

tion in question, knew so little of it, that he confounds it with one under Major Peter Schuyler, in 1691, mistaking him for the Captain John Schuyler who was detached from the Expedition in 1690. Although Connecticut furnished the Commander and two Companies of whites and Indians, the name of the Commander is not mentioned in Hollister's recent History of the State, nor the Indian services in De Forrest's *History of the Indians of Connecticut*.

Yet this Expedition in 1690 was really part of a grand effort to reduce Canada, in which New England and New York combined with the Five Nations. While Phipps was to attack Quebec from the sea, a land army was to advance through New York, on Montreal. To make up this force the Five Nations were to furnish one thousand, eight hundred and twenty men, New York four hundred, Connecticut one hundred and thirty-five, Boston one hundred and sixty, Plymouth sixty, according to an agreement made on the first of May, 1690. (Leisler to Shrewsbury, *New York Colonial Documents*, iii, 751.)

The sudden and successful attack made by the French on Casco, now Portland, Maine, induced Massachusetts and Plymouth to retain their troops for home service, and those Colonies sent none. (*Ib.*, 727.) New York raised troops, and connectient sent Fitch and Johnson's Companies. (*Ib.*, iii, 742, iv, 193.) Of the Indians, there came, according to French accounts, nine hundred Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas, and four hundred and seventy Mohawks, Oneidas and Mohagans. (DE LA POTHERIE, iii, 126, 127; *New York Colonial Documents*, ix, 513, 514.

As Commander of the whole force, New England urged the appointment of Fitzjohn Winthrop, (born on the fourteenth of March, 1639, son of Governor John,) already com-