedition to unkennel the enemy, New York being the navel of his Majesty's territory, and his subjects on both sides so familiarized to the Dutch by trade and converse, that all will not believe they are their enemies; and having such a convenient place of shelter and resort for their shipping, his Majesty's subjects will be miserably infested, if not overrun, and conquered in their plantations and destroyed in their navigation, as the sad news from Virginia formerly and that day from Newfoundland informs them that some of the ships that went from New York have been in Newfoundland and taken all the English vessels in the country, five or six belonging to Massachusetts. If speedy care be taken before the enemy send further supplies, two or three frigates with two or three hundred men for land service with such force as may be raised there will be sufficient, but in such case the frigates must be there in February or March at furthest, and the soldiers must have warm clothing and bedding aboard, or the frost will unfit them for service. Advises that the General officer should be elected in America, where his Majesty has many worthy subjects fit for command, such as Major Daniel Dennison, sometimes Major General in Boston, a gentleman, a scholar, and a soldier. Refers to Edward Rainsborough for a more certain knowledge of the constitutions of their government and complexions of the people; desires him to accommodate Robert Woolley or any other friends of his; asks him to hasten the frigates as much as possible, if he should be instrumental to send them. P.S. Rainsborough dwells at Knightsbridge and is to be heard of at Mr. Whiting's shop on the Old Exchange. His wife presents him and his lady with her service, desiring her to accept a barrel of cranberries and a pot of refined sugar for winter tarts. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXX., No. 66.*]

FINDING AID No. 821

Colonial Office 1, COLONIAL PAPERS, GENERAL SERIES.

This finding aid derives from a number of volumes entitled Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies and edited in turn by W. Noel Sainsbury, J.W. Fortescue, and then Cecil Headlam. The entries have been selected for the items transcribed by the Public Archives of Canada; however, in some instances no calendar entry existed so a simple description was included. In addition, there are a few entries which derive from volume III of Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York Procured in Holland, England and France by John Romeyn Brodhead, (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, 1853). All entries are clearly identified in the text of the finding aid as to location of transcript and source of calendar entry. The typed line preceding each entry provides the Colonial Office 1 reference and transcript pagination. If the item number varies from the calendar entry, the item identification is typed below the given date in the calendar entry. In some instances, where internal evidence suggests, a date differing from the calendar date is provided in brackets below the given date. Dates typed-in, but not in brackets, are dates provided by the calendar. On the lower right hand side of each calendar entry, the source of the printed item is provided. The short form designation for the calendar is C.S.P., and for Documents relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York... the short form is simply Brodhead. All other peculiarities in the calendar are explained in the text.

The work of preparing the calendar for publication was initiated by the British State Paper Office in the mid-19th century following certain recommendations of various commissions which had set to consider the organization, classification and indexing of the state papers. Work continues through the Public Record Office in the preparation of additional calendars in the Colonial series, but progress is slow because of the mass of information which must be assembled and sorted. Calendars are available in the Colonial series, America and West Indies (predominantly C.O. 5), to the date 1738.

To order material from transcripts, researchers should provide the following type of reference to the circulation desk: M.G. 11, C.O. 1, volume [?]. No microfilm is available.

Peter Bower
British Records
August 1974

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 3-16

[1580.] 2. Fragment of report of certain persons who "travelled the aforesaid countries" [of America]. Account of the people, their disposition, "courteously given;" dress, the women wearing great plates of gold, covering their whole bodies like armour; habits and customs; mode of warfare; religion, their god, a devil which speaks to them sometimes in likeness of a calf. Order of choosing their kings, and ceremonies observed towards them. One Capt. Champion, of Newhaven in France, had given to him 100 pieces of silver for one of their ancients or war flags. Description of the soil, most excellent, especially towards the north of the river May, and produce of the country. Of animals and birds, and the manner of killing "great beasts as big as two of our oxen" [probably buffaloes]. Of their treasures, in every cottage pearl to be found, and in some houses a peck. About the bar of "St. Maries" to be seen fire dragons, "which make the air very red as they fly." The streets broader than London streets. Banqueting houses built of crystal, with pillars of massive silver, some of gold. Pieces of clean gold as big as a man's fist in the heads of some of the rivers. Plenty of iron. Great abundance of silkworms. A mountain called Banchoonan, to the northwards of the sea coast, about 30 leagues from the bay of St. Maries, very rich with mines. This report is contained in the examination of David Ingram, who adds that he embarked for England at the river called Bauda. Then follows the report of Vererzamis, Jacques Cartier, John Barros, Andrew Thevett, and John Walker; with the last three "Sir Humphrey Gylbert did confer in person." In 1579, Simon Ferdinando, Sec. Walsingham's man, went and came from "the said coast" within three months, in "the little frigate," without any other consort. In 1580, John Walker and his company discovered a silver mine within the river of Norumbega. Here the paper abruptly ends. [In 1578, Queen Elizabeth granted letters patent to Sir Hump. Gylbert to discover and take possession of all remote and barbarous lands unoccupied by any Christian prince or people (*Hakluyt, I.*; 677-9). By reference to *DOMESTIC Corresp. Eliz., Vol. CXLVI., No. 40, Cal. p. 695*, it will be seen that articles of petition were subsequently presented by Sir Thos. Gerrard and Sir Geo. Peckham to Sec. Walsingham. The petitioners set forth that Gylbert has assigned to them his patent for the discovery and possession, &c., of certain heathen lands, &c., and they pray that all such persons whose names shall be set down in a book may have licence "to travel into those countries" at the next voyage for conquest, and to remain or return to England at their pleasure.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 1-2

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 18-19

1596. (1597?) 8. Report of Ric. Clarke and others concerning a piracy committed by three French ships at St. John's, Newfoundland. The capt. of the Admiral was named Michael de Sancé; the master of the Vice-Admiral, Martin de Sancé. Having been used with kind entertainment and invited to breakfast [25 Sept.], in requital he invited the Frenchmen on board his ship to dinner the next day; the capt. of the Admiral framed an excuse, sent the same afternoon for Clarke to visit him in his sickness, and, upon a sudden, the Frenchmen crying "*Rend vous, Rend vous,*" Clarke and his men were taken and kept prisoners nine days. After pillaging their ship, it was delivered up to them altogether unfurnished. On the margin of this report as "Witnesses" appear Ri. Clarke, Master Mat. Ryves, and Phil. Fabyan, mates; Laun. Clarke, surgeon, and seventeen other names, "and many others."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 4

1600? 9. Considerations on a "proposition of planting an English colony in the North West of America." That if the Prince would assist it in part, Her Majesty's merchants go liberally into it, the country be stirred to furnish men, some gentlemen moved to be adventurers, and a worthy general chosen, qualified to judge by sight of the strength of places, "it might be a glorious action for our Prince and country, honorable for the general and adventurers, and in time profitable." [Copy. In the three first pages Sir Ed. Conway has made corrections and filled in vacant spaces, which in the fourth and fifth pages are left blank, the copyist most probably not being able to decipher the original.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 4

1609-1656. 20. Notes relating to several Plantations, many of which will be found calendared in their chronological dates; others not thus mentioned may be abstracted as follows:—VIRGINIA. Sir Fras. Wyatt, Governor, desires commission for a court-martial, with limitations in case of life, 1623. Governor, 1626, 1640. A new charter for a Governor and 12 assistants. Best silk grass grows towards the southward; an earth of the nature of *terra lemnia* to be had in Potowmac river. Wil. Claybourne, Secretary of State for Virginia, 1631. Rich. Kemp, Secretary, 1638. Sir. Geo. Yeardley, Gov. and Capt.-Gen., 1619. Capt. Smith, sole Governor, without assistants, 1609. Sir Thos. Smith, 12 years Governor. Sam. Argoll, Admiral and Principal Governor, 1618. MARYLAND. Lord Baltimore gives reasons against uniting the Government of Maryland with Virginia, 1652. Grant to Lord Baltimore of part of the territory of Virginia; Sir John Harvey ordered to help Baltimore in his plantation, 29 Sept. 1634. NEWFOUNDLAND. Letters Patent granted by Jas. I., Anno Reg. 21, to Lord Baltimore, of the province of Avalon; and by Chas. I., Anno Reg. 8., of the province of Maryland. BARBADOES. Sir Geo. Ayscue sent to reduce colonies and plantations in rebellion to the Commonwealth, 1651. Col. Dan Searle, Governor, 1652. Maj. Huncks, Governor, 1639. Capt. Chas. Wolverton, Governor, 1631. Sir Wm. Tufton, Governor, 1629. AMERICA. Commissioners for the affairs of, in 1652, were Thos. Povey, Tobias Bridges, and John Mill; one Hodges, Sec. GUIANA. The air very healthful; infinite number of rivers; attempted by Sir Walter Raleigh, who "was ruined by King James;" since by Harcourt and others. ACADIA. Letters Patent to Sir Wm. Alexander recited; Alexander's grant to La Tour; seizure by Maj. Sedgewick; Letters Patent to La Tour, Thos. Temple, and Wm. Crown, 10 Aug. 1656; La Tour resigns his title; discovery by Cabot; Henry IV. of France, his patent to Mons. de Monts, 8 Nov. 1603. CANADA. Sir Wm. Alexander, Robt. Charlton, and Wm. Berkeley, Commissioners for the gulf and river of, and parts adjacent, 1632.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, 1574-1660, p. 9
(Only items relating to Lord Baltimore
have been copied)

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 33-34

- 1611 Dec. ? 40. Answer of the Company of the Plantation of Newfoundland to the articles of grievances of the Western ports. Conceive that their chargeable maintenance of a colony entitle the inhabitants to choose their fishing places. Know of no wrongs done to the fishermen. If taking of birds has been denied, it shall be ordered to the contrary. Utterly disclaim the exaction of fees. Complain that the very great damages they have received by pirates have almost overthrown the colony. Are desirous to join with the western men in that business; and for keeping good order in the country. Inclose certain orders, which have been published in the King's name. Signed by John Slany, Treasurer, Hump. Handforde, Hump. Slany; Robt. Gairard, Wm. Paine, and Wm. Freeman. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 20

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 35-37

- 1611 40. i. *Proclamation by John Guy, Governor of Newfoundland, against abuses and bad customs, by persons who use the trade of fishing in those parts. Cooper's Cove, 1611, Aug. 13. [Copy.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 20

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 38-39

- 1618 [Dec.] 41. Reply of the Petitioners [of the Western ports] to the answer of the Governors of Newfoundland plantation. No privilege given by the charter to planters for fishing before others; if choice of places is admitted contrary to common usage, the petitioners contend that they ought rather to have it. Desire that the liberties reserved to them by charter may be confirmed. Disclaim committing any abuses in the country, and request that the offenders may be examined. The petitioners, knowing better how to manage the fishing than the planters can direct, declare that they are altogether unwilling to be ordered by the planters, or to join with them as they desire. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 20-21

C.O. 1, vol. 1, p. 40

41. i. *Extract of the Patent, [to Henry Earl of Northampton, Sir Fran. Bacon, and others, for the colony or plantation in Newfoundland, from 46 to 52 deg. Nor. lat., together with the seas and islands lying within ten leagues of the coast,] reserving to all manner of persons of what nation soever, as well as the English, the right of trade and fishing in "the parts aforesaid." Westminster, May 2, 1610. [Copy.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 21

C.O. 1, vol. 1, p. 30.

1616. 35. Mem. in the handwriting of Sir Jos. Williamson concerning New Netherlands. About 1616 or 1617 some private persons of Amsterdam set on foot a trade to the parts between 40 and 45 degrees; but upon complaint, in 1621, of Sir Dudley Carleton, the King's Ambassador at the Hague, it was answered there was no plantation or settlement to impeach the English right.
1617.
Jan. 18. Chamberlain to Carleton. The Virginian woman Pocahuntas, with her father counsellor, have been with the King and graciously used; both were well placed at the mask. She is upon her return, sorely against her will. [On 29th March, Chamberlain writes that the Virginian woman, whose picture he sent to Carleton, died last week at Gravesend, as she was returning home. *Extracts from DOMESTIC Corresp. Jac. I., Vol. XC., Nos. 25 and 146, Cal. pp. 429, 453.*]
London.
- March. Geo. Lord Carew. Extracts from journal sent to Sir Thos. Roe. Some four or five "of your men" richly returned from the Amazon in a Holland ship. It is said that they brought home tobacco, which has been sold for 2,300*l.*, and some ingots of gold. The rest remain there, and those come over mean to return.
- December. Capt. Harvey, who was three years with Robt. Harcourt, in Guiana, gone again to try his fortune there. The river Wiapoco to be his first harbour. He, with seventy men, are victualled for eleven months in a ship of 200 tons, and means the ship to return, and the men to stay there. [*Extracts from DOMESTIC Corresp. Jac. I., Vol. XCV., No. 22, Cal. pp. 514, 516.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 18

C.O. 1, vol. 1, p. 32

- 1618 Dec.? 39. Articles of Grievances mentioned in the petition of the Western ports, touching those of the plantation of Newfoundland. The planters have put sundry of the petitioners from the chiefest places of fishing; great quantities of their provisions have been appropriated; they have been prevented from taking birds, which are used for bait; fees have been exacted from them; and pirates harboured to their great prejudice. [On 19 Oct. 1618, the Earl of Bath incloses a petition of the merchants of Devon [*wanting*] to the Privy Council, concerning some hard measures offered them in their fishing at Newfoundland, by those of the late plantation there, which he recommends to their favourable consideration, and that the merchants may be secured from further disturbance in the enjoyment of their privileges. *DOMESTIC Corresp. Jac. I., Vol. CIII., No. 43, Cal. p. 586.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 20

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 41-42

1618. 42. Jo. Smith to Lord Bacon. Incloses a paper concerning New England, the contents of which during 19 years he has encountered no few dangers to learn. With 5,000*l.* he durst adventure to bring wealth, honour, and a kingdom to His Majesty's posterity. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 21

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 43-51

42. 1. *Description of New England, the extraordinary profits arising from the fisheries there, and the great facilities for plantation. Also a list showing the difference between the old and the new names in the map of New England. To show the difference betwixt Virginia and New England has added maps of them both. [That of New England is wanting.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 21

C.O. 1, vol. 1, p. 53

- Mar. 18. 49. The Privy Council to the Mayors of sea-port towns in the
Whitchall. west. To give directions to the masters of vessels bound to
1619 Newfoundland for the fishing voyage to forbear from all acts of hostility, and from such other disorders as have been heretofore committed; and also to entertain friendly correspondence with those of the plantation. *[Circular copy.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 23

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 54-55

- Apr. ? 50. Reasons to move the Privy Council to grant licence to export
1920 iron ore, &c. to Newfoundland, for the making of bar iron there.
Endorsed, "Ordered 11 April 1620."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 23

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 57-58

- [March 16.] 54. Petition of the Treasurer and Company, with the Scottish
1620 undertakers of the plantations in Newfoundland, to the King. By twelve years' quiet possession, under His Majesty's patent, Newfoundland has become a hopeful country, employing yearly 300 ships, with 10,000 British seamen, and thereby relieving 20,000 more poor people of the western parts of England, who wholly depend thereon for their maintenance. The customs of goods imported produce a yearly revenue of near 10,000*l.* The country has for many years been infested with pirates, and suffered exceedingly by the disorderly courses of the fishermen. The King's subjects, both of England and Scotland, are now joined together, in hopes of making a more settled plantation there. The petitioners pray for a grant to John Mason, the present Governor, empowering him to act as the King's Lieutenant in those parts, with two ships or more, as shall be found requisite, and that he may have, to defray his charges, five nobles, or 500 dry fish, about the fiftieth part of a boat's ordinary fishing voyage in the summer. Underwritten is a reference to the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Vis. Falkland, and Sec. Calvert to report upon this petition and papers annexed. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 25-26

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 59-61

54. I. *Reasons to move the King to take order that a lieutenant be sent yearly to Newfoundland to guard the coasts from pirates, and preserve good order amongst the fishing fleet.*
1620

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 26

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 61-64

54. II. *Names of certain pirates, with the damage done by them in Newfoundland since 1612. The amount of damage sustained is estimated at 40,800l.; besides the loss of above 180 pieces of ordnance, and 1,080 fishermen, sailors, carpenters, and gunners, taken by force or otherwise carried away.*
1620

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 26

C.O. 1, vol. 1, pp. 64-66

54. III. *Some few instances of certain misdemeanors and injuries committed by the fishermen in 1620.*
1620

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 26

7

C.O. 1, vol. 2, pp. 71-86

April 7. 23. Grant to Sir Geo. Calvert, his heirs and assigns for ever, of
Westminster. "all that entire portion of land situate within our country of New-
foundland," and all islands within ten leagues of the eastern shore
1623 thereof, to be incorporated into a province called Avalon. [Copy
"examined." See ante, 31 Dec. 1622, and 30 March 1623.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 42

C.O. 1, vol. 2, p. 88

April 7. 25. Mem. that King James I. granted letters patent to Lord
and Baltimore of a certain region in Newfoundland, called the province
1632 of Avalon, and that King Charles I. granted him a certain region
June 20. joining upon Virginia, called the province of Maryland.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 42

C.O. 1, vol. 2, pp. 90-92

July 2. 36. Dephebus Canne to John Delbridge. Writes by a bark from
Virginia. Canada on her return thence. All his fish sold; errors in the
1623 accounts. Hopes the Bonaventure and Success have arrived. Would
to God that the apparel and frieze which came in the Success were
turned into meal, oatmeal, and peas. The land is destitute of food,
and they pray for relief. Great hopes of a good harvest of corn.
The Seaflower, looked for these three months, not yet arrived. Great
crop of tobacco expected; the weather has been good and seasonable.
Ships daily expected from Canada and Newfoundland, with supplies
of fish for the plantation for a year. The Indians quiet; it is
thought they have fears for their corn, which he thinks will be
shortly destroyed. Some 13 persons went in a shallop to make
peace with the infidels, who met them in great numbers at the river
side, and after getting "our english people" in the shallop, there
was a watch word given, the English shot and killed some 40 Indians,
among them Apachaniken, the commander of all the other Indians,
and two chiefs. Hopes they may gather their crops free from the
danger of the savages, for he has "a great desire to make clear of
the country." *Endorsed*, "To the Wors. Jno. Delbridge, Merchant in
Barnstaple, by the way of Canada."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 48

C.O.1, vol. 3, pp. 96-97

- April? 1625 13. Memorial of Count de Tillières, French Ambassador in England, to [Sec. Conway]. The English hostilities in Canada, particularly against the Sieur de Poutrincourt, may prejudice the peace and good friendship which exists between the two nations. Describes the English possessions in America as from Virginia to the Gulf of Mexico, an extent of more than 500 leagues, and requests that the King of Great Britain will prohibit his subjects from disturbing the French in their settlements, and especially the Sieur de Poutrincourt in his possessions in those parts. [*Copy.* French. Tillières arrived in England about Sept. 1623, and was recalled 18th June 1624. See FRENCH *Corresp.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 60-61

C.O. 1, vol. 3, pp. 98-101

- 1625 14. Answer to the Memorial of Mons. de Tillières. The undertakers for the plantation of New England are surprised that the subjects of the King of France should have any doubt upon, or dispute the extent of their patent between 40 and 48 degrees, which has been so long recognised by both nations. The discoveries by Sebastian Cabot, the letters patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh, and King James' charter for the establishment of the two colonies in those parts are recited. It is argued that the pretensions of the French can only date from the discoveries made by Jacques de Cartier, and the foundation of a plantation at a place called Tadousac, by Sam. Champlain. Sir William Alexander's patent is also quoted, and the right of Mons. Poutrincourt to the possession or settlement of any of those parts disputed. There is a great desire to maintain good correspondence with the French King's subjects, and "nous serons joyeux," that a conference should be had with Mons. Poutrincourt or his friends, for the better confirmation of a good understanding [*cours civil*] for the future. French. [*Copy.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 61

C.O. 1, vol. 4, p. 105

Nov. 10. 16. Sir Rich. Whitbourne to the Duke of Buckingham. A traveller
London. and adventurer into foreign countries at 15 years of age, he was
1626 captain of a good ship of his own in 1588, and rendered good
service. Has been often greatly wronged by pirates in Newfound-
land, where he was subsequently employed, by commission, for the
reformation of abuses yearly committed there, and other special
affairs on that coast. Wrote a large discourse thereon, which was
presented to King James, and ordered to be printed and distributed
in every parish throughout England, to show the benefit of settling
a plantation there. Has been twice to that country, with com-
missions, to help advance a plantation, undertaken by Lord Falkland.
Incloses certificate of his good services and losses. His great
charges in bringing over one Thos. Robinson, of Norfolk, from a
monastery in Lisbon, who was afterwards employed by the King's
orders to find out treacherous people, who had come from Spain
to do the State mischief. Sets forth, at great length, the various
employments he is fitted for, particularly as relating to the security
of the hopeful plantation of Newfoundland, which he declares may
prosper much better than any other in those western parts of the
world. Is ready to discover such naval stratagems to be employed
against the enemy "as he took good notice of in the year 1588."
Relies upon the Duke's right noble favours. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 82

C.O. 1, vol. 4, pp. 106-107

16. 1. *Certificate signed by Sir Edw. Seymour, John Drake, and
1626 eight others. That Capt. Rich. Whitbourne had often
made voyages to Newfoundland, wherein he gained
great experience, as appears by his "large discourse,"
and was employed by several commissions to his great
charges, intending to settle himself, and many other
families upon that island. That he is a good subject and
has sustained great losses at sea. [Copy.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 82-83

C.O. 1, vol. 4, pp. 108-109

Oct. 9. 59. Examination of Erasmus Stourton, late preacher to the colony
Plymouth. of Ferryland in Newfoundland. Landed on 26th September
1628 last, having left Newfoundland the previous 28th August. Lord
Baltimore arrived in the colony about 23rd July 1627, and with
him two seminary priests named Longvyll and Anth. Smith, but
left for England with Longvyll, and returned with another priest
named Hacket and about 40 Papists. Every Sunday, Mass and all
the ceremonies of the Church of Rome are performed. The child of
one William Pool, a Protestant, was baptized into the Church of
Rome contrary to the will of his father. [*Underwritten*, is a note
that Stourton is chaplain to Lord Anglesea and has gone to attend
the Privy Council.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 94

C.O. 1, vol. 4, p. 110

Dec. 13. 60. Sir Fras. Cottington to Lord Treasurer Weston. Lord Baltimore's suit to the King to lend him a ship for defence of Newfoundland has been granted; and one of the six prize ships, which Nicholas says are good and warlike, is appointed for that purpose.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 94

C.O. 1, vol. 4 pp. 111-112

Dec. ? 61. Petition of Will. Peasley, on behalf of Lord Baltimore to the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty. That the St. Claude may be substituted for the Esperance, for preservation of the King's rights and many thousands of his subjects at Newfoundland.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 94

C.O. 1, vol. 4, see 64. (NOT COPIED)

1628? 63. State of the case between Lord Baltimore and "the merchants," concerning the division of French prizes, goods taken in Newfoundland, by their ships the Benediction and the Victory. It is humbly desired by Lord Baltimore that he may have his part, according to the consortship, with a letter of marque antedated to enable him to receive his proportion. "*Endorsed by Sec. Dorchester, "State of Lord Baltimore's cause."*"

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 95

C.O. 1, vol. 4, pp. 113-115

1628? 64. Another copy of the above.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 95

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 123-124

1629? 3. "Memorial touching the preparation of the French for Canada, Terra Nova, and St. Christopher." The French have 20 sail ready for those parts. Capt. Kirke bound for Canada, with six good ships and three pinnaces, where he may be able to encounter them. "Our people" [the English] not provided at St. Kitt's; speedy succour should be sent. Some 40 fishing vessels only at Newfoundland. It is suggested that some men of war be speedily sent to Lord Baltimore, to withstand the enemy and secure the interest of the English, who now enjoy the sole trade of fishing in those parts. [*Endorsed by Carleton.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 96

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 129-130

July 19. 16. Articles demanded by M. M. Champlain and Le Pont of
Quebec. [Thos.] Kirke previous to the surrender of Quebec. To show his
1629 commission from the King of Great Britain, and his powers to treat, from his brother [David] who is at Tadousac. To be allowed a ship to take all their company to France; friars, Jesuits, and two savages, also their weapons, baggage, &c. To have sufficient victuals in exchange for skins. Favourable treatment for all. To have possession of the ship three days after their arrival at Tadousac, which is to carry about 100 persons "which we are, as well those that have been taken, as those that are in this place." Signed by Champlain and Le Pont. [*Orig. French.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 98-99

17. C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 125-126 -- C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 99

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 131-132

(English translation of the above)

Aug. 9. 20. Articles granted to the Sieurs Champlain and Le Pont by
19. "Thos. Kearke" and ratified by "David Kearke." Thomas has not
Tadousac. the King's commission, but his brother David will show it to them
1629 at Tadousac. He has full power to treat. Cannot give them a vessel, but guarantees a passage for them to England and from thence to France. Cannot grant a passage for the savages. They will be allowed to go out with their arms, clothes, baggage, and skins; the soldiers with their clothes and a beaver coat each only. Skins will be exchanged for victuals. These articles will be ratified by David Kirke, the General of the Fleet. [*Orig. French.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 99

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 134-135

Nov. 22. 39. The King to Geo. Lord Baltimore. Seeing his plantation in
Whitehall. Newfoundland has not answered his expectation, that he is in
1629 pursuit of new countries, and weighing that men of his condition and breeding are fitter for other employments than the framing of new plantations, which commonly have rugged and laborious beginnings, the King has thought fit to advise him to desist from further prosecuting his designs, and to return to his native country, where he shall enjoy such respects as his former services and late endeavours justly deserve. [*Copy.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 104

C.O. 1, vol. 5 , pp. 127-128

- [Dec.] 41. Petition of Capt. Constance Ferrar to the King. Sets forth his many services, for which he has never received any satisfaction. Agreed with Lord Ochiltrie to go with his wife and family and plant at Cape Breton, where they arrived on 1st July [1629]. Upon 10th Sept. they were treacherously surprised and taken prisoners by Capt. Daniell, who was employed by the merchants and Jesuits of Dieppe, and after many sufferings were landed in England; but Lord Ochiltrie and 17 others were taken prisoners to France. Prays that the French Ambassador may be ordered to intercede for their release [See No. 46], and for restitution for above 10,000*l.* damages, and that orders may be given to the Council of War to pay to the petitioner what is due to him for former services. With reference in accordance therewith, 1629, Dec. 9.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 104

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 135-136

- Jan. 27. 48. Sir Henry Marten to Sec. Dorchester. Has granted a commission to the persons named by M. M. De Caen and Mullins; two Frenchmen for De Caen, and two English for the Canada merchants. Subsequent dissatisfaction of the French induced by "the busy intermeddling of Mr. Chamberlayne, the merchant," and refusal of M. De Caen to proceed upon Dorchester's order.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 106

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 137-138

- 1630? 49. Petition of the adventurers to Canada to the King. By virtue of His Majesty's right to Canada, they first set out Capt. Kirke in 1627 to plant and trade there, who returning in 1628, a commission was granted to the petitioners to send him out again, "this last year" with a fleet for that purpose. The French pretend a claim to the goods that have been brought home, from which the petitioners are not only debarred, but likely to lose their trade in Canada in time to come, to the great prejudice of other plantations in America, and the loss of 200 British subjects, who must perish unless they have speedy relief. Pray that their goods may be delivered to them upon giving security to the Judge of the Admiralty to answer any pretended right thereto, or that they may have a legal proceeding. [Warrant was obtained by the French Ambassador for recovery of these goods out of the Admiralty Court, and for putting them in sequestration. See Council Reg. 1629, Oct. 28.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 106-107

C.O. 1, vol. 5, p. 139

- Feb. 28. 56. Sir Robt. Heath to Mr. Lucas, Sec. to Lord Dorchester. Has prepared the commission for Canada according to his warrant. An addition required by the French Ambassador. Finds they [De Caen and the French?] are not satisfied, but cannot answer their desires without a new warrant. Requests the commission may speedily be sent to Sec. Dorchester.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 108

C.O. 1, vol. 5, p. 140

- [March 12.] 74. List of six [French] ships that are making ready for Canada ; their burden, names of commanders, and the ports where they are preparing. [Duplicate of an inclosure in a despatch from De Vic, from Paris, who states that great diligence is being used in the preparation of eight ships, two for St. Christopher's and the other six for Coast Guards ; but that the Canada Company, by importunate complaints, has obtained from the French King and his Council, the use of the six *Garde Costes* to be employed for the recovery of Canada. The inclosed list, De Vic says, was received from a good hand with an assurance that the French King is at the greatest part of the charges of the expedition. See *Corresp. FRANCE, of this date.*]

1630

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 111

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 141-144

1630. 77. Narrative [addressed to Sec. Coke?] concerning the settlement of New England. The French claim it as being the first discoverers. Jacques Cartier called it *Nova Francia*, but never attempted to plant there. In 1603 the French King granted a patent to Mons. de Monts, of that country, lying between 40 and 46 degrees [of latitude]. The French made three unsuccessful attempts to discover Massachusetts Bay. An old Protestant Frenchman on a fishing voyage was cast away, and escaped to the shore of the bay. He lived with the Indians about two years, and used every means to convert them from the worship of the Devil to Christianity, without avail. He prophesied that God would destroy them, and the following year they were visited with the plague, which continued three years, and swept away almost all the people for about 60 miles along the sea-coast. In 1623 about 120 emigrants set out to plant in Delaware bay, but were forced, by cross winds, to land about 25 miles to the south of Massachusetts, and there they established a colony which begins to thrive, having increased to about 500 people. This year Mr. Winthrop, with 6 ships and 1,000 people landed at Massachusetts, having sent, two years before, between three and four hundred servants to provide houses and corn, which through idleness they neglected to do. Satisfactory progress of the colony. The providence of God worthy of observation.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 111-112

C.O. 1, vol. 5, pp. 145-150

- April 2. 79. Order of the Privy Council. The merchant adventurers to
Whitehall. Canada and Mons. De Caen and all on that side to be admitted on Monday next before the Lord Mayor, to make an offer for the beaver skins now in dispute between them. The money to be deposited, by those who offer the most, with the Lord Mayor, until it is determined to whom it shall be paid. [*Copy.*]

1630

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 112

C.O. 1, vol. 5, p. 151

- [April 7.] 80. List of the names of the Captains bound for Canada in six ships belonging to the King of France, to be ready to set sail in six weeks at furthest. Identical with those noted in No. 74, viz., Chev. de Montigny [Admiral of the Fleet], Chev. de St. Clair [Montclair? in above list], Sieur de Nest of Fecamp, Sieur de Lombards, Capt. Daniell, and Capt. Arnaud. [De Vic inclosing a similar list in a despatch from Paris of this date says, that he received it from a good hand, and that other preparations go on but slowly for want of money: *See Corresp. FRANCE.*]
- 1630

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 112

C.O. 1, vol. 5, p. 152

- April 9. 81. James Cambell, Lord Mayor of London, to Sir. Hen. Marten. Has called the parties before him according to an Order in Council of 2nd April. [*See ante, No. 79.*] Mons. De Caen having offered 25s. per lb. for the beaver skins, to which the adventurers of Canada have agreed, he will appoint a person to weigh and deliver them.
- 1630

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 112

C.O. 1, vol. 5, see 97. (NOT COPIED)

- May? 96. Mem. The French Ambassador desires that Capt. Kirke and his associates, who have broken open the warehouse where the beaver skins from Canada were deposited under the Admiralty seal, may be punished by imprisonment, and ordered to make restitution within three days of 6,000 skins, which they acknowledged to have brought from thence. French.
- 1630

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 117

C.O. 1, vol. 5, p. 153

- May? 97. English translation of the preceding.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 117-118

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 7-9

March 1. 7. Petition of Daniel Gookin, gent., to the King. Has been many
 1630 years a great well wisher to the new plantations and a planter and
 adventurer in most of them. Is credibly informed that there is a
 certain island between 50 and 55 deg. N. L., distant about 300
 leagues from the Blasques in Ireland, which has been discovered in
 part and named Saint Brandon, or the Isle de Verd, likely to
 produce many valuable commodities. Prays for a patent under
 the Great Seal for planting and enjoying that island and any others
 adjacent, with similar privileges to those granted to Sir William
 Alexander in Nova Scotia. -Underwritten is a reference by Sec.
 Coke that it is the King's pleasure that Mr. Attorney prepare a
 grant as desired. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 128-129

C.O. 1, vol. 6, p. 10

1630 7. 1. *Particular instructions to be put in the patent for Daniel
 Gokein, alias Gookin. Free exportation of all manner of
 live cattle; the patent to be renewed after discovery of
 the island or islands; the King to take but the 10th part
 of silver or gold mines discovered.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 129

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 11-12

[March 5.] 8. Petition of John Smart, of Plymouth, to the King. Sir Will.
 1630 Alexander, son to Sir Will., Principal Sec. for Scotland, Jarvis Kirke,
 Robt. Charlton, and Will. Berkeley having obtained His Majesty's
 licence for discovery, fishing, and trade on the south side of the
 river of Canada, the petitioner prays for a licence for the discovery
 of a further plantation on the north side.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 129

C.O. 1, vol. 6, see 13. (NOT COPIED)

[May 2.] 12. Brief declaration of the number of beaver skins brought by Capt. David Kirke and his company from Canada in 1629, and of the surrender of the fort of Quebec. A recapitulation of the several depositions calendared under date of 9th and 17th Nov. 1629; it is endeavoured to reconcile the difference between the English and French depositions as to the number of the skins. [Sec. Dorchester states on an endorsement that this paper was brought to him by one of the Canada Company. See p. 130, No. 15.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 129

C.O. 1, vol. 6, p. 13

[May 2.] 13. Copy of the preceding with two trifling additions.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 129-130

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 14-54

1631, Nov. 4 29. Minutes of the Council for New England. The entries will be to found calendared in their proper chronological order.
1638, Nov. 1.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 135

C.O. 1, vol. 6 pp. 55-56

March? 48. Copy of the above No. 46, with the substituted paragraph,
1632 signed by King Charles, in which Sec. Dorchester has subsequently made corrections different from those in the preceding. [Ambassador Sir Isaac Wake writes to Capt. Thos. Kirke from Paris on ^{March 22} April 1 1632, that the treaty for the restitution of the fort and habitation of Quebec had been concluded. Kirke is therefore required speedily to deliver up those places to General De Caen, or whosoever he may appoint, who will be the bearer of this letter. Wake incloses copy of the treaty, that Kirke may the better know how to govern himself, and gives him particular directions concerning his own and his company's return to England, the merchandise he had transported to Canada, and other matters. See ^{22 March} 1 April 1632, *Corresp. FRANCE*, where a great deal of correspondence concerning Canada will be found.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 143

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 57-58

1632? 50. List of the "*Marchandises de traite*" sent to Quebec, which were found in the Mary Fortune of London, taken at Tadousac. French.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 143

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 60-61

[June 16.] 56. Minute [by Sir Wil. Alexander] of some points considerable
1632 for the King's service, with respect to the possession of New Scotland by the French at this time. Not warranted by the late treaty; some speedy act should disprove it. The pretended title of the French to Virginia and New England may prove dangerous to the King's subjects. The French have a more than ordinary design, having sent 300 men thither this year, and promised large annual supplies. Building of ships, employing them in fishing, and the manufacture of salt there cannot but be prejudicial, and undo the English fishing trade on that coast. Suggests that the King should appoint persons to consider these things, that some expedient may be propounded tending to the advancement of the King's service and the public good. [*Endorsed by Sec. Coke*, "Sir W. Alexander's note for New Scotland."] Sir Isaac Wake, the English Ambassador at Paris, writes to "those of Acadia and Port Royal," on ^{30 March} 9 April 1632, that having brought his negotiations to a happy conclusion, the King has expressly commanded, through Lord Sterling, that Mons. Rasily, or some other in his name, be peaceably suffered to take possession of the fort and habitation of Port Royal in Acadia. Concerning the demolition and the transportation of provisions and munitions, agreement may be made to the best advantage, or the King's and Lord Sterling's directions followed. [*See Corresp. FRANCE*, 1632, ^{March 30.} April 9.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 152

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 62-63

- 1632 66. i. *Attorney Gen. Noye to the Privy Council. Report upon the complaint of Capt. Kirke against Capt. Man and Mr. Thompson for trading about Canada. Proposes as a final end to those controversies that Captain Man should pay 200l. and M. Thompson 400 marks, but "without expecting any of their assents."*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 155

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 64-66

- Nov. ? 69. Petition of Edward Winslow, agent for the planters in New England, to [the Privy Council]. Confesses that he had spoken by way of exhortation to the people in America, and had performed the marriage ceremony there, the inhabitants having been seven or eight years without a minister, but that had he not done so "we might have lost the life and face of Christianity." Reasons for the colonists leaving England, "disliking many things in practice here in respect of Church ceremony," and choosing rather to leave the country than be accounted troublers of it. Replies to objections that they are Brownists, factious Puritans, and schismatics. Describes the fruitfulness of the country of New England, their contentions with the French and Dutch, and the valuable supplies they can export to England, if the King will continue to them liberty of conscience, afford facilities for new settlers, and grant them a free commission for displanting the French and Dutch. Refers to consideration the characters of their adversaries, Morton, twice sent to England as a delinquent, Sir Christopher Gardiner, a Jesuit, and one Dixie Bull, a pirate. Prays that a country so hopeful may not be ruined, nor allowed to suffer by reason of his imprisonment.
- 1632

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 157-158

C.O. 1, vol. 6, pp. 67-68

- April 28. 74. The Privy Council to Capt. John Pennington. Warrant to require all commanders of ships coming from any of the English plantations to give bond to bring their vessels and lading, without breaking bulk, into the port of London, or some other port of the kingdom, there to enter and unlade their goods. [*The date has been altered from 18 February 1632-3.*]
- Whitehall. 1633

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 165-166

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 74-75

Jan. 22. 1. Sir David Kirke, Will. Berkeley, and John Kirke, to Sec.
London. Coke Jas. Kirke having had conference with the English Ambas-
1635 sador, concerning restitution from the French for wrongs committed
in Canada, a letter from the King to the Ambassador is requested, to
prosecute their just demand, and in case of denial, letters of marque
to right themselves. If Sec. Coke thinks they should not have the
King's letters, it is desired that he will write on their behalf. Are
resolved to send away the bearer, so as not to lose the opportunity
of restitution before the French ships sail for Canada next month.
[On $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. Lord Amb. Scudamore writes from Paris that a peti-
tion against De Caen for the Canada business had been delivered
to the Council of State, who will report upon it at their first sitting.
See Corresp. FRANCE.]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 219

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 76-77

Jan.? 2. Memorandum of a proposed instrument to be signed by the
1636 King for the Canada merchants. The grant of 11 May 1633 to be
first recited. Then to be added that, restitution having been de-
manded in France for wrongs done to British subjects, and answer
returned that the Kings should not fall out for that cause, "let them
right themselves and the strongest carry it," the King has thought
fit to give power to his subjects for three years, "to surprise and
take, &c., &c., to eject, &c., and after such taking to enjoy and
possess, &c." The grant to pass no further than the Privy Signet,
that it may not be so publicly known. [*Draft, endorsed by Sec.
Coke, "Canada merchants."*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 219

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 78-79

Jan.? 3. Relation by the Canada merchants concerning an agreement
1636 made with Sir Kenelm Digby and company, by virtue of their
patent for sole trade to Canada, for a voyage to those parts. That
Digby and his company have reserved to themselves 200 wt. of
beavers, of the value of 200*l.*, which were taken from Beverton's
[Brewerton?] widow, who was master of the ship [see ante, p. 128,
No. 4], and killed on the voyage, and are kept from the Canada
merchants. [*This document appears to have been annexed to the
preceding, and is similarly endorsed.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 219

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 80-81

- [April 21.] 10. Petition of Edward Cason and other merchants of London, 1636
adventurers for increase of trade in the West Indies, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Have designs for a full discovery of that part of the continent between Virginia and Canada, to fish amongst the French, "to make Corr fish upon the grand bank not yet fished by any English," and obtain from the eastward of New England sea horse teeth, a merchant's commodity not yet looked after. Have supplied a good ship with 16 pieces of ordnance, and entrusted the command to Richard French. Pray for a commission to take pirates and sea rovers who haunt those fishings, and for letters of favour to the Governors of the West Indian plantations, to further their discoveries or fishings in those parts. *On the margin Nicholas has written* "a commission to take pirates to be granted to Capt. French."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 232-233

C.O. 1, vol. 9, p. 82

- [June 2.] 13. Petition of Anthony Hooper, Daniel Farvacks, Isaac Legaye, 1636
and others, merchants of London, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Have freighted the Mary and John of London, to go to Newfoundland, there to take in fish to the value of 2,000*l.*; but are not able to proceed in the voyage by reason of the press. Pray that they may be freed from the King's press, or it will be their utter ruin. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 236

C.O. 1, vol. 9, p. 83

- 1636 13. i. *List of names of the men belonging to the Mary and John of London, Robt. Swyer, master. Endorsed by Nicholas, "Rec. 1636, June 2."*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 236

C.O. 1, vol. 9, p. 84

- 1636? 14. Petition of Thos. Williams, master of the Martha and Francis of London, to the Admiralty. Has agreed with divers merchants to go to Newfoundland for fish, and engaged to carry 35 persons thither; but some have been prest, which tends to his utter undoing. Prays that the 27 men, whose names are annexed, with three more, may be permitted to go the voyage. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 236

C.O. 1, vol. 9, p. 86

July 28. 19. A "Passage in a letter [from Henry Vane, jun. ?] to Mr. Comptroller [Sir Henry Vane] about the estate of New England." The present face of things very tumultuous. The French continually encroach and arm the natives for civil war, who kill and steal when they can. A report that the patent is damned, which has caused great discouragement to the plantation. Danger of it being reduced from a flourishing to a desolate state. *Endorsed by Laud as above, and [as received ?] 3 Oct. 1636.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 236

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 87-88

Feb. 23. 41. Report of the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Trinity House, House to the Privy Council. Have called before them certain merchant traders of Newfoundland, who object to the propositions for convoy and security of their voyages, and much desire to state their reasons to the Privy Council. Are informed that those who attempted to settle there never thrived, as Lord Baltimore, Capt. Mason, [John] Guy, of Bristol, and other men, ingenious, and of excellent parts. The country yields no timber. The Turks have not visited those coasts for six or eight years. Special orders were granted three or four years ago [*see p. 174. No. 1.*] against robberies and such like; and the western men acknowledge that there are no grievances.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 246

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 89-92

Feb. 43. Memorial of [Cecil] Lord Baltimore, "touching his right to part of Newfoundland." His father, Sir Geo. Calvert, late Lord Baltimore, having purchased a good part of Newfoundland, obtained a grant from King James [*see p. 42, No. 23*], and sent over divers colonies of the King's subjects to plant; where he built houses, erected forts, and placed Governors, as Capt. Winne, Capt. Mason, and Sir Art. Aston. His father afterwards resided there with his family; employed his ships against the French, who then infested the place, and chased them from that coast. Has disbursed more than 20,000*l.*, but was compelled about six years past, through the severity of the weather, to remove, leaving a Governor with the colony, who remained until the death of the memorialist's father. It is reported that some persons of quality have a design to demand customs upon all fish taken or sold in Newfoundland, which must needs trench upon his right. Desires that nothing may be done to his prejudice before his counsel is heard, and satisfaction given. If really for the King's service, will lay his rights at His Majesty's feet, confident that his great charges will be taken into consideration.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 246-250

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 94-125

Nov. 13. 76. Grant to James Marquis of Hamilton, Philip Earl of Pem-
Westminster. broke, Henry Earl of Holland, and Sir David Kirke, of the Province
of Newfoundland, bordering upon the continent of America between
1637 46 and 53 degs. North lat. Geo., the late Lord Baltimore, having
left the plantation in no sort provided for, Cecil, his heir, having
also deserted it, as have done several others who had grants of
parcels of land, "leaving divers of our poor subjects in the said
province living without government," this grant was made at the
humble petition of the above. [*Copy.*]

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 260

C.O. 1, vol. 9, pp. 126-127

Feb. 17. 83. Warrant for the Exchange of Southampton, Geo. Tytoe,
Whitehall. master, manned with 32 men, named, to proceed on a fishing voyage to
1637 Newfoundland; any of her men imprest to be forthwith discharged.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 263

C.O. 1, vol. 9, p. 128

March 27. 92. Wil. Hapgood to Wil Watkins. Entreats him to procure
1638 with all convenient expedition, a protection for the master and
company of the Charity, of Southampton, ready for a fishing
voyage to Newfoundland; 20 persons are named.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 267

C.O. 1, vol. 10, pp. 132-146

Sept. 29. 38. "Reply to the answer to the description of Newfoundland."
 Ferryland. The last design presented to the King by the present Lords Proprietors of Newfoundland for plantation, fortification, trade of fishing, and imposition of strangers, having been strongly opposed by the merchants of the West of England, a brief description of that country and the commodities which might accrue to adventurers was delivered to Philip Earl of Pembroke, 25 Jan. 1639. On 7th Feb. answer was returned in confutation of the pretended commodities. This paper is the reply divided into eight separate heads: fishing, buying and making of salt, making of pot-ashes, brewing and baking, iron-works, impositions upon strangers, and trade. "Against our hopes of trade" is an account of the barbarous slaughter of Frenchmen by the Indians, who, clothing themselves in the apparel of the slain, surprised and killed 21 more on the next day. About 20 years since Alderman Guy, of Bristol, who remained with his family two years in Newfoundland, especially aimed at a trade with the Indians. Curious description of the success of Capt. Whittington, employed by Guy for that purpose. Reasons why the Indians, every fishing season, do all the mischief they can amongst the fishermen. The writer is not without hopes that they may be brought by fair entreaty, to trade again, which may be very profitable, and their Lordships are strongly encouraged to proceed in the course begun, because of the weakness of the reasons against it. *Endorsed by Archbishop Laud*, "Rec. Feb. 9, 1640."

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C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 303

C.O. 1, vol. 10, pp. 147-148

1640.

Jan. 10.
 Exeter.

46. Justices of the Peace of Exeter to the Privy Council. Several petitions have been received from merchants, fishermen, and others, complaining of injuries in Newfoundland, by Sir David Kirke and his company, planters there. The cook-rooms and stages have been destroyed, and the principal places for fishing disposed of to aliens. Taverns, which are expressly forbidden by the Privy Council, have been set up by Kirke, whereby the fishermen waste their estates and grow disorderly. It is requested that some timely course may be taken for prevention of such abuses. Signed by the Bishop of Exeter and fifteen others.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 306

C.O. 1, vol. 10, pp. 149-150

Sept. 12. 77. Sir David Kirke to the Privy Council. Their letters of the
Ferryland. 11th March last have been received, with many complaints of the
west country owners and fishermen against him. Protests that all
1640 the allegations are false. Stages and cook-rooms have been pulled
down by the fishermen themselves, insomuch that the masters com-
plained to him of those outrages. Has sent warrants to all planters
and fishermen to see the clauses in the 9th of His Majesty's reign
duly kept. Hopes by good proofs, to clear himself from causeless
clamours against him. Whoever would interrupt the fishing of
Newfoundland is worthy the name of a traitor.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 315

C.O. 1, vol. 10, p. 151

1640? 78. Names of ports and places in the West of England and else-
where that use the fishing trade of Newfoundland.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 315

C.O. 1, vol. 10, pp. 152-153

1640? 79. Rich. Breton to [Sec. Windebank]. The share of each ad-
venture to Newfoundland being divided equally between the owners
of the ship, the victuallers, and the ship's company, the quantity of
fish taken on each voyage may easily be ascertained. Proposals for
collecting what impost it may be thought good to lay upon that
commodity. *Endorsed by Sec. Windebank*, "Britton: fishing New-
foundland."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 315

C.O. 1, vol. 10, p. 154

1640? 80. Mem. concerning "the bill" to be preferred by the west
country men about the Newfoundland fishery. Advantage to British
navigation, if the Dutch were prohibited from buying fish there.
Aliens should pay the same duties that are paid in England; a
course for levying them may easily be directed. *Endorsed by Sec.
Windebank*, "Newfoundland fishing."

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 315

C.O. 1, vol. 12, p. 159

- [1654.] 19. Petition of Lewis, John, and James Kirke, interested in the business of Canada, to Oliver Lord Protector. That some course may be taken with the French Ambassador, Mons. de Neufville, before any new treaty is concluded, for payment of 48,383*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, for which France, and especially the associates of New France, are in all equity answerable to the petitioners. *Annexed,*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 415

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 160-164

- 1654 19. i. *Memorial of the petitioners' demands for losses sustained by the French at Canada.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 415

C.O. 1, vol. 12, p. 165

- April 24. 20. Petition of Walter Sikes, Capt. Wm. Pyle, and John Treworgie, to the Lord Protector. In 1652 they were commissioned by the Council of State to manage and order affairs in Newfoundland, and secure the estate of Sir David Kirke there. But Sir David being deceased, James, his brother, has arrested them in actions for 1,100*l.*, pretending the estate in Newfoundland to be his. Pray that the business may be determined, all proceedings at law stayed, and themselves in no way damnified for doing the Commonwealth service. *Annexed,*
- 1654

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 415-416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, p. 166

20. i. *Commission of the Council of State to John Littlebury, John Treworgie, Walter Sikes, Capt. Thos. Thoroughgood, Capt. Thos. Jones, and Capt. Wm. Haddock, or any two of them. To take into their possession for the use of the Commonwealth, all arms, ammunition, houses, boats, and other fishing appurtenances in Newfoundland, Sir David Kirke having been ordered to repair to the Council. With power to collect the imposition of fish due from strangers. Whitehall, 1651, April 8.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, p. 167

20. II. *State of the case between Jas. Kirke and John Treworgie, Walter Sikes, and Wm. Pyle. The defendants request that they may have a new trial without paying any costs, and indemnity granted them upon report of their business.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, see 20 II (NOT COPIED)

20. III. *Copy of the preceding.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 168-170

20. IV. *Further reasons and desires of the Commissioners for Newfoundland.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 173-174

20. V. *Report upon the petitions of Treworgie, Sikes, and Pyle. Account of the actions brought against them and the verdicts for damages by default, they being all at sea.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 416

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 175-176

- April? 21. Petition of John Treworgie, one of the Commissioners for
1654 seizing the ammunition and other appurtenances belonging to the
Adventurers and fishing in Newfoundland, to the Lord Protector.
In pursuance of his commission, he seized what was in the actual pos-
session of Sir David Kirke for the use of the Commonwealth, which,
by an order of Council of June last, was re-delivered to Sir David's
lady; but Jas. Kirke, plotting with Charles Hill, knowing the
petitioner has a second commission, has had him arrested upon an
action for 600*l.*, and kept him close prisoner as a malefactor, think-
ing by a trick to gain money for his liberty. Prays that Kirke,
Hill, and the bailiffs may be ordered to show cause why the
petitioner should not proceed in his commission without interruption
or arrest, and that he may be secured against them.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 416-417

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 177-178

- Dec. 5. 55. Petition of Anne Maxfeild to the Lord Protector and Council.
1655 Her son, Robert Street, merchant, was employed in 1652 as a Com-
missioner for Newfoundland; his sudden departure prevented the
settlement of his salary, which he expected would be 250*l.* a year,
besides 61*l.* disbursed for charges, but he has not received any
satisfaction. Prays that a bond of Capt. Henry Langham for 50*l.*,
taken up by her son for the service of the State, may be speedily
paid, as well as the money due to Street. *Endorsed*, "D^d. by
the Lord President 5 Dec. 1655. Read and referred 26 Dec. Ord.
13 Feb. 1656." *Annexed*,

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 433

C.O. 1, vol. 12, pp. 179-181

- 1655 55. i. *Report of Committee for Scotch and Irish Affairs. Upon
petition of Walter Sikes and Robert Street of 11 May
1653, concerning their employment as Commissioners
in Newfoundland. Find no exception against Street,
and think fit that his case be presented to the Council to
make him an allowance for his disbursements and salary.
1653, June 8. [Certified copy, 23 Nov. 1655.]*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 433

C.O. 1, vol. 13, pp. 188-196

- Aug. 9. 11. Patent containing a grant to Sir Chas. St. Stephen, Lord
Westminster. Delatour, Thos. Temple, and Wil. Crowne of the country and territories called Laccady [Acadia], and Nova Scotia, with reservation of powers and privileges as in the articles of agreement. [See ante, p. 444, No. 4.]

1656

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 447-448

C.O. 1, vol. 13, pp. 197-198

- 1658? 55. "An expedient concerning differences between Col. Temple and Mons. Laborne as to Nova Scotia." Acts of hostility having been committed between some of the French and English nations, it is proposed, for prevention of all future differences until settled by treaty, that Col. Temple shall retain under his command all the forts now in his possession, viz., Pentecost, St. John, Port Royal, and Le Have; the French now residing there to be suffered to remain, upon duly submitting themselves to the English Government. French trade with the Indians to be in no wise permitted.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 470

C.O. 1, vol. 13, pp. 200-202

- Dec. 27. 60. Instructions of Col. Temple, Lieut. to the Lord Protector "in Acadia or Nova Scotia," to Capt. Thomas Breedon. To deliver Temple's letters to Lord Fienes and Company, and inform them fully of the state of affairs in Nova Scotia. To give an account of his debts, amounting to 4,660*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and of his stock at St. John's Fort, Port Royal, and Boston, worth 2,724*l.* 3*s.*; of the charges necessary to carry on the trade, and the produce that may be made of a good stock prudently managed; of his willingness to be incorporated with them in a Company, upon certain propositions, either of which he will agree to. To fit out the Sparrow pink, given to him by Cromwell, with all expedition, with goods suitable for his affairs in Nova Scotia. Powers to conclude with the Company on his behalf.

1658

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 471-472

C.O. 1, vol. 13, p. 203

- Nov. 22. 76. Certificate of John Reynolds, Assay Master of the Mint, concerning copper sent from Nova Scotia, by Col. Temple. Wonderful that a copper mine should be found so rich, tough, and maleable, and so pure at first melting. "I never heard the like."

1659

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 478

C.O. 1, vol. 14, pp. 7-8

1660? 8. Petition of Sir Lewis Kirke on behalf of himself and the sons of Sir David Kirke, deceased, late Governor of Newfoundland, to the King. Certain duties in Newfoundland were by patent granted to Sir David Kirke and others, which on account of the late wars, have not been effectually prosecuted. Pray that the ships sent for protection of the fishing trade may give assistance to George, David, and Philip Kirke, now resident at Newfoundland for reinforcing the Government and receiving those duties.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 481

C.O. 1, vol. 14, pp. 8-10

[June.] 9. Petition of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, to the King. Recites King 1660 James's patent of Newfoundland to his father; where he began a plantation, built a fair house in which he resided, and expended above 30,000*l.* After his decease the petitioner deputed Capt. William Hill, Governor. In 1638 [*? see patent 13 Nov. 1637, ante p. 260, No. 76.*] Sir David Kirke surreptitiously obtained a patent, went over the following year, and dispossessed the petitioner of all his rights there. In 1655 Kirke made over part of his patent to John Claypole (son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell), Col. Rich, Col. Goffe, and others, and Sir Lewis Kirke and others are endeavouring to get a confirmation of that patent. Prays that no grant may be passed to his prejudice, and that he may be restored to his rights according to his patent. *Underwritten* is a reference to the Lord Chief Baron and Solicitor General to examine the several parties interested and certify what is fit to be done. [17 June 1660. *Draft of this reference corrected by Sec. Nicholas is dated 14 June 1660.*] *Annexed.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 481

C.O. 1, vol. 14, p. 11

1660 9. i. *Report of Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Sir Hencage Finch to the King. Have heard Lord Baltimore, Sir Lewis Kirke, and his brother John Kirke, and conceive the patent granted to Sir Geo. Calvert to be good and still in force. The Kirkes having for years lived and planted there, and their charges in improvement being unknown, are not able to certify what is fit to be done in reference to that plantation. 1661, Feb. 28.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, pp. 481-482

C.O. 1, vol. 14, (Not copied, see 10 II)

9. ii. *The King's warrant to Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and others. Requiring them to give up possession of any houses or land in the province of Avalon belonging to Lord Baltimore by virtue of the patent granted to his father.*

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 482

10 II. C.O. 1, vol. 14, pp. 12-14 (For description, see 9 II)

C.O. 1, vol. 14, p. 15

Oct. 18. 49. Warrant to the Attorney General to prepare a commission for Whitehall. Thomas Elliott, one the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, to be Governor of Nova Scotia for 31 years, with power to appoint a Deputy, and similar powers and privileges as were granted to Lord Stirling, or any other person.

C.S.P., 1574-1660, p. 490

C.O. 1, vol. 15, pp. 18-24

- Jan. 26. 7. Warrant for regulating the Newfoundland fishery, with additional powers. These regulations are the same as those which were proposed by Attorney Gen. Noye, and approved by an Order of the Court of Star Chamber, 24th Jan. 1634 [see *Col. Papers, Vol. VIII., No. 1.*], with this addition. No master or owner to transport any persons to Newfoundland that are not of his ship's company. 4 pp. [Col. Ent. Bk., Vol. LXV., pp. 33-36.]
- Westminster. 1660
ITEM 3

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 3

C.O. 1, vol. 15, pp. 25-26

- 1661? 62. Petition of Cecil Lord Baltimore to the King. Recites his former petition, and the proceedings thereon [see *Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 9, calendared in Vol. I., pp. 481-2*], with his Majesty's order (of 20th March 1660/1) to restore petitioner to his possession and rights in Newfoundland, but that he hath yet no satisfaction for the great damage done him by Sir David Kirke and others in dispossessing petitioner of his house, goods, and rights in the province of Avalon, and keeping him out of possession many years, to his prejudice of above 20,000*l.* sterling, for which damages petitioner sued said Sir David Kirke at his first return thence into England about ten years since, and laid him in prison, where he died before making any satisfaction to petitioner. That nevertheless Sir Lewis Kirke claims satisfaction for the charges wrongfully bestowed by his brother upon said province to petitioner's prejudice. Prays that persons may be appointed to examine petitioner's claim for damages and some order be given for his satisfaction. With reference, supposed to belong to this petition, to Sir Heneage Finch, Sir James Ware, and Sir Maurice Eustace, for their examination and report. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 38.]
- ITEM 38

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 21

C.O. 1, vol. 15, p. 27

- June. 114. Another copy of the above signed R[ichard] B[lathwayt]. With a memorandum, That by an agreement between Sir Thos. Temple and Wm. Crowne, dated 12th September 1657, it is provided that Crowne shall possess all lands westward from the mouth of the River Dumache *alias* Machias for 100 leagues into the country, to Muscentus on the confines of New England, and into the sea 30 leagues with all islands, and particularly the Port of Pentagouet or Penobscot, and the sole trade with the natives. That Temple shall have the sole trade on the River Dumache for the 100 leagues mentioned, provided Crowne pay at the due terms five moose and five beaver skins, as part of the honorarium due to Cromwell and heirs, and the 20th part of all furs and fruits to Sir Charles. Signed Stephen La Tour. "Memorandum. The interest of Maj. Edward Gibbons." Indorsed, The case of Elliot, La Tour, Crowne, and Temple, abt. Nova Scotia. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 67.]
- 1667
ITEM 67

C.S.P., 1661-1668, pp. 40-41

C.O. 1, vol. 15, pp. 28-30

- Dec. 4. 189. Commission to Capt. Thomas Breedon to be Governor of the countries and territories called Acadie, and of that part of the country called Nova Scotia, with power to appoint a deputy and to commissionate officers by sea and land, both military and civil; no persons to trade with the natives without his license, and in case of opposition he is authorised to raise forces in New England or in any other parts of America, and to kill, sink, or burn vessels, and in case of the seizure of any vessels or goods to convert them to his own use without rendering any account for the same. See No. 248. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 92.]
- Whitehall.
ITEM 92

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 61

C.O. 1, vol. 16, pp. 34-38

- Nov. ? 385. Report of the Judge of the Admiralty to the King concerning the John of Dublin. Upon petition of Wm. Rayner, brother to John Rayner, Deputy-Governor of "Abyland" (Avalon), in
1662
ITEM 112 Newfoundland, setting forth that a Dutch ship which had taken in fish without showing any certificate was seized and brought to England. Forbears any further proceedings until the King's further orders. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council 14th Nov. 1662." 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 112.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 114

C.O. 1, vol. 16, p. 39

- Nov. 12. 386. Petition of John Rayner, Deputy-Governor under Lord
1662 Baltimore in Newfoundland, to the King. In July last petitioner seized a Dutch built ship, pretended to be called the John of
ITEM 113 Topsham, for trading contrary to the late Act of Parliament, which ship was sent to England to be proceeded against, but putting into Dartmouth, was arrested in the name of John Borr, of Dublin. Understands that the Judge of the Admiralty has made a report thereon. Prays that his Majesty will hear his counsel in that court before any order is made upon said report. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council 12th Nov. 1662." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 113.*]

C.S.P., 1661-1668, p. 114