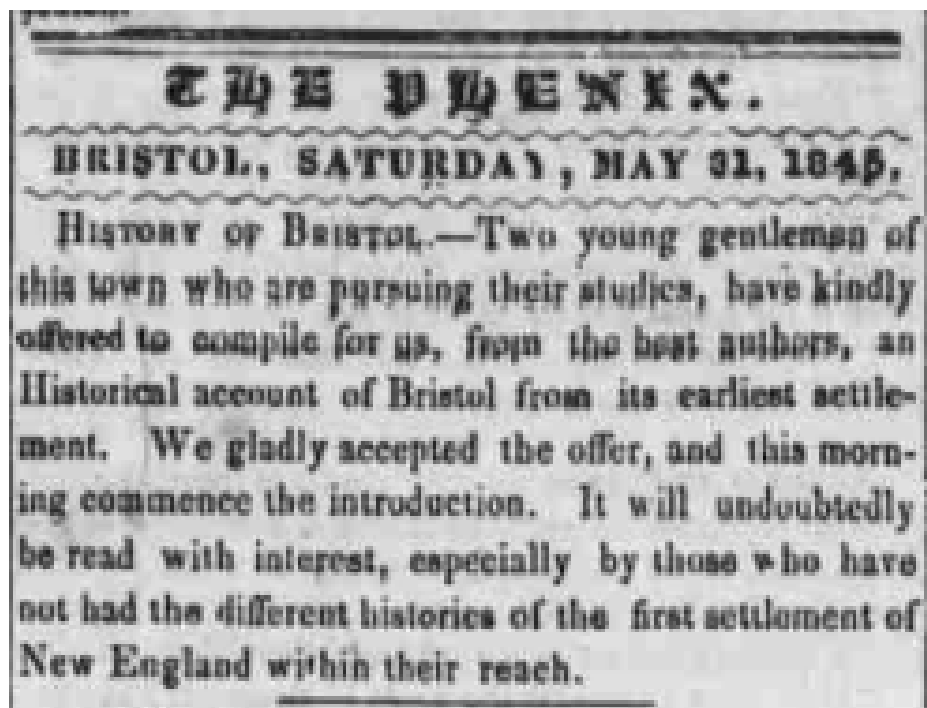


Annals of Bristol
Compiled for the Phenix
May 31, 1845 - October 25, 1845

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THE PHENIX

BRISTOL, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1845,

History of Bristol – Two young gentlemen of this town who are pursuing their studies, have kindly offered to compile for us, from the best authors, an Historical account of Bristol from its earliest settlement. We gladly accepted the offer, and this morning commence the introduction. It will undoubtedly be read with interest, especially by those who have not had the different histories of the first settlement of New England within their reach.

ANNALS OF BRISTOL

Compiled for the Phenix

In the spring of 1007, Thorfinn, or Karlsefne, a distinguished Northman, sailed from Greenland with three ships and one hundred and sixty men, on a voyage of discovery to the South. They touched at Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and passed Cape Cod, which they named Kialarnes, (from *kivlr*, a keel, and *nes*, a cape.) It was so named probably from its resemblance to the keel of a ship. They then sailed to Martha's Vinyard, where they separated, one party going north and the other south-west. Karlsefne, with 131 men, sailed south, and came to a place where the river falls into the sea from a lake. "Opposite to the mouth of the river, were large islands. They steered into the lake, and called the place Hop, (i.e. Hope.)"

"The word Hop, in Icelandic, may either denote a small recess, or bay, formed by a river from the interior, falling into an inlet from the sea, or the land bordering on such a bay."
—*America discovered in the 10th century.*

The river spoken of, is the east passage, between the island of Rhode Island and Little Compton. The lake was Mount Hope Bay. They were so pleased with the appearance of the country, that they built dwelling houses and spent the winter here. "It was at this Hop that Leifsbooths was situate; it was above it, and therefore most probably on the beautiful elevation called afterwards by the Indians, *Mont Haup* that Thorfinn Karlsefne erected his dwelling houses. After having been absent about three years, they returned to Greenland. These were probably the first Europeans that ever entered Narragansett bay. The only trace which has been left by the Northmen of their wintering in Bristol, is a rock, situated near the Narrows. This rock is said to have been covered with characters in an unknown tongue, but was unfortunately destroyed by a heedless hand. This circumstance can never cease to be regretted.

In 1620, when the English landed at Plymouth, the tract of land situated between Massachusetts and Narragansett bays, together with Cape Cod and all the islands on the coast, was owned by the Wampanoags, then one of the most powerful tribes in New England,

“Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, resided at a place called Pokanoket, or Pawkunnawket, by the Indians, which place is now included in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island.”

“This eminence was known to the Narragansetts by the name *Pokanoket*, which signified in their language, the wood or land on the other side of the water, and to the Wampanoags by the name *Sowwams*.” – *Drake's Book of the Indians*.

It was soon called *Mount Hope* by the English, but from what cause is not known. Some have supposed that Mount Hope is a corruption of *Mon-top*; but *Drake* observes that he has not been able to discover any Indian word or words from which it can be derived, Dr. *Stiles*, in his second edition of *Church's History of Philip's War*, spells it Mont-haup.

In the notes to Yamoyden, is the following: – “Mount Hope appears to have been called by the Indians *Mont Haup*, or *Montaup*; and has been thence easily corrupted into its present name.”

Mr. Alden in his collection of epitaphs says: “According to the authentic tradition, however, *Mon Top* was the genuine aboriginal name of this celebrated eminence. To this there was, no doubt, an appropriate meaning; but it cannot, at present, be easily ascertained.”

“A few days previous to the arrival of the English, which was in 1620, there had been a terrible pestilence among the Eastern Indians, which had extended as far west as Narragansett Bay, and included the Wampanoags in its ravages. The pestilence was accompanied or preceded by a comet, which the Indians superstitiously considered as the cause of the pestilence. The Narragansetts being entirely free from its ravages, their comparative strength was thus increased, and they were able to subjugate many of their neighboring tribes who were so much reduced in numbers as to be unable to resist.” – *Vol. 3, Collections R.I. Hist. Society*.

“The Narragansett tribe occupied the whole of the present county of Washington, excepting the country between Pawcutuck river and Wekapaug; the possession of which appears to have been a frequent subject of contention between them and their western neighbors the Pequots.

The Narragansetts, however, appear to have taken final and quiet possession of this disputed tract, after the destruction of the Pequots in 1637. Their possessions also extended some

way into Kent county. North of the Narragansetts, were the Cowesits, occupying the easterly part of Kent county; the Shawomet or Warwick tribe, and the Nipmucks in the north west part of the State. These tribes were tributary to the Narragansetts, but took advantage of the arrival of the English, to shake off their dependence.

Massasoit and his Wampanoags had also at this time been reduced, but on the arrival of the English, he availed himself of their assistance to regain his independence. He acknowledged Roger Williams that he had been subjected to the Narragansetts, but said that it had been on account of the Plague, and that he had never been reduced in war."

The first Englishman known to have visited Massasoit, was Captain Thomas Dermer. This was in 1619. The following account is from the Book of the Indians: – "He sailed for Monhigon, thence in that month, (May,) for Virginia, in an open pinnace; consequently was obliged to keep close in shore. He found places which had been inhabited, but at that time contained no people; and further onward nearly all were dead, of a great sickness, which was then prevailing, but had nearly abated. When he came to Plimouth all were dead. From thence he travelled a day's journey into the country westward to Namasket, now Middleborough. From this place he sent a messenger to visit Massasoit. In this expedition he redeemed two Frenchmen from Massasoit's people, who had been cast away on the coast three years before."

The following is an extract from a letter of Captain Dermer's, written to Samuel Purchase, and dated December 27, 1619.

"When I arrived at my savage's (Squanto) native country, finding all dead, I travelled alongst a day's journey, to a place called Nummastaquyt, where, finding inhabitants, I dispatched a messenger, a day's journey father west, to Pocanokit, which bordereth on the sea; whence came to see me two kings, attended with a guard of 50 armed men, who being well satisfied with that my savage and I discoursed unto them, (being desirous of novelty,) gave me content in whatsoever I demanded; where I found that former relations were true."

The two kings mentioned, were probably Massasoit and his brother Quadequina. Captain Dermer in another letter says that the savages would have killed him at Namasket, had not Squanto entreated hard for him. Squanto was one of the five natives who was carried from the coast of New England in 1605, by Captain George Waymouth, who had been sent out to discover a north-west passage. He lived at Tatuxet, or Plymouth, and was said to have been the only person who escaped the great plague. He died in December, 1622.

In the summer after the landing at Plymouth, in June or July, 1621, Massasoit was visited by several of the English, among whom was Mr. Edward Winslow, and Mr. Stephen Hopkins, with Squanto as their interpreter. Their object was to find out his place of residence in case they

should need his assistance. They carried with them, as presents, a trooper's red coat, with lace upon it, and a copper chain. When they arrived at Pocanoket, Massasoit was absent, but was immediately sent for. Upon his arrival the English fired a salute, with which he was much pleased. He welcomed them kindly, and was much gratified with the presents they had brought him. They spent the night at his wigwam. His arrangements for their reception do not appear to have been very extensive, if the following relation be true: "He laid us on the bed with himself and wife, they at one end and we at the other. Two more of his men for want of room, pressed hard by and upon us; so that we were worse weary of our lodging than our journey."

In 1623, Massasoit being dangerously sick, dispatched a messenger to Plymouth for assistance. The governor, desiring to render him aid if possible, again sent Mr. Winslow, with some medicines, and Hobomok as interpreter. Massasoit, though dangerously sick, recovered, and was ever after grateful for their kindness. Mr. Winslow says, Massasoit carried him from house to house, requesting him to cure the sick. It is evident from this that there was an Indian village located somewhere in Pocanoket, probably near Mount Hope.

There is a tradition that when the English settled Bristol, in 1680, a well was found, which no one had ever heard of before. It has been supposed that there was a trading just here for the Indians. That this supposition was correct there can be no doubt, for in 1632, a difference arose between the Wampanoags and Narragansetts, and the latter attacked the English house at Poconoket intending to take Massasoit, but they retired immediately to fight the Pequots, with whom they were at war. It is probable that this house stood until King Philip's war in 1675. Upon the breaking out of the war, the English traders fled to Plymouth, and Philip destroyed it.
—Collections R.I. Hist. Society

"By a deed bearing the date 9 March, 1653, Ousamequin, or Massasoit and Wamsitte his soon, afterwards called Alexander, sold to the English of Plymouth, 'all those several parcels of land lying on the southeasterly side of Sinkunke, alias Rehoboth, bounded by a little brook of water called Moskitcash westerly, and soe running by a dead swamp eastward, and soe by marked trees as Ousamequin and Wamsitto directed, unto a great river, and all the meadow about the sides of both, and about the neck called Chackacust, also Papasquash neck, also the meadow from the bay to Keocomewett,' &c, For this the consideration was £35 sterling.

By a writing bearing date "this twenty-one of September, 1657," Ousamequin says, "I Vssamequen do by these presents ratify and allow the sale of a certain island called Chesewanoke, or Hogg Island, which my son Wamsitta sold to Richard Smith, of Portsmouth, in R.I., with my consent, which deed, sale or bargain made 7th February, in the year 1653, I do ratify, own and confirm"

Massasoit died about 1660, and was succeeded by his son Wamsitta, or Alexander. The original name of this prince was Mooanam. In 1641 he was first called Wamsutta, and afterwards by the English, Alexander.

In 1662, Alexander being suspected by the English, of being engaged in a conspiracy against them, in concert with the Narragansetts, was captured suddenly by Major Winslow, and carried to Marshfield, where he fell sick, and soon after on his return home, expired. This affair caused much excitement, and was one cause of the deep seated animosity of Philip towards the English. That Prince now succeeded his brother Alexander as Sachem of the Wampanoags,

(to be continued.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845

ANNALS OF BRISTOL

Compiled for the Phenix

“In regard to the native or Indian name of Philip, it seems a mistake has always prevailed, in printed accounts. Pometacom gives as near its Indian sound as can be approached by our letters. The first syllable was dropped in familiar discourse, and hence, in a short time, no one inquired but what it had always been so; in nearly every original deed executed by him, which we have seen, and they are many, his name so appears. It is true that, in those different years, it is spelt with some little variation, all which, however, convey very nearly the same sound. The variations are Pumatacom, Pamotacom, Pometacome, Pometacom; the last of which prevails in the records.” —*Drakes' Book of the Indians*.

Before the war of 1675, Philip sold his land as fast as he could find purchasers. A deed dated 23d June, 1664, commences thus: “I, Pumetacom, alias Philip, chief Sachem of Mount Hope, Consumpsit, and all territories thereunto belonging.” The following letter is inserted as a literary curiosity. It was written when Philip was strongly opposed to selling his lands, and the English were endeavoring to get him to the court at Plymouth; when they thought they could succeed better than if they bargained with him and his own country.

To the much honored Governor, Mr. Thomas Prince, dwelling at Plimouth:

King Philip desires to let you understand that he could not come to the court, Joe Tom, his interpreter, has a pain in his back, that he could not travel so far, and Philip's sister is very sick. Philip would intreat that favor of you, and any of the magistrates, if any English or Engians speak about any land, he pray you give to them no answer at all. This last summer he

maid that promis with you that he would not sell no land in 7 years time, for that he would have no English trouble him before that time, he has not forgot that you promis him. He will come a sune as possible he can to speak with you, and so I rest,

your very loveing friend,
Philip, P
dwelling at mount hope neck.”

This letter was probably written by *John Sassamon*, a Wampanoag, who lived near Plymouth, and learned to read and write the English language. He became converted to Christianity, and translated part of the bible into the Indian tongue. He followed various pursuits, and was schoolmaster, preacher, interpreter, or clerk, as occasion required. He was murdered in 1674.

“A very short time before the war of 1675 commenced, the governor of Massachusetts sent an ambassador to Philip, to demand of him why he would make war upon the English, and requested him at the same time to enter into a treaty. The sachem made him this answer: –

“Your governor is but a subject of King Charles, of England. I shall not treat with a subject. I shall treat of peace only with the King, my brother. When he comes I am ready.”

In 1675, the war commenced. It is said that owing to the eagerness of his young warriors, Philip began the contest a year earlier than he intended to have done, and before his plans were completely formed. As there had been no considerable war for some time, a great number of young warriors from the neighboring tribes joined his standard, eager to perform such deeds as had been recounted to them by their sires. After various encounters, Philip was driven to Pocanoket, with but a remnant of his tribe, by the English under Benjamin Church. On the morning of Saturday, the 12th of August, 1676, Captain Golding was ordered by Church to rush into the swamp where Philip lay, and attack him. This he did; but he was seen and the alarm given. Philip just awakened from his sleep, started up, and without waiting to dress himself, fled. He ran directly upon a place where an Englishman, named Caleb Cook, and an Indian called Alderman, were stationed. The Englishman fired, but missed. The Indian, whose gun was loaded with two balls, then fired. One ball went directly through the Chieftain's heat, and the other about two inches from it. Philip fell upon his face in the mud. With Philip perished five of his most faithful followers. After killing as many as possible, Church called his men together, and informed them of Philip's death. Upon which the whole army gave three loud huzzas. Capt. Church ordered Philip's body to be pulled out of the mire and to the upland. So some of Captain Church's Indians took hold of him by his stockings, and some by his small breeches, being otherwise naked, and drew him through the mud into the upland; and a doleful great naked, dirty beast he looked like.

“Philip having one very remarkable hand, being much scarred occasioned by the splitting of a pistol in it formerly, Capt. Church gave the head and that hand to Alderman, the Indian who shot him, to show to such gentlemen as would bestow gratuities upon him; and accordingly he got many a penny by it.” –*Philip’s War*.

Church determined that Philip should be beheaded and quartered; therefore, calling his Indian executioner, he ordered him to do it. The head was sent to Plymouth and exposed there on a gibbet for twenty years. His body having been quartered was hung upon four trees. “And there left as a monument of shocking barbarity.”

It was usual to sell as slaves those Indians who were captured, but in the case of Philip’s son it was seriously agitated whether he ought not to be put to death. “The civil authority doubted, and consulted four of the most eminent ministers, three of whom decided that, that punishment ought to be inflicted. – He was not however so punished but was only sent to Bermuda and there sold for a slave.” –*Annals of Providence*.

At the close of the war, the lands of the conquered tribes, were vested by right of conquest to the colony of *New Plymouth*.

In the year 1680, the Governor and company of New Plymouth granted and sold all the part of the conquered lands called Mount Hope Neck, and since called by the name of Bristol, unto four proprietors, viz: John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton. “John Walley, a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and a member of the council, died at Boston, Jan. 11, 1712, aged 68. In the year 1690, he accompanied Sir Wm. Phipps, in his unsuccessful expedition against Canada, being intrusted with the command of the land forces. He was one of the principal founders of the town and church of Bristol. The high trusts reposed in him by his country, were discharged with ability and fidelity, and he exhibited an uncommon sweetness and candor of spirit and the various virtues of the christian. His journal of the expedition to Canada is preserved in Hutchinson.” – *Allen’s Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Of Oliver and Burton, little if anything is known “Nathaniel Byfield, Judge of the Vice Admiralty, and member of the council of Massachusetts, was the son of Richard Byfield, pastor of Long Ditton, in Sussex, England, who was one of the divines in the Westminster assembly. His mother was the sister of Bishop Juxton. He was born in the year 1653, and was the youngest of 21 children, sixteen of whom sometimes accompanied, at the same time, their pious father to the house of worship. He arrived at Boston in the year 1674. Being an eminent merchant, whose property was very considerable, soon after Philip’s war he was one of the four proprietors and principal settler of the town of Bristol, in Rhode Island. He lived in this place till the year 1724, when on account of his advanced age he returned to Boston, where he died June 6, 1733, aged 79. He possessed very considerable abilities, which fitted him for the stations which he occupied,

He held a variety of offices both civil and military. He was speaker of the House of Representatives; was for 38 years chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Bristol county, and two years for Suffolk county; was many years member of the council, and was Judge of the Vice Admiralty from the year 1703. His spirit was active and vigorous, his courage unshaken by any danger, and his constancy such as was not easily discouraged by any difficulties. He was well informed for the exercise of authority, his very looks inspiring respect. He possessed a happy elocution. He loved order, and in his family the nicest economy was visible. He was conspicuous for piety, having a liberal, catholic spirit, and loving all good men, however they differed from him in matters of small importance. For forty years he constantly devoted a certain portion of his estate to charitable purposes. In one year he was known to give away several hundreds of pounds. He had a steady and unshaken faith in the truths of the gospel; and he died in the lively hope of the mercy of God through the glorious Redeemer.” –Allen’s American Big Dict

(to be continued.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1845

ANNALS OF BRISTOL

Compiled for the Phenix

[Continued.]

These four gentlemen obtained from the General Court of Plymouth, a Grand Deed, of which the following is a copy:

GRAND DEED.

This Indenture, made the Fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini One Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty, and in the thirty second year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles over England &c, Between Josiah Winslow, Esq., Governor of his Ma'ties Collony of New Plymouth in New England, Thomas Hinckley, Esq., Deputy Governor, William Bradford, Esq., Treasurer, all of the aforesaid Collony, on the one part, and John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, all of Boston, in the Collony of Massachusetts in New England aforesaid, Merchants, on the other part—Witnesseth, that whereas the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, William Bradford, and James Cudworth, Esqs., were nominated, elected, and chosen by the Hon'ble. Gen'r'l. Court held at Plymouth (or any two of them) as a Committee to consider, treat about, and finally to determine the things respecting, or in any way relating to the lands sometime perteyning to the Indians, late inhabiting the Collony aforesaid by conquest, and also to sell, alienate, enfeoffe and confirm the same lands to such person or

persons, and for such sum and sums of money, and with such libertyes, privileges, benefits, and immunities as to them shall seem meet, as by the order of said Court more fully may appear, – Now Be It Known unto all men by these presents, that the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, and William Bradford, by virtue of power granted unto them as aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of Eleven Hundred pounds of our currant money of new England to them in hand at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, by the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, well and truly paid, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and themselves in behalf of the said Court, and their successors to be fully satisfied and contented, and thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof doe in the name and behalf of said Collony, acquitt, exonerate and discharge the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, their heyres, executors, administrators and assigns and each and every one of them by these presents have given, granted, bargained and sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed; and by these presents doe fully, freely, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, enfeoffe and confirm unto the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, and to their heyres and assigns forever, All that tract or parcel of Land situate lying and being within the aforesaid Collony of New Plymouth, commonly called and known by the name of Moun Hope Neck and Poppasquash Neck, with all the islands lying near or about the said Necks, not exceeding five acres and not already legally disposed of. And also all and singular the Land pastures, meadows, feeding, marshes, swamps, ways, casinents; creeks, coves, harbors, mynes, stones, beaches, flats, fishings, fowlings, woods, underwoods, trees, bushes, fences, profits, privileges, rights, commodities, hereditaments, emoluments and appurtenances whatsoever growing, standing, lying, arising or issuing forth, in, upon or out of the premises, or any part or parcel thereof, belonging or in any wise perteyning, excepting only and reserving the Lands already granted to the inhabitants of Swanzey, according to the lines already runn, at the north end or entrance of said Neck, and also the One Hundred acres of Land now belonging unto the family of Goram's, and the meadows formerly purchased of the Indians, and His Maj'ties' part of Royal mynes, together with all Deeds, writings, Court orders, evidences, grants and minum'ts whatsoever, touching or concerning the premises, or any part or parcell thereof. And the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, and Wm. Bradford for themselves, in the name and behalf of said Court and Freemen of said Collony and their Successors doe hereby covenant, promise and grant to and with the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton and their heyres and assigns, for ever in manner and forme following, (that is to say) that they the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, William Bradford, or some, or one of them shall and will within the time and space of twelve months, next after the date hereof, cause good and sufficient high ways to be layed out from all the adjacent towns unto the said Mount Hope Neck, within the said Collony for the Countrey's use. AND FURTHER, that the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver. Nathaniel Byfield and Stephen Burton, and all such other person or persons as shall inhabit the said Neck or Necks shall be free from all ordinary and common Country Rates, from, or by the said Collony, from the first day of April next ensuing the day of the date hereof, unto

the full end and time of Seven Years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be compleat and ended. AND also, that all the inhabitants of the said Mount Hope Neck, shall from time to time, and at all times, forever hereafter bee free and cleare from all customs, payments, excise, and impositions whatsoever, from, or by the said Collony, and authority by them there established for, upon, or by reason of any goods, wares or merchandize, whatsoever, that shall be imported, or exported to or from the said Necks, or any part thereof, or for entering, or clearing any shipp or shippes or other vessel or vessels whatsoever, for coming into, lying in, or going out of the Harbor or Harbors belonging to the said Neck, or to or from any person or persons inhabiting the said Neck. AND FURTHER, that the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, and their heyres and assigns forever, shall have, possess, and enjoy the whole and sole benefit, privilege and advantage of each and every y^el Ferryes that shall bee or bee made within the precincts of the said Necks for the passing and repassing to and from the said Necks, with whatsoever benefits they shall make of the aforementioned premises, or any part or parcel thereof. AND that the Inhabitants of the said Necks shall have liberty, and hereby have full and free liberty from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter send DEPUTIES to the General Court of the said Collony according to the number of Freemen, who shall have free libertyes to act there as the Deputies of other towns in the said Collony. AND also that the Inhabitants of the said Necks shall have, and hereby have liberty annually to choose from amongst themselves, COMMISSIONERS who shall be fully empowered to keep a Commissioner's Court on the said Neck, for the Tryall and determination of all actions and causes under ten pounds, which shall be brought unto said Court, (always allowing liberty of appeal unto the Court of New Plymouth aforesaid.) AND Further, that when there shall be settled upon the Neck of Mount Hope the full number of Sixty Families, that then that part of the Collony shall be a County. – And there shall be liberty granted unto them to keep a County Court on the said neck, and all actions arising within the same to be tryed there. And the Towne that shall be built on the said Neck shall be the County or Shyre town. And all meadows lying adjoining to the said Neck shall belong to that Township, saving the property thereof to the respective owners of the same. AND ALSO, that noe man's private interest of little or small vallue shall hinder the Publique good of the PLANTATION that shall be settled upon the said Neck, particularly for the setting up of MILLS, or making of MILL Ponds, or other publique concerns whatsoever, as the Court shall think fitt; the aforesaid purchasers of the said Neck, giving such satisfaction to the owners of the said Land, that shall be improved for the publique benefit, as shall be argued upon by the partyes concerned, or as the General Court for New Plymouth aforesaid shall judge meet and reasonable. AND ALSO, all the Estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, clayme, property and demand whatsoever of them the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, William Bradford, and James Cudworth as a committee chosen by the said Court as aforesaid, or of the said Collony, or any that are or shall be in Authority here, in or to the said Lands, libertyes, privileges, immunityes, or any other of the abovementioned premises, or any part or parcell thereof (excepting as before excepted) TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract, or parcell of Land commonly called and known by the name of Mount Hope Neck and Poppasquash Neck (reserving only as before

reserved) with all the islands lying near or about the said Neck, not exceeding five acres, and not already legally disposed of, with all the singular the Lands, patures, meadows, feedings, marshes, swamps, ways, easments, creeks, coves, harbors, mynes, stones, beaches, flats, fishings, fowlings, woods, underwoods, trees, bushes, fences, profits, privileges, rights, commodities, hereditaments, emoluments, and appurtenances whatsoever, growing, standing, lying, being, arising, or issuing, forth, in, upon, or out of the premises, or any part or parcell thereof belonging or in any wise appurtening, hereby granted, bargained and sold, with their and each and every of their rights, members appurtenances whatsoever unto the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, and their heyres and assigns forever, in as full, large ample and beneficial manner and forme whatsoever, as the said Collony hath, may or might enjoy the same AND to the only, sole and proper use, benefit and behoofe of the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield and Stephen Burton, and their heyres and assigns forever. AND the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley and William Bradford, in the name and behalf of the said General Court and their successors and inhabitants of the said Collony doe hereby covenant, promise and grant to and with the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton and their heires and assigns forever, shall and may by force and virtue of these presents, from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter lawfully, peaceably and quietly have, hold use, occupie, possess and enjoy the above granted premises, with their appurtenances, and every part and parcell thereof with all the liberties privileges and immunityes aforementioned, FREE and clear, and clearly acquitted and discharged, of and from all, and all manner of former and other gifts, grants, bargaines and sales, leases, and mortgages, jointures, judgments, Executions, entailles, forfeitures, off from all other titles, troubles, charges, and incumbrances whatsoever had made, committed, done, or had made committed, or to be done by them, the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, and William Bradford, or either of them, or by any other person or persons by authority granted by the said Court of New Plymouth, at any time or times before the ensealing hereof, (excepting only as before excepted.) AND FURTHER, that the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, and William Bradford, in the name and behalf of the said General Court do further covenant, that they shall and will from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter warrant and defend the above granted premises and each and every part and parcell thereof with the libertyes, privileges, rights, immunityes and appurtenances above mentioned, in manner and form aforesaid, unto the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, Stephen Burton, and to their heyres and assigns forever and against all and every person and persons whoever any ways lawfully claiming or demanding the same or any part thereof. AND LASTLY, that they the said Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, and William Bradford, shall and will cause this present Deed of sale and grant of the several libertyes, privileges and immunityes above mentioned to be ratified and confirmed by the next General Court to be holden at Plymouth aforesaid; and doe and perform all such further and lawful act and acts, thing and things whatsoever for the better confirmation and sure making of the premises, unto the said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, their heyres and assigns as by their Councill learned in the Law, shall be

Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley, Wm. Bradford.
 {seal} {seal} {seal}

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, to whom this present writing shall come, Josiah Winslow, Esq., Governor of his Majest's Colony send GREETING— Know ye, that whereas, we the said Josiah Winslow and Thomas Hinckley by virtue of a power given unto us by ye Hon'ble General Court held at Plymouth aforesaid, have given, granted, bargained, and sold unto John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, all that tract or parcell of Land commonly called and known by the name of Mount Hope Neck, Poppasquash Neck, with ye

rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, as they are more fully mentioned, expressed and limited, in certain Deed of sale bearing date ye fourteenth day of this instant September, 1680. NOW be it further known, that we the said Josiah Winslow and Thomas Hinckley have made, ordayned and authorized, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, ordain, constitute, authorize and appoint, and in our stead and place put – William Ingraham, of Swanzey, in the Colony of New Plymouth, aforesaid Cooper, our true and lawful Attorney, for us and in our names and stead, to enter into, and upon the said tract or parcell of Land commonly called Mount Hope Neck, with all other Lands mentioned and expressed in ye abovementioned Deed of Sale, to be hereby given, granted and sold, with all other things therein mentioned, or any part or parcell thereof, and possession and seizin so taken, livery of seizin and possession thereof, for us and in our names and stead generally or in the name of the whole to give or deliver to ye said John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield and Stephen Burton, or to any two of them, in the name of themselves and all others concerned, according to the tenor, forme, purpose and true meaning of the aforesaid Deed of Sale, and with such limitations, expressions and reservations as are now particularly mentioned in the said Deed, giving and by these presents granting unto our said Attorney, our full and whole power and authority to act in and do and perform all such thing and things, devise and devises whatsoever relating to the premises in as full and ample manner and forme as we the said Constituants might or could do if we were there personally present: And do hereby covenant, ratifie and confirm all and whatsoever our said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in and about ye premises by virtue of these presents.

IN WITNESS whereof, we the said Josiah Winslow and Thomas Hinckley have hereunto set our hands and seals ye twentyeth day of September, Anno Domini 1680, and in the two and thirtyeth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles ye Second over England &c.

JOSIAH WINSLOW, THOMAS HINCKLEY.

{seal.}

{seal.}

Signed, sealed and delivered by ye above mentioned Josiah Winslow, in presence of us:

John Hayward, Sevrv't,
Peter Serjant.

Signed, sealed and delivered by ye above named Thomas Hinckley, in presence of us:

Elizabeth Kingsmill.
John Hayward, Serv't.

Vera Copia, as appears of Record at Plymouth.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Recorder.
January ye 2d 1697

The General Court at New Plymouth assembled on ye 27th day of September, 1680, did declare their allowance of this deed of sale (presented before them) of the Lands of Mount Hope, with all ye privileges therein contained, made and granted by ye Honorable Josiah Winslow, Thomas Hinckley and William Bradford under their hands and seals as a Committee empowered by and in the name and behalf of said Court unto the within named Mr. John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield and Stephen Burton. And the said General Court, do hereby ratifie and confirm the said Deed according to the purport, time, meaning and intent thereof and therein contained.

As attesteth Nathaniel Morton, Secretary to ye Court for ye jurisdiction of New Plymouth.

Vera copia as appears of Record of New Plymouth, January 2, 1697.
SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Recorder.

This is to certify all persons whom it may concern, that I, William Ingraham, of Swanzeey, Cooper, as an Attorney to Josiah Winslow Governor of the Colony of New Plymouth, and Thomas Hinckley, Deputy Governor of the said Colony, have given time and lawfull possession by turf and twigg* of all the lands, waters, beaches, trees and whatsoever is contained in the within written Deed nothing excepted nor reserved; this two and twentyeth day of September in the year of our Lord God, 1680. To John Walley, Nathaniel Oliver, Nathaniel Byfield, and Stephen Burton, for the relief of them, their heirs and assigns forever. WITNESS my hand the day before written.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM

The above written confirmation of the said Generall Court, and the livery and seizen given by the said Attorney are annexed to ye before resited Deed, in the Book of Records at Plymouth, being therewith compared.

per SAMUEL SPRAGUE, Recorder.
January ye 2d, 1697.

The above written Grand Deed, Confirmation of General Court of New Plymouth and the livery and seizen given by the Attorney of said Court are a true copy of the Town Records in this office.

As Attests WM. THROP, Town Clerk.
Bristol, May 31st, 1845.

*This ceremony was performed in the following manner: – Both parties standing upon the Land about to be sold, the seller either broke a twig from a bush or pulled some turf from the ground and gave it to the purchaser, which ceremony signified the lawful conveyance of the Land.

To be continued.