

his governor and the plantation;" that the defendants "for encouragement were assured from some of the council, that his majesty did not intend to impose the ceremonies upon us, for that it was considered, that it was the freedom from such things that made people come over to us; and it was credibly informed to the council, that this country would in time be very beneficial to England for masts, cordage, &c. if the Sound should be debarred." Winthrop says, that Gardiner, Morton, and Ratcliffe "had been punished here for their misdemeanors." Their influence, doubtless, contributed to the arbitrary measures of 1634.

NOTE XXIX. p. 228.

THE satisfaction made to Plymouth by the Dorchester settlers was £50, 40 acres of meadow, and a large tract of upland. Winthrop, i. 181. Trumbull, Conn. i. 66. Harris, Account of Dorchester, in Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. ix. 159. The first governor Wolcott of Connecticut, in a Memoir which he wrote for president Clap, says: "The meadow where this frame stood,"—referring, doubtless, to the Plymouth Trading house noticed in 1633,—*"is to this day called The Plymouth Meadow."* Winthrop says, "The Dorchester men set down near the Plymouth trading house, about a mile above the Dutch;" Stuyvesant says, "a good shot distance." Tradition fixes the place near the confluence of the Tunxis with the Connecticut in Windsor, which is 5 or 6 miles above where the *Hirse of Good Hope* stood. The late Rev. Dr. McClure of Windsor, in his "Settlement and Antiquities of Windsor," referring to the first settlers of Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, says, "they had sent some men the year preceding their removal to make the purchase of the natives, whom they looked upon as the only rightful proprietors." Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc. v. 167.

Governor Bradford of Plymouth gives the following account. "The Dutch with whom we had formerly converse and familiarity, seeing us seated in a barren quarter, told us of a River, called by them Fresh River, which they often commended to us for a fine place both for plantation and trade, and wished us to make use of it; but our hands being full otherwise, we let it pass. But afterwards there coming a company of Indians into these parts, who were driven thence by the Pequents [Pequots] who usurped upon them, they often solicited us to go thither, and we should have much trade, especially if we should keep a house there. . . . We began to send that way, and trade with the natives. We found it to be a fine place, and tried divers times, not without profit; but saw the most certainty would be by keeping a house there. . . . These Indians not seeing us very forward to build there, solicited those of the Massachusetts in like sort; for their end was to be restored to their country again; but they in the Bay being but lately come, were not fit for the same." Referring to a conference at Boston on the subject, he says, "This treaty breaks off, and we come away. . . . Those [at Plymouth] take convenient time to make a beginning there, and are the first English that both discovered that place and built in the same. But the Dutch begin now to repent: and hearing of our purpose and preparation, endeavour to prevent us, get in a little before us, make a slight fort, and plant 2 peeces of ordnance, threatening to stop our passage. But we having a great new bark, and a frame of a house &c. . . . ready, that we may have a defence against the Indians who are much offended that we bring home and restore the right Sachems of the place called *Nitawanut*." . . . though challenged by the Dutch who "stood by their ordnance ready fitted &c. . . . pass along, and the Dutch threaten us hard, yet they shoot not. . . . And this was our first entrance there: we did the Dutch no wrong: for we took not a foot of any land they bought; but went to the place above them, and bought that tract of land which belonged to the Indians we carried with us, and our friends, with whom the Dutch had nothing to do." Prince, 434—436. Morton, 1633.

For an account of the enterprising man, who took charge of setting up the Plymouth trading house on Connecticut river, I am indebted to Hon. Judge Davis, who, unsolicited, sent me "Memoranda" relative to several of his name at Plymouth and the vicinity in early times; "particularly of Lieutenant, after-