John Wompas and Anne Prask Wompas Timeline

with Notes, Transcriptions, Scans, and Links to Primary Documents


1632 or earlier – Ann Prask is born

“Romonock, being a great warrior and often fighting with strange Indians, got many wives, one of which died at Mawhegemuck, called Albeny, and having then a child about five years of age called Prask, was fetched from thence by Romonock, and brought into these parts. But the squaw or mother of the child they know not from whence she was, neither do they know where the said child that was called Prask was born, affirming that she was not of Sasqua. And further they do testify that, according to their custom, the title of lands goes by the man and not by the woman. Also further testify that Romonock was a stranger, and came here as a captain, not belonging to any of these seaside parts, who land lies near three days’ journey from the seaside, at a place called Pawchequage, near to Hutson River.”

Signed Quontoson, Tussawacombe, Winnepoge, Ceaucreeco, Hetora, Nonopoge.
Sworn before Robert Treat, Governor.
Indorsed: “The Indians’ tests that Romonock was no native at Fairfeild; that this daughter Prask was no native there, but a stranger; that right of lands is in the male line by their custom.”

1637-42 – John Wompas is born

John Wompas’ s age noted Nov. 28, 1646: “There came to his house one Wampas [father of John Wompas] . . . to offer unto him his owne sonne and three more Indian children to bee trained up among the English, one of the children was nine yeares old, another eight, another five, another foure.”
Source: ET, 95.

1646 – Nov. 26. Wampas (Wampooas, Wampoowas) brings own son and three other children to "bee trained up among the English"

“The Saturday night after this third meeting (as I am informed from that man of God who then preached to them) there came to his house one Wampas [The name {of} an Indian] a wise and sage Indian, as a messenger sent to him from the rest of the company, to offer unto him his owne sonne and three more Indian children to bee trained up among the English.”
Source: ET, 95.
1646 or 1647 – March 3. Wife of Wampoosas speaks at Indian lecture at Nonantum

“The first question was propounded by the wife of one Wampoosas a well affected Indian, viz. ‘Whether (said she) do I pray when my husband prays if I speak nothing as he doth, yet if I like what he saith, and my heart goes with it?{‘} (for the Indians will many times pray with their wives, and with their children also sometime in the fields) shee therefore fearing lest prayer should onely be an externall action of the lips, enquired if it might not be also an inward action of the heart, if she liked of what he said.”

Source: ET, 117.

1646 or 1647 – Sept. 24. Wampoowas (Wampoosas) reprimanded by Indian court

“A man named Wampoowas, being in a passion upon some light occasion did beat his wife, which was a very great offence among them now (though in former times it was very usull) and they had made a Law against it, and set a fine upon it; whereupon he was publikey brought forth before the Assembly, which was great that day, for our Governor and many other English were then present: the man wholly condemned himself without any excuse: and when he was asked what provocation his wife gave him? he did not in the least measure blame her but himself, and when the quality of the sinne was opened, that it was cruelty to his own body, and against Gods Commandement, and that passion was a sinne, and much aggravated by such effects, yet God was ready to pardon it in Christ, &c. he turned his face to the wall and wept, though with modest indeavor to hide it; and such was the modest, penitent, and melting behavior of the man, that it much affected all to see it in a Barbarian, and all did forgive him, onely this remained, that they executed their Law notwithstanding his repentance, and required his fine, to which he willingly submitted, and paid it.”

Source: ET, 127.

1647 – September. Wampoosas speaks at last Nonantum lecture

“I shall mention no more, but conclude with the solemn speech of a sober and hopefull Indian at this Lecture, whose name is Wampoosas, who in stead of propounding a question fell into these expressions, viz. ‘That because wee pray to God, other Indians abroad in the countrey hate us and oppose us, the English on the other side suspect us, and feare us to be still such as doe not pray at all; but (saith he) God who knowes all things, he knowes that wee do pray to him.{‘} To which speech Mr. Eliot replyed, that it was true indeed, that some of the English did so far suspect them for sundry reasons; but I doe not so, and others of us, who know you and speake with you, we do not so think of you; and then gave them gracious and serious incouragements to goe forward and make more progresse in the things of God.”

Source: ET, 136.
Wampooas’s wife dies

“One of them I beleewe verily is gone to the Lord: a woman . . . , who though she was not the first that came into the knowledge of Christ and the Gospel, yet she was the first of ripe yeares that hath dyed since I taught them the way of salvation by Jesus Christ, and the onely one. And though of the living I will not say much, yet of the dead I may freely speak; After I began to preach unto them, her husband and she did quickly come in; and after she came, she was a diligent hearer; and out of desire to live where the word of God was taught, they fetched all the corne they spent, sixteen miles upon their backs from the place of their planting: She was industrious, and did not goe about to English houses a begging, as sundry doe, (though it is well reformed now with many of them) but kept home, kept her children to labour, making baskets to sell, &c. She quickly learned to spin well (for I got some wheels, but want meanes to supply them and order them.) Her life was blamelesse after she submitted to the Gospel, and was exemplary: She was the first woman that asked a question (by another man propounded for her) which was this: When my Husband prayeth in his house, my heart thinketh what he prayeth; whether is this praying to God aright or no? I thought it a fit question for a woman. She dyed of a sicknesse she took in childbed: I severall times visited her, prayed with her, asked her about her spirituall estate? She told me: she still loved God, though he made her sick, and was resolved to pray unto him so long as she lived, and to refuse powwawing. She said also, that she beleived God would pardon all her sins, because she beleived that Jesus Christ dyed for her; and that God was well pleased in him, and that she was willing to dye, and beleived to goe to Heaven, and live happy with God and Christ there.

It may be you may mervell at, and scarce credit such expressions: but they are the points of Catechisme which I constantly teach the Children; and the Children can very readily answer me in them; and they be truths now familiarly known by the attentive hearers, whereof she was one. And moreover of her own accord, she called her children to her, especially two up-grown daughters, which she had before she married this man, and said to them, I shall now dye, and when I am dead, your Grand-Father and Grand-mother, and Uncles, &c. will send for you to come live amongst them, and promise you great matters, and tell you what pleasant living it is among them; But doe not beleive them, and I charge you never hearken unto them, nor live amongst them; for they pray not to God, keep not the Sabbath, commit all manner of sinnes and are not punished for it: but I charge you live here, for here they pray unto God, the Word of God is taught, sins are supressed, and punished by Lawes; And therefore I charge you live here all your dayes. [A precious dying speech of an indian woman to her children.] And soon after this she dyed, and it fell out indeed as she had said, for there was earnest sending and soliciting for the maids to live with them: so that the case was propounded to me on a Lecture day; and their Father in law opposed it, not only as adjudging it evill, but because of their mothers charge; and by this meanes I came to know the Story. And though they doe, as you know, abhor the remembrance of their dead friends; yet when I take occasion to speak of her, and my reasons of hope that she is gone to heaven, they entertain it with joy, and sometimes with teares.” [The dying woman is not named here, but her description as the first woman to ask a question in lecture identifies her as the wife of Wampooas (ET, 117).]

Source: ET, 151-152.
“For one of our first and principall men is dead, which though it be a great blow and damping to our work in some Respects, yet the Lord hath not left the rest to discouragement thereby, nay the worke is greatly furthered, for hee made so gracious an end of his life, and imbraced death with such holy submission to the Lord, and was so little terrified at it, as that it hath greatly strengthened the Faith of the living to be constant, and not to feare death, greatly commending of the death of Wamporas, for that was his name, I thinke he did more good by his death, then he could hve done by his life: one of his saying was, That God giveth us three mercies in this world; the first is health and strength; the second is food and cloaths; the third is sickness and death; and when wee have had our share in the two first, why should wee not be willing to take our part in the third? for his part he was: I heard him speake thus, and at other times also, and at his last he spake, and it so tooke with them, that I observe it in their prayers, that they so reckon up Gods dispensations to them, his last words which he spake in this world were these; Jehovah Aninnumah Jesus Christ, (that is) Oh, Lord, give mee Jesus Christ; and when hee could speake no more, he continued to lift up his hands to Heaven, according as his strength lasted, unto his last breath; so that they say of him he dyed praying; when I visited him the last time that I saw him in this world (not doubting but I shall see him againe with Christ in Glory) one of his sayings was this: Foure yeares and a Quarter since, I came to your house, and brought some of our Children to dwell with the English, now I dye, I strongly intreate you (for that is their phrase) that you would strongly intreate Elder Heath (with whom his Sonne liveth) and the rest, which have our Children, that they may be taught to know God, so as that they may teach their Countrimen, because such an example would doe great good among them, his heart was much upon our intended worke, to gather a Church among them, I told him I greatly desired that he might live (if it were Gods will) to be one in that worke, but if he should now dye he should goo to a better Church, where Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and Moses, and all the dead Saints were with Jesus Christ in the presence of God in all happinesse and Glory; he said he feared not death, he was willing to dye, and turning to the Company which were present, hee spake unto them thus; I now shall dye, but Jesus Christ calleth you that live to goo to Naticke, that there the Lord might rule over you, that you might make a Church, and have the Ordinance of God among you, believe in his Word, and doe as hee commandeth you: With many such words exhorting them, which they could not heare without weeping. A little before his death hee spake many gracious words unto them, wherein one passage was this; Some delight to heare and speake idle and foolish words, but I desire to heare and speake onely the words of God, exhorting them so to doe likewise: his gracious words were acceptable and affecting, that whereas they used to flie and avoyde with terreur such as lye dying, now on the contrary they flocked together to heare his dying words, whose death and buriall they beheld with many teares; nor am I able to write his Storie without weeping.”

1651 – John Wompas, son of Wampooas, lives with Heath family in Roxbury

“I strongly intreat you (for that is their phrase) that you would strongly intreat Elder Heath (with whom his Sonne liveth) and the rest, which have our Children, that they may be taught to know God.”

Source: ET, 223.

1656 – Dec. 23. John Wompas (Womponege) visits Thomas Minor and Thomas Stanton

“tusday the .23. there came an Indean Called Womponege as he said with a wen upon his right hand wrest and his left hand had upon the fore finger and the greate finger of the same 2 blue streaks of eache a bottell of lichuor as he said from Thomas Stanton.”


1659 – May. “John Indian” (possibly John Wompas) witnesses and interprets for sale of Quenebauge lands

Allumpps and Agunntes, Sagamores, give possession of Quenebauge to John Endicott (Massachusetts governor), and John Winthrop (Connecticut governor), Joshua Huse [Hewes] of Boston, and Amos Richardson of Boston. “Wee whose names are subscribed being witnesse . . . [ha]veing and taking possession [of Qui]nebauge land . . . the marke of Indian John Interpriter.” “Allumpps for himselfe and the 2 Indians sent by Haquountus as above mentioned, Gave possession of Quenebage . . . by delivering a Turfe and twigge after the English Custome of giving possession . . . The [mark] of John Indian.”

Source: Deed of Quinebaug Lands, 28 April 1659, WFPT.

1660 – Sept. 11. Ann Praske granted “Aspitock” by her father, Romanock

Grant from Romanock of “one percell of land comonly called by the name of Aspitock” to his daughter Praske, called by the English Ann, dated Sept. 11, 1660.

1661 – May 21. John Wampony (Wompas) marries Ann Praske in Boston

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names of groom and bride</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>By whom married</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1661</td>
<td>May 21</td>
<td>John Wampony</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maj. Atherton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Praske</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Boston Marriages*, vol. 1646: 129, Boston City Hall, Registry Division, Room 213.

1661 or “sometime after” – John Wompas sells part of the land left to Ann Praske by Romanock to Capt. Denison, Amos Richardson, and others of Stonington, Connecticut Colony

“That yo’ Pet’ by Marriage of Anne the Daughter of Romanock late Sachim of Aspatuck & Susquanaugh, upon the death of the said Sachim is become sole Proprietor of those Tracks of Land, upon w’th the Town of Fairfeild in Connecticut Colony is built. That Yo’ Pet’s Father in Law about nineteen years since delivered up y’ possession of the said Lands to Yo’ Pet’, & sometime after the Pet’ sold part thereof to Captain Dennison & Amos Richardson & others of Stonnington in Connectic Colony for the Sum of 530 L sterling or thereabouts.”

Source: CO 1/43, no. 33, TNA (see image below, 1679 – before March 14).

1662 – July 9. John Wampowes (Wompas) witnesses Josias Wampatuck’s sale of land to Josias Winslow

Josias Wampatucke Sachem sells “a Certaine necke of land Comonly Called pachange lying and being betwixt Namassakett River and a certain Creeke that falleth into Tetacutt River” to Josias Winslow and his partners for sum of 21 pounds. . . .

Mark of Josias [IO] Wampatuke
"Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of the [o] marke of Edward Gray
The marke [A] of Gorge Wampey
The marke of [X] John Wampowes”

Source: Bangs, 314-316, deeds #124-125.

“Anna of John (the Indian) and Ann White, Feb. 7.” [1663/64]
Source: RRCCB, 9:89.

1665 – Sept. 13. Possible reference to John Wompas entering Harvard

“One [of seven Native students] is lately entred into ye Colledge a towardly lad & apt witt for a scholler, & ye other 6 are at ye schoole 3 of them at Roxberry to learn English, & 3 at ye Gramr Schoole in Cambridge.”
Source: Ford, 14.

1665 – John Wompas doodles in and signs title page of Cicero’s *De Officiis*

Source: Cicero, *De Officiis* (London, 1629), MHS, by permission.
1667 – Jan. 28. John Wompas purchases house and land bordering on Boston Common

“This indenture made the Eight and Twentieth day of January in the yeare of Our Lord, One Thousand six hundred sixty & six [1666/67], & in the Eighteenth yeare of the Reigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second, by the Grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland King, betweene Robt. Wyard of Hartford in the Colony of Connecticut in new-England Bricklayer, & sarah his wife on the one part, & John Wampas an Indian of Boston in the Colony of the Massachusetts in New England on the Other part, Witnesseth that they the said Robert & Sarah Wyard for & in Consideration of the sume of Thirty & seaven pounds tenn shillings Currant money of new England, to them in hand already paid & fully Contented, by the said John Wampas the receipt whereof, they doe hereby Acknowledge & doe fully acquitt & discharge the said John Wampas of & from the same, As also for & in Consideration of the sume of forty Pounds tenn shillings more of Currant money of new England wth the said John Wampas is obleiged to pay or Cause to bee paid unto John Richards of Boston afore named merchant, as the assigne of the said Robert & Sarah Wyard to that intent, upon or before the nine &
Twenteth day of september next after the date of these presents in the afore named Towne of Boston wthout fraud or farther delay. . . .
   Robert [his marke: H] Wyard [& a seale]
   hir marke
   Sarah [her marke: S] Wyard & a seale
Signed sealed & delivered in the presents of us.
   John Winthrop
   James Richards
   Thomas Bune
   John Waite
   Robert Wyard & Sarah his wife did acknowledge this instrument to bee their Act & deed the 28
day of January: 1666: Before mee –
   John Winthrop Gov

Entred & Recorded word for word & Compared wth the Orginall the 28 Sept 1668
As attests: Edw Rawson Record

Source: SD, 5:490. See document at
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89ZS-
BJBJ?i=519&wc=MCBL-Y3D%3A361613401,361829501&cc=2106411


“I John Wampas of Boston in the County of Suffolke in new England doe Acknowledge myselfe
justly indebted & to unto John Richards of Boston aforesaid merchant, Atturney unto & agent
for major Rob: Thomson of London merchant, the just & full sume of Thirty six pounds
seaventeene shillings more eight shillings, in all Thirty seaven pounds ffive shillings—Currant
money of new England, to be paid unto the said John Richards his heires Executo(rs)
Administrato(rs) or assignes on the Twenty ffowrt'h day of February next ensuing, at the now
dwelling house of the said John Richards scittuate in Boston aforesaid together wit'h the interest
threof after Eight per Cent for one whole yeare then Expired, And is for the use & proper
Account of the above said Rober:s Thomson his heires & assignes. . . . And I is further agreed by
& betweene the said John Richards & John Wampas parties to these p'sents, that if the said
John Wampas his heires Executo(rs) Administrato(rs) or assignes shall well & truly pay or Cause to
bee paid unto the said John Richards his heires & assignes for the use of the said Robert
Thomson his heirs & assignees on the Twenty ffowrt'h day of February next, whic'h will bee Anno,
One Thousand six hundred sixty & Eight [1668/69], the full & just sume of forty pounds ffowre
shillings & six pence whic'h is the principall above, & interest thereof after Eig:h't p Cent: p Ann. to
bee paid at the now dwelling house of the said Richards scittuate in Boston aforesaid in Currant
money of new England, Then this deed of sale & every Grant therein as also the bond above to
bee voyd or Else to stand in full force & virtue, In Wittnes whereof the said John Wampas & Ann
his wife have hereunto set their hands & seales this Thirteent'h day of August One Thousand six
hundred sixty Eight
   the mark of
   John [J] Wampas & a seale
The mark [A] of Ann Wampas & a seale
Signed sealed & delivered in the presence of
Augus't interlyned in the last line before Ensealing
William Kileap
John Richards
This instrument was Acknowledged by John Wampas & Ann his wife the 13th of August: 1668
Before John Leveret Assist
Entered & Recorded word for word & Compared with the Originall this 12 day: of January: 1668 [1668/69]
As Attests Edw. Rawson Recorder
Capt Jno Richards Attourny to Major Robert Thomson personally appearing in the Office 15 Januro 1679 acknowledged hee had received full satisfaction for this mortgage desiring the Record might be discharged thereof, and did at the same time deliver up the Original. As attests Jsa: Addington Clerk”


1668 – Sept. 10. John Wompas goes to sea

“Of those Indians at the Colledge one of them being wholly indisposed to follow learning wilbee took of & put upon some other occupation by sea which he mostly desires.”
Source: Ford, 21.

1671 – Nov. 20. John Wompas deeds 100 acres to Thomas Stedman, mariner, of New London, Connecticut Colony

“To all people to whome this p’sent deed of gift Shall Come John wampus of Boston in the Counti of Sffolke in the Coloney of the Massathusetts in New England Indian & Seaman Send Greeting Know yee that I the said John wampus As well for & in Consideracon of the great affection & Love which I have & beare unto my well beloved friend Thomas stedman of New-London in the Coloney of Conneticutt in New England afore said Marriner, As also for divers other good causes & consideracon me at this present especially moveing Have geven &
granted & by these p’sents doe give grant & Confirme unto the said Thomas Stedman all & Singuler one hundred acres of upLand ground [inserted here: “These words (or one third part thereof) Interlined betweixt the Eight & ninth Line before the Sealing & Delivery"] together with Meadow proportionable there unto with all the Privilidges & Appur’ces: whatsoever unto the Same Appertaineing being one part of fouerteen miles Square of Land appertaineing unto me the afore Said John wampus as my proper right & Inheritance or one third part thereof. . . .

John Wampus
His mark a seale
Signed Sealed & Delivd in p’sence of.
Edmund Jaxson
Wm Lytherland
John Fernside

This Instrumt was acknowledged by John Wampus as his act & Deed June 9th 1674 before mee Edw. Tyng assist
Recorded & compared 12.4.74 p ffreeGrace Bendall Rec.”

Source: SD, 8:421 [mark copied by Suffolk County Clerk]. See full document at: https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9ZS-16HH?i=240&wc=MCBL-Y3J%3A361613401,361834201&cc=2106411

1672 – Oct. 9. John Wompas alias White, Pyam Buckow, and Anthony Tray petition Massachusetts General Court regarding Nipmuc land

“Answer to Jno
Wampas &
Pyam Buckow
peticon.

In answer to the petition of John Wampas alias White, Pyam Buckow, and Anthony Tra, Indians, the Court judgeth it meet to order, and doe hereby apoint Capt Daniel Gookin, Leiftennant William Clarke, & Left Samuel Smith a comittee to make inquiry into the true state of the matter conteyned therein, & what hath bin improoved either by English or Indians, wth the contents thereof, (the peticoners being at the charge of the comittee,) making their returne of what they finde to the next Generall Court.”

Source: MCR, 4, part 2:537-538.
1673 – April 29. John Wompas sentenced in Suffolk County Court

“Wampus Senta[nced]
John Wampus being committed to prison to Answer for his being drunck & for breach of his bond in his wifes non appearance according thereunto before mr Tho: Clarke Commissionr The Court Sentances the sd Wampus to pay ten shillings in mony as a fine to the County & to give in bond for the good behavior of 20 [pounds] himselfe & 10 [pounds] apeare two Sureties & to pay Fees of Court standing committed & leave the Treasurer to prosecute him for the breach of his bond.”

Magistrates on bench: Deputy Gov. John Leverett, Edward Tyng, William Stoughton
Source: SCR, 1:267.

1673 – Oct. 28. Ann Wompas admonished by Suffolk County Court

“Wampus admonisht
Anne Wampus bound over to this Court to Answer for abuseing & strikeing of her husband The Court upon giving of her an admonition Ordered her to pay Fees of Court & soe discharged her.”

Source: SCR, 1:330.

1674 – April 7. John Wompas sues Ephraim Curtis in Middlesex County Court

“Ephraim Curtis his Bill of Cost [against?] John Wampas of Boston wherein hee was wherein he summoned to Appear at this ye Courte Att Cambridge and the [action?] prosecuted against him by said Wompas Impr to four witnesses Attending 2 days 00-[?-?] To their coming to Court one day & going home A day -- 00-16-00 To my owne attendance three days 00-6-00 1-18-00”

Source: MCCF, 1674-68-5. [David Pulsifer tag dates the case on 7 April 1674, citing MdsxCR, 3:86.]

1674 – April 7. John Wompas fails to prosecute his case against Curtis

“John Wompos pt. agt Ephraim Curtis. The pt. not appearing to psecute his attachmt the defendt is granted costs. thirty & Eight shill.”
Magistrates on bench: Daniel Gookin, Simon Willard, Richard Russell, Thomas Danforth, Recorder

1674 – June 9. John Wompas acknowledges deed to Thomas Stedman at Middlesex County Court.
Source: SD, 8:421-23 (see 1671 - Nov. 20).

1674 – Dec. 4. Thomas Stedman records deed from John Wompas at Middlesex County Court.
Source: SD, 8:421 (see 1671 - Nov. 20).

1675 – John Wompas grants land to John Cole of Charlestown, mariner

“John Wampas alias White being indebted to John Cole late of Charleston Mariner (father of the said Ursula) for Service he did him in England in the Year 1675, did give unto the said Cole Three Hundred Acres of Land as [mark] Deed.”
Source: MPR, 9:579 (see also MPR, 9:354, 472).

1675/76 – Jan. or Feb. John Wompas, imprisoned for debt in London, petitions King Charles II

“To the Kings most Excellent Ma:tie
The humble Peticon of John Wampas als White.
Sheweth
That yo’. Pet’. being a poore Indian having a certaine Parcell of Land in Massy Chussit Bay the w:ch. he hath held for many yeares he having received the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and being now reduced to great distresse was cast into Prison about six months since for a debt of fifty shillings where he hath remained ever since to his utter Ruine.
Wherefore yo’. Pet’. most humbly prays that yo’. Ma:tie. will be graciously pleased to grant yo’. Pet’. yo’. Ma:s. Royall Letter[t [inserted between lines: to S’. John Leveritt Knight Governor of Massy Chussitt Bay] whereby he may be restored to his said Lands or else that he may free liberty to make Sale thereof for his p’.sent releife and towards paying of his debts.
And yo’. Pet’. shall ever pray &c”
1676 – Aug. 22. King Charles II writes letter in John Wompas’s behalf to Gov. John Leverett of Massachusetts Bay Colony

“To S.’ John
Leveritt gov.’
of Massachusets
Trusty & Welbeloved wee greet you well. – Whereas wee have been humbly informed by the peticon of John Wampas als White, that he was about six months since put into prison here for a small debt, where he hath since remained to his utter ruine, & that he hath a certain parcell of Land in Massachusetts bay the which he hath held for many years having taken the Oaths of allegiance & supremacy as our Subject; and having humbly besought us to interpose with you that he may bee restored to his s. d lands or have liberty to sell the same for his present reliefe & the payment of his debts, wee taking into our gracious consideracion the miserable condition of the pet. f have thought fitt to recomend him to you that he may have Justice done him, & what favour the matter will fairly beare. And soe wee bid you farewell. Given att our Court att Whitehall Aug. 22th 1676 in the 28. th year of our reigne.

By his Ma. t's command
J: Williamson
To our Tr & S. f John Leveritt Kn'. gov.' of Massachusetts bay in new england”

Source: CO 389/4, p. 150, TNA.

1676 – September. Ann Wompas dies in Boston after severe scalding, leaves estate to children of Joshua Hewes Sr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory of the Estate of Anne Wampus</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left by her when she dyed &amp; [apprized by [us] whose names are underwritten this 16 of September 1676</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 ffeather ffanne with a Silver handle</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 pewter porringers 6s &amp; severall odd things 4s</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 small sawcers 1 small Salt cellar, 2 small drinking cups, 1 chamber pot, 1 pinte pot, 1 quart pott</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 box with remnants of Ribbon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tinn funnell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Price</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 shifts, 2 sheets, 4 pillowbeers, 6 napkins, 5 towells</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 tablecloths, 5 aprons, 12 neck &amp; pocket handkerchiefs</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 pieces of head &amp; wrist Linnen, 2 pr of Leather gloves</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 silver bodkin, 3s 6d in mony 24s</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 blue aprons 5s, 1 old gown &amp; 8 petticoats 2 £</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 stiffened waistcoat, 1 womans cloake</td>
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<td>2 tablecloths, 5 aprons, 12 neck &amp; pocket handkerchiefs</td>
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<td>1 stiffened waistcoat, 1 womans cloake</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 hatt 5s 1 pr of boddies 3s 1 muffle 1s</td>
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<td>7 pr of old stockins 1 pr of silke ones</td>
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<td>1 green apron 2s 2 black scarfes &amp; hoods, 12s</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 tables 10s, 4 joint stooles, 4s, 4 chaires 6s</td>
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<td>1 fire shovell &amp; tongs 1 pr of andirons, 1 spade, 1 frying pan</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 trammels, 1 gridiron, 1 peale, 1 spade, 2 iron potts, 1 hammer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 ffeather bed, boulster, 2 pillows, 1 green Rugg, 2 blanketts bedsteed, curtains and vallents straw bed &amp;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 stone jugg, 1 darke lanthorn, 1 breass pestle &amp; mortar</td>
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<td>1 brass skillit &amp; Skimmer, 1 Smoothing iron &amp; 2 heaters</td>
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<td>1 tinning dripping pan, 2 tin pudding pans, 1 kettle</td>
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<td>[?] Spoons, 1 tin candlestick, 3 cups, 2 trayes, a SleckStone</td>
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<td>1 brass kettle 12s, 2 old trunkes &amp; 2 boxes, 6s</td>
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<td>1 looking glass, 2 Sives and a basket</td>
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<td>The dwelling house &amp; ground</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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In the hands of Mr Robert Sedgwick
Mony lent him £ 17.00.00

In the hands of Mr Richard Knight
Mony lent him £ 10.00.00

Joshua Hews made Oath before John Leverett Esq Govr
And Edward Tyng Esqr Assist September 28 1676 that this is
A just & true Inventory of the Estate of Anne Wampus Decd
The the best of his knowledge & that when hee knows more
He will discover it. As attests Jsa: Addington Clerk
Inventor of the Estate of Ann Wamp

1. Feather fan with a silver handle
2. Silver passings 6
4. Small tawees 1
5. Small tall cellar 2
6. Small drinking cups 1
7. Chamber pot 1
8. Pink pot 1
9. Quant pot 1
10. Jum funnel
11. Jum funnel
12. Hook 2
13. Sclists 4
14. Pillow cases 6
15. Bedcloths 2
16. Aprons 12
17. Neck leat & pocket handkerchief 1
18. Pincers 2
19. Needles 4
20. Linen 2
21. Cotton 1
22. Silver bed 1 3/4
23. Bedding 4
24. Bedding 2
25. Bedding 2
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In the hands of my [illegible] signed
1. J. Oliver
2. J. [illegible]
3. J. [illegible]
4. J. [illegible]
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98. J. [illegible]
99. J. [illegible]
100. J. [illegible]
1676 – around December. John Wompas released from prison

"in consideration of the great love tendernes & affection showed mee by – Anthony Mud of Ratcliffe in the Parish of Stepny als Stebenheath in the Count of Midd: in old England house carpenter, while a Prisonr in old England, and in getting my Freedom from & out of Prison"


“John Wompos
To
John Warner
For kindness shown and
Money lent him
[in margin: 1000 [Acres]: to be taken out of any of his land near his land in Quansigamog]
To all to whome these p’sents shall come I john wompos alias White of Boston in Massachusets bay in New England Marriner (now ressidi in old Engld) send greeting. Know ye that I the said John Wompos als White, as well for and in considerattion of ye kindness & maintenance, I had & reseived from Nicholas Warner of Ratleife in the Parish of Stepney als Stebinhoack in the Coun[ty] of Midd. Tobacco cutter, when a prison[er] in or neere London, as for the loane of sev[ral]l summes of money—borrowed of the said Nicholas Warner, with out interest As for divers other good & valluable causes & consideracions mee hereunto moveing Have given, granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and in & by these p’sents do give grant, bargaine, sell & confirme unto—John Warner sonne of the said Nicholas Warner A thousand accr of Land [part] or parsell of and to be taken up & out of (according to the custome of the countrey) any such land as I have adjoyneing to the land of the said Nicholas Warner, or else where in Quansacomack . . .

In witnes – whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale, the ninetenth day of Decemb. Anno dom 1676 and in the Eight & twentieth yeare of the reigne of King Charles the Second, over England [In margin: 19 Dec’ 1676]
John Wompos & a seale
His mark
Sealed & deliv[ed]
In the p’sense off
Robert Sergent
Ralph Darlyng
[W?]illm Robinson Ser.
John Wompos acknowledged this instrument to be his act & deed, this 16th day of August 1677
Before mee Simon Broadstreete
Entered 18.6.77
By Thomas Danforth, Record”
1676 - Dec. 19 [approximate date]. John Wompas, in London, deeds Nipmuc land to Nicholas Warner

"A thousand accr of Land [part] or parsell of and to be taken up & out of (according to the custome of the country) any such land as I have adjoyneing to the Land of the said Nicholas Warner, or else where in Quansacomack."

Source: MD 6:86-87 (see 1676 - Dec. 19).


“John Wompus
To
Anthony Mudd
Sells
1000 A: to be set of from
Quansigamog Pond
To all people to whome these psents shall come, I John Wompos, als White of Boston in Massachusets bay in New England Marrin’ now residt in Old England send Greeting,-- Know ye that I the said John Wompus als White as well for & in consideration of the great love tendernes & affecton showed mee by – Anthony Mud of Ratcliffe in the Parish of Stepniy als Stebenheath in the Count of Midd: in old England house carpenter, while a Prisonr in old England, and in getting my Freedom from & out of Prison, as also for divers other good and valluable causes & considerations mee hereunto especially moveing. Have given, granted . . . unto the said—Anthony Mud, One thousand acres of land, part or parcell of my lands in massachusets Bay. As aforesaid, to adjoyne to, & to be set of (according to the custome of the country) from Quansachamonds Ponds in Massachusets Bay aforesaid southwards . . . In witnes whereof I have hereto set my hand & seale, the 19th day of decemb. Anno dom. 1676. And in the 28: yeare of the Reigne of King Charles the Second over England [mark]
Sealed and dd. John Wompus als White
In the p’sense off his mark & a seale
John Warner
Willm Robbinson Sr.
This deed was owned by Jno. Wompus
Als White, decemb. 12. 1677
Before mee Edw: Ting Assist
Entred & Recorded 15.10.77.
By Thomas Danforth R.”
1677 – June (about 4 months before Oct. 2). John Wompas returns to Massachusetts Bay Colony from England

"That since hee came out of England in this spring; about 4 months past[he]
hee takes to no employment but travils up and downe in a vagrant[tr]le
Idle way"

Source: Testimony against John Wampas, Indian, 2 Oct. 1677, SCF, #1642 (see 1677 – Oct. 2).

1677 – June 2. John Wompas quitclaims his Boston home to Joshua Hews, Mary Lambe, Hannah Hews

[margin: "Wampus to Hews"]
"To all People to whom this present writing
shall come John Wampus als White of Boston in New Eng-
land Seaman sendeth greeting: Know ye that whereas
Anne Wampus als White late wife of the sd. John Wamp-
us did give grant and make over unto Joshua Hews, Mary Lambe
and Hannah Hews of Boston aforesd. all that house & land scituate
neere the trayning feild in Boston aforesd. with the previledges &
appurtenances thereunto belonging with all the mony goods &
other Estate whatsoever which the sd Anne Wampus dyed Seized
of: Now that the sd Joshua Hews Mary Lambe wife of William
Lambe and Hannah Hews may stand & remain the more lawfully
seized of and in the above mentioned premisses & every part and
parcell thereof unto them the sd Joshua Hews Mary Lambe &
Hannah Hews their heires and assigns for ever I the sd John Wam-
pus als White - for divers good causes and considerations mee hereunto
at this present – especially moving particularly for and in conside-
ration of the Sume of twenty pounds of lawfull mony of New-
England to mee in hand paid by the sd Joshua Hews & William
Lambe before the Ensealing hereof, the receipt whereof I doe
hereby acknowledge and my selfe therewith fully Satisfied &
contented Have and hereby do give grant assigne and
[set?] over unto the sd Joshua Hews Mary Lambe & Hannah
Hews theire heires and assigns for ever all my right title
interest use possession claim propriety and demand which I
my heires or assignes now have or hereafter may might
should or ought to have – or claim – of in or to this above
mentioned premisses with the previledges & appurtenances thereunto belonging or any part or parcell thereof To HAVE & to hold [all] my right title and interest in & to the above mentioned premisses with the priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging unto the said Joshua Hews, Mary Lambe – and Hannah Hews . . . . theire heires Exec. adm. and assignes against my selfe and all and every other person and persons whatsoever – any waies lawfully claiming or demanding the same or any part or parcell thereof by from – or under – mee the said John Wampus my heires or assignes or by our or either of our meanes act consent tithe privity or procurement. PROVIDED alwaies and it is the true intent and meaning hereof that the above named Hanna Hews shall not by Virtue of these presents claime any greater right or interest in the above mentioned premisses then what was given her by the sd Anne Wampus and accordingly divided unto her by the the sd Anne Wampus Joshua and Mary.

IN WITNESS whereof
I the sd John Wampus als White have hereunto Set my hand and Seale the second day of June in the yeare of our Lord One thousand Six hundred Seventy and Seven and in the twenty ninth yeare of his Majties Reign

Signed Sealed & Delivd John Wampus
in the presence of us als J W [mark] White [seal]
Richard Woodde his marke
John Hayward [scr]

John Wampus acknowledged this Instrumt as his act and deed June 2 1677
Before mee Edward Tyng
Entred & compared June 6 1677 p Jsa. Addington Cler"
1677 – About two years before Sept. 9, 1679. Court case involving John Cole, Nicholas and John Warner, Benjamin and Katherine Franklin, John Wompas

"John Coale [John Cole] aged 53 yeaeres or thereabout testifieth.
That the trunke now in controversy betwixt Nicolas Warner and Benjamin ffranklyn’s wife by reason of his the sd Warners claiming the sd trunke, I the abovesd deponent being called to see the above sd trunke at Marshall Waits house it being under the custody of the Law by Attachment do testify that the abovesd trunke was Nicholas Warners and that I this depton did see the same in his house in Stepny Parish about two yeaeres since

Taken upon Oath this 9th of September 1679 Before me Tho: Brattle Comiss’

Vera Copia Attest’ Js³: Addington Cler.

John Warner Debter 1677

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 15</td>
<td>For dyet and Lodgeing from May 15 to January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 day 32 weeks and 3 dayes at 6/8 p weeke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Septembr 21</td>
<td>lt. One barrrd of pickled mackrell</td>
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<td>lt. In Cash Lent</td>
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<tr>
<td>lt. Paid for John Wampus by John Warners order to Goodman Earll</td>
<td>17</td>
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</tbody>
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Source: SCF, #1809.

1677 – Spring (late May or June). Daniel Gookin meets with Indians who protest John Wompas’s land sales

"The Testimony of Daniel Gookin Senr. 15? day of September 1681.
In the Spring 1677 I kept a court among the indians at coouas[it] neare the Lower falls of Charles River. At wch Court John Woampas was present. who being questioned for his miscariges in claiming a great trat of land & marking trees with the Letter W. in Sevral places in the Nipmaks country Challenging those lands for his propriety, & offering to sell those lands.
He was heard what he could [say?] & could not prove or [demostrate] any Right hee had in lands there more than other como[n] indians had; And all ye old men the principall Indians together wth all other indians present & in particular [his] owne unkels Anthony & Tom Tray did beare witnes against his practise & disclaime his right [over] & ptrntes [otherwise] then Above; to any land & said yt he was an evel instrumt to disquiet them, & all hee aymd at was to gett mony to be drunke & spend upon his lusts: & they did inhibit & forbid
him to meddle any more about those claimes & [inserted: did] withdrew any former Betrustment Comitted to him in yr Affayres.

This was done before me at yt Court Mr Eliot was present who with all other indians can testify the truth hereof, as I can upon my oath if called thereonto. & in Testimony whereof I subscribe my hand this 15th of September 1681

Daniel Gookin Senr"

Source: MAC, 30:259a.
1677 - July or August. John Wompas visits home of David and Hannah Meade in Cambridge Village.

[back side:] "David & Hannah Mead
Their testimony against
Jno Wompas
[front side:] David Meade aged about 27 yeares Being Deposed saith that John wompus
Indian being at my house in cambridge village somtimes this sumer sinse
the fight at Blacke point; hee tooke occasion to speake many things in my
hearing; saying yt hee came from England latly And I demanding of him wether
hee had seen the country messengers there, hee Answered yt hee had sene ym, & spake
with ym: & yt the king sent for ym to come to him upon ye Sabath day, & that they
refused to goe at yt time because it was against yr judgment & contrary to yr Religion.
But said wompas they had better have gon for they got nothing by it, but said hee
they went to his matie on munday & hee said hee went with them & said
hee saw mr Stoughton deliver the letter upon his knees to his matie, &
said wompus they petitiond the king that as they had ye liberty so yt ye king would please
to renewe yr pattent. the king answered that his grandfather, had [given] ym their pattent [&
charter],
but they had forfeited it & acted contrary to it by making lawes to hang
men for Religion wheras they had no such liberty, At the same time hee Inc[?]
sd wompus spake many words in a desdainfull way of the English . both of the Authority
of ye country, & of the people saying yt they had acted folishly & weakly
in managing the war wth the Indians: & that they ie ye English had
nothing to doe to send men to ye eastward it beeing out of this Jurisdiction
& many other words hee spake, the ptilucers I doe not remember but all tended
to debase & undervalew ye English . moreovr at yt time, hee spake in my hering
yt hee had a great quantytyty of land up in ye country about Hassannameset &
that hee had his maties letter for it, but hee would not shew it [yet? me?] &
further the deponent sais hee aprhended John wompas was sober & not in drinke
when hee spake these words: / & further saith not
Taken upon oath the . 8.th day of: october 1677 Before me
Daniel Gookin Sen"
1677 – Aug. 16. John Wompas mortgages 4000 acres of land at Quansigamond Pond to John Warner. 
Deed to be void if repaid in full plus 5 shillings interest by 17 Sept. 1677

[in margin: "John Wampas
To
John Warner
For 18. 4
Sells
4000 A: of land near Marlboro at the Quansigamond pond"]

"To all people to whom this writeing shall come I John Wampas, alias White of Boston in New England send greeting. Know ye that I the said John Wompos alias White, for and in consideration of Eighteen pounds & foure shillings in money to mee in hand payd by John Warner of the same place Tobacconist, the which where of I do acknowledge hereby, and wherewith I do acknowledge my selfe to be fully sattisfied, contented & payd. Have given . . . foure thousand accres of Land, lying together in a square neere Marlborrow in New England- at the Quonsourcamond Pond, and next unto Benjamin Ffranklin his [?] own thousand accres and
tly butting upon Connecticutt highway together with all the timber trees, under wood profits, & commodities thereunto belonging and that shall hereafter thereunto belong . . . that he the said John Wompos alias White at the sealing hereof is the true, sole & proper owner of the abovesaid bargained prmises, and hath good right, & full power in himselfe to sell & convey ye same in manner aforesaid...

Provided all wayes that if the abovenamed John Wampas alias White or his heyres Executors, administrators or assignees do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the above named John Warner of his heyres Executors administrators & assignes the just sume of Eighten pounds and nine shillings in money at his now dwelling place in Boston upon the seavententh day of September next ensuing after the date hereof at one intire paymt, with out fraud, cosin, or delay that then this deed, & order -- clause & article thereof is voyd, & of noe effect.

John wompos his marke & a seale
Alias White -- signed

Source: MD, 6:82-83. See full document at: https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99Z7-K4T2?i=506&wc=MC1M-C38%3A361613501,364519501&cc=2106411

1677 – Aug. 17. John Wompas acknowledges deed of 1000 acres to John Warner at Middlesex County Court

[in margin: "John Wompos
To
John Warner
For kindness shown and
Money lent him"]

[in margin: "1000 [A]: to be taken out of any of his land near his land in Quansigamog"]

"To all whom these psents shall come I john wompos alias White of Boston in Massachusets bay in New England Marriner (now ressidt in old Engld) send greeting. Know ye that I the said John Wompos als White, as well for and in considerattion of ye kindness & maintenance, I had & reseived from Nicholas Warner of Ratlife in the Parish of Stepney als Stebinhoack in the Count in Midd. Tobacco cutter, when a prisoner in or neere London, as for theloane of sevall summes of money—borrowed of the said Nicholas Warner, with out interest As for divers other good & valluable causes & consideracions mee hereunto moveing [In margin: Selis or Solis] Have given, granted, bargained, sold and confirmed, and in & by these psents do give grant, bargaine, sell & confirme unto—John Warner sonne of the said Nicholas Warner A thousand accr of Land [pt?] or parsell of and to be taken up & out of (according to the custome of the countrey) any such land as I have adjoyneing to the Land of the said Nicholas Warner, or else where in Quansacomack North of the said Nicholas Warners, scittuate in Massachusets bay aforesaid, To have & to hold the said thousand acres of land, & anie pt & parcell thereof with all & singular the apurtenances to the same – belonging, or in any wise appyeyeing to the said John Warner his heyres & assignes for ever, and as his and their owne proper estate for ever, And I the said John Wompos als White and my heyres All and singular the said One thousand accres f Land with yr and evry of their appurtenances, and the
quiet & peace able seize & possession thereof unto the said John Warner his heyres & assignes to his and their owne propper use & behooffe shal & will warrant and foever defend by these psents. In witnes – whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale, the ninetenth day of Decemb. Anno dom 1676 and in the eight & twentieth yeare of the reigne of King Charles the second, over England

John Wompos & a seale
His mark
Sealed & delived
In the prsence off
Robert Sergent
Ralph Darlyng
W?]illem Robinson Ser.
John Wompos acknowledgewd this instrument to be his act & deed, this 16th day of August 1677 Before mee Simon Broadstreete
Entered 18.6.77
By Thomas Danforth, Recordr"

Source: MD, 6:86-87. See full document at:
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89Z7-K4ZG?i=508&wc=MC1M-C38%3A361613501,364519501&cc=2106411

1677 – Aug. 18. John Wompas mortgages 4000 acres of Nipmuc land to Benjamin Franklin. Deed to be void if repaid in full plus 5 shillings interest before 16 Sept. 1677

[on side: "John Wampos to Benj: Ffranklin"]
[on side: "[?:] near Marlborough at the North end of Quasi gamond pond"]

"I John Wampos alias White of Boston in New England send greeting. Know ye that I the said John Wampos alias White for & in consideration of ten pounds in money to mee in hand payd by Benjamin Ffranklin of the same place Cooper, the receit whereof I do acknowledge hereby, & wherewith I do acknowledge my selfe to be fully sattisfied, contented & payd, Have given . . . “ to Benjamin Ffranklin "foure thousand acres of land lying together in a square neere Marlborough in new-England, at the north end of Quonsicamond Pond, and the one halfe pt of the said foure thousand acres to be & ly on the westerly side of the said Pond, and the other halfe pt to be & ly on the easterly side of the said Pond together with all the timber trees, under wood, profits easemts & comodityes thereunto belonging, & yt shall hereafter thereunto belong, & particularly the [next page] the benefit & easm’t of connecticott high way to ly within, or but upon the p’mises.” To have and to hold etc. “and all the – priviledges easemts, profits & comodityes, & particularly the high way before mentioned, unto him the said Benjamin ffranklen.” “And the said John Wampos alias white doth covent for himselfe, and his heyres, Executors & admistrators with the said Benjamin ffranklin . . . that he the said John Wompos alias White at the sealing hereof is the true sole & propper owner of the abovesaid bargained p’mises and hath good right & full pow’ in himselfe to sell and convey the same in manner
above said, and that the pểmises and [evrie] pt thereof is free and cleare, of and from all former gifts, grants, bargaines, sales, mortgages, & encumbrances wʊ soever . . . in witnes whereof I the said John wompos alias white have hereunto put my hand and seale this sixteenth day of August, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred & seaventy & seaven. Provided always that if the above named John Wompos alias white or his heyres, executors, administratrs or assignes do well & truly pay or cause to be payd unto the above named Benjamin ffrankline, or his heyres, Executors, administrators or assignes the just summe of ten pounds & five shillings in money at his new dwelling pace in Boston upon the sixteenth day [new page] of September next ensuing after the date [hereof] at one intire paymʊ, without f[?] [covin?] or delay, that then this deed, & [evrie?] clause & article thereof is voyd & of no effect-force."

John Wompos alias white his mark & a seale
Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of John Warner, Peter Goulding
John Wompos alias white acknowledged the writing to be his act & deed, this 16. 6. 77
Before mee Simon Broadstreet
 Entered 18. 6. 77
By Thomas Danforth: R."

Source: MD, 6:84-85. See full document at:
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99Z7-K4TV?i=507&wc=MC1M-C38%3A361613501,364519501&cc=2106411

1677 – beginning of September. John Wompas brings barrel of cider to Natick, gets many townspeople drunk

"about ye beginig of September he came to Naticke & there bought a barel of cider & got abo[ve] 15 or sixten men & women dranke it al out psently, whereby himself & all the rest were made Drunk: witnes herof are waban & Daniel & others who attested it before major Gookin."
Source: SCF, #1642 (see 1677 – Oct. 2).


"Hannah Meade wife of David Meade aged about 21 yeares deposed saith that on wensday the day before the allarum at Sudberry wch was on the 27th of September Last John Wompus & Andrew Pitimy were at our house my husband being not at home, wompus askt for beeare of Goody Man yt was in our house & had sojurned yr som time, but shee told him shee had none. yn the said wompas spake to mee for bearrre; & tobaco cut so I fetcht him som beare, but I had no taboco cutt, yn hee tooke out a pese out of his pocket & cut som. then fell hee in to discarse what great things hee would doe if hee were an English to leade soulders against the enimes: But & withall spake very disparigingly & contempoosly
of the English mens actings against the enimis; & yt they had acted all
one like children: And said hee farther what had the english to doe to send
out souldiers to the eastward, or to ye Southward; they should have stayd
at home they had nothing to doe yr: & if they sent any more hee
would give them leave to cut of wampas his head, that the english had
sent out souldiers all one gren hornes, like yt child pointing to the child yt
lay in my lapp; yn said hee new England had lost the day & yt was knowne in
England tis no matter I know what: but I will keepe it private yet
New England hath lost the day & yt is knowne in old England; sevrall
other words, hee spake wch I doe not remember; but much of his descarse
was to speake under valemingly of the English in yr warlike attempts agnst
the enimy: hee spake also yt hee had lost a great many men in this warr
as I understood he spake of ye indian enimy slaine in the warr; & farther
shee said that John wompas was sober & not in drinke when spake these
tings to her best apprehension. / & farther saith not.

Taken: upon oath the 8th of october 1677 before
mee
Daniel Gookin Sen"
1677 – Sept. 27. John Wompas harangues and threatens English colonists outside Cambridge Meetinghouse

"Informations Against John wompas Indian. . . .

4. He said: that wee ie the english should feele the English indians ere Long: witnes Lawrance okes & Grindall Rawson

5. He boasted of his Being the kings subject & when the english to whome he spake replyed yt they were his maties subjects as wel as hee, wompas answered hee questiond that, herby hee would as much as in him lies Bring an odium upon ye English as if they were not loyal subjects to his maties witnes Ensigne Green, William Barns"

Source: SCF, #1642 (see 1677 – Oct. 2).

"Grindall Rawson aged 17 yeares or thereabouts testifieth that on the 27.th of Septemr. last past being by Cambridge Meeting=House (by reason of an All-arme, yn made) he hea[rd] John Wampass ask the people that were there; whether they never saw an Indian before, whereto it being replied: yes twice then he in a surly manner said, & you shall feel them too & further saith not.

Taken upon oath the first day of Decem Septemr Octo.ber 1677
Before me Daniel Gookin Senr"

Source: SCF, #1642a (see 1677 – Oct. 1).


"6. He hath escaped from ye prison & is Runn away upon October 1. 1677 which is an arguement of his guilt & After his escape threatning the death of any man yt should take him there are severall other things that wil be proved against wch the shortnes of time at presnt doth hinder there being brought forth . which will Render him a person not fitt to have his liberty to live among us.
October 2d 1677"

Source: SCF, #1642 (see 1677 – Oct. 2).

1677 – Oct. 1. Testimony against John Wompas at Middlesex County Court

"Grindall Rawson aged 17 yeares or thereabouts testifieth that on the 27.th of Septembr. last past being by Cambridge Meeting=House (by reason of an All=arme, yn made) he hea[rd]
John Wampass ask the people that were there; whether they never saw an Indjan before, whereto it being replied: yes twice then he in a surly manner said, & you shall feel them too & further saith not.

Taken upon oath the first day of Decem Septemr October 1677
Before me Daniel Gookin Senr"

Source: SCF, #1642a.

1677 – Oct. 2. Testimony against John Wompas at Middlesex County Court

"Informations Against John wompas Indian
1. That since hee came out of England in this spring; about 4 months pas[t] hee takes to no imployment but travils up and downe in a vagran[t] Idle way, among English & Indians, vapouring of the great quantity of land hee hath, offering to sell yt which is other mens possesion [or] improvent both English & Indians. pretending his maties letter, to the Govrnor about his land wch signifies no more yn to doe him Justice touching his right. wch is due to all his maities subiects, also hereby stirring up & dissafecting some Indians his kindred as if the engli[sh] did wrong ym about yr lands, wch practise of his is of very evel consequen[ce] this thing is knowne to ye Govrnor & magistrates & was his claimes was Refered by the govrnor to bee examind at an Indian Court held at Cowesit the last spring wherupon a report from yt coart was made: whereby to the Govrner whereby Wompas his claime was shewed to bee of no great moment or validity.

2. The said wompas is a very disorderly person beeing frequently [?]
both at Boston & other places wher ever hee coms, & about ye beginig of September he came to Naticke & there bought a barel of cider & got abo[ve] 15 or sixteen men & [inserted: women] dranke it al out psently, whereby himself & all the rest were made Drunk: witnes herof are waban & Daniel & others who attested it before major Gookin

3. Hee has upon a very small ocasion used threatning speches to some Eng[lish] particery to Mrs Grace Oliver at or near her owne house saying severl tims to hee woald pistoll her if their were no more women in the land if had had a pistoll, witnes Sam parker & grace oliver

4. He said: that wee ie the english should feele the English indians ere Long: witnes Lawrance okes & Grindall Rawson

5. He boasted of his Being the kings subject & when the english to whome he spake replyed yt they were his maties subjects as wel as hee, wompas answered hee questiond that, herby hee woold as much as in him lies Bring an odium upon ye English as if they were not loyal subjects to his maties witnes Ensigne Green, William Barns

6. He hath escaped from ye prison & is Runn away upon October 1 . 1677 which is an arguement of his guilt & After his escape threatning the death of any man yt should take him there are severall other things that wil be proved against wch the shortnes of time at prsent doth hinder there being brought forth . which will Render him a person not fitt to have his liberty to live among us.

October 2d 1677"
Informations Against John Wompas Indian

1. That since his came out of England this spring, about 4 months ago, he has taken to no employment, but traders up and down in a very idle way, among English Indians, boasting of the good quality of land his has, offering to sell it which is offered means profiteering and improving by English Indians, pretending the designs better to get good by his land, as if this no more. He does not desire nor expect to have any interest in his estate, since leaving his estate, it is due to care his meals properly, and to be ready to do wrong, and allow his acts of any bad deed committed in the spring. He is a friend to a person in the country, and not at court, and by being requested at an Indian council held at such, a report was written in a report from the court warp made his list, he thought that his good letters could be shared to the officer of good moments or his lordship.

2. That Wompas is a very disorderly person being frequently drunk, and being once at the session of the court in a very disordered state, for which reason he was brought before of your good grace to be a good example, where he was called to come, and shown to the court. It was written in the court, and the common people to do as before.

3. He has upon a very small occasion used force against a person to some very positive part of the court, nor did this matter any danger to anybody.

4. He said that the court should be held as the King's orderly.

5. He boasted of his being the king's subject and a very subject, and all the other people, and was always drunk, and was at all times drunk. He was also as mad as in his being drunk, an old man upon his mind and if he were no longer subject to his majesty with the grace from William Pennet.

6. He has spoken from a prisoner in the court, upon which other things since we proved against him, he has been drunk for a great part of time at about 8 hours. Then to bring bringing force, which will be more than a person not to find his liberty to live among the.

Source: SCF, #1642.
1677 – Oct. 2. John Wompas appears at Middlesex County Court and is committed to prison in Boston

[in margin: "Prison Keeper Cautioned"]

"Willm Healy prison keeper in Cambr. is ordered to pay the charges for the retaking of Wompos Indian, and was admonished to be more carefull of his prisoners for the future, on penalty of being turned out of his place, & punished for his offense according to his [deserts]"
[in margin: "Jno. Wompos comitted."]

"John Wompos appearing before the court, and being convicted of making his escape from Cambridge Prison, of threating to shoot Mrs Oliver in case he had had a gun-- as also of spending his time in a dissolute [manner] endeavoring to worke discontent in the Indians towards the English [and] giving out expressions [rendering] him justly to be suspected of conspiring with ye enemy agt us. Is ordered to stand comitted until the next Court of Assistants, there to make answer for the same, and in order [thereat] he is to be sent unto the Prison in Boston."

[in margin: "Mr. Samuel Gookin costs abt. Wompos."]

"Allowed to Mr Samuel Gookin, for charges of himselfe & another man, in pursuing wompos. twelve shillings & six pence money."

1677 – Oct. 8. Testimony against John Wompas at Middlesex County Court

"These people & divers others in the Townes adjacent have observed & seene so much of this wompas Drunkennes & evel carrige, & have earnestly solicited mee to move the counsel; to secure this person or send him out of the country for they proffess they are in fears hee will do some mischef this is Attested by mee Daniel Gookins Sen
8th 8 mo 1677."

Source: David and Hannah Meade depositions, MeHS.
1677 – Oct. 10. John Wompas sentenced at Middlesex County Court, bound to good behavior, ordered to give sureties of 100 pounds for himself and 50 pounds each for two others

“This Court Considering the offence, proved against John Wompas Do sentence him to be bound to ye good [Abarance] & peace with Suffici-ent suretyes, himself one Hundred pounds & two suretyes 50 li a peice. 10:8:77 . . J D."

Source: SCF, #1644, paper #14.


[in margin: "Quietus granted 830"]

"The abovesd Joshua Hews presenting an. accot. of his adminis: tracon upon his Oath. unto the County Court held by adjournmt. Novr. 22 1677, the Court granted him. a quietus and his bond was delivrd. up unto him. as attests Jsa. Addington Cler.-."

Source: AWP.

1677 – Dec. 12. John Wompas acknowledges deed of 1000 acres of Nipmuc land to Anthony Mud, who arrived from England, at Middlesex County Court

"This deed was owned by Jno. Wompus Als White, decemb. 12. 1677 Before mee Edw: Ting Assist Entred & Recorded 15.10.77. By Thomas Danforth R."

1678 – Spring. John Wompas goes to Fairfield, Connecticut Colony, to take possession of land
inherited from his father-in-law, Romanock, and is jailed

“That yo’ Pet’ by Marriage of Anne the Daughter of Romanock late Sachim
of Aspatuck & Susquanaugh, upon the death of the said Sachim is become sole Proprietor
of those Tracks of Land, upon w’th the Town of Fairfield in Connecticut Colony is built.
That Yo’ Pet’’s Father in Law about nineteen years since delivered up y’ possession
of the said Lands to Yo’ Pet’, & sometime after the Pet’ sold part thereof to Captain
Dennison & Amos Richardson & others of Stonnington in Connecticut Colony for the Sum
of 530 L sterling or thereabouts.

That by the evil practices of Major Nathan Gold & others Inhabitants of Fairfeild,
Yo’ Pet’ is not only kept out of his just rights, but was also imprisoned by them in May last when
he went to demand possession of his Estate accordig to Yo’ Ma’v’s Order of the 22d of August
1676"

Source: CO 1-43, no. 33, TNA (see 1679 – before March 14).

1678 – May 15. Wompas appeals his case to Connecticut General Court, assisted by Connecticut
colonist Walter Fyler

"For Capt Allen to read in the generall Court if he please
sin I am by oath of a ffreeman. bound in. coneince to promote the best good
of this common wealth to the utmost of my power. and by a provident
having a thorn in my heel . respecting John wampus and the town of fairfield
and mr Burr being . impowered by that towne . to treat with him one his agent
at one about this time at hartfoord, as by letter . and mr Stubles confission mai
apear, and whereas mr Burr before the governor spake as if I had neither
honestie nor witt . in standing by the said John wampus . but caused him to
spend monie to no purpose; and intimated as if I had alreadi received monie at
Boston by my Son at the colledg and was for future . to have a great share in
the Bootie; in hand . therefore I Sai first I had never a farthin formerly by my
son in the Bay but what he spent and was my dew upon that acount; 2ly for my jaurnie
to fairfeild and all the cost of that Journie I had never a farthing to this hour
only 1 s in Silver to pai my passadg at Stratfoord . and my cost one night at mr
Baldins in milford . 3ly about future hope of ani bootie; beside the cost I
am out of purs upon myself and wampus now at hartford. he have spent about six shillin at
my house . and I am for present out of hope of ever being paid. therefore
I pray harken to a sorrie mans thoughts: viz if the towne of fairfield
out of penuriousnes will not take up this Boane . which was cast in at the
verrie instant of time . that his maiestie our soveraine was restored to his
Kingdom. then my thoughts are that the common wealth should doe it for them
because . if the sd John wampus and his agent before their . feeblenes now
disdained . he posibly mai at york ore in england sell his right and title
to som other parson . and then . if that Parsons sword be longer then
the sword of Fairfield. we must be forced to add our Dagger: which may cost manie a thousand pound, which might be prevented now by a littis.
I sai noe more but am your poor servant.
mai 15 78 Walt Ffylle

postcript
as I never had neither now have any interest nor self end of my own so I thought that this court nor could nor would now end it but that by means of the motion they in wisdom would put in such a posture yt might bring a finall Ishu"
1679 — before March 14. John Wompas protests to King Charles II about his treatment at the hands of Connecticut officials and requests justice for all Native people of New England

"Petition of John Wampus alias White and Indian abt some Lands in New-England, in Conecticut Colony. Recc:d 14 March, 1678/9./

To The King’s most Excellent Majesty,
The humble Petition of John Wampus alias White an Indian, Yo’ Ma’ty’s subject & Inhabitant of Boston in Yo’ Ma’ty’s Colony of the Massachusets in New england. ags’ Majr Gold for lands in Conadicutt--
Sheweth
That yo’ Pet’ by Marriage of Anne the Daughter of Romanock late Sachim of Aspatuck & Susquanaugh, upon the death of the said Sachim is become sole Proprietor of those Tracks of Land, upon w’ch the Town of Fairfeild in Conecticut Colony is built.
That Yo’ Pet’ s Father in Law about nineteen years since delivered up y’ possession of the said Lands to Yo’ Pet’, & sometime after the Pet’ sold part thereof to Captain Dennison & Amos Richardson & others of Stonnington in Conecticut Colony for the Sum of 530 L sterling or thereabouts.
That by the evil practices of Major Nathan Gold & others Inhabitants of Fairfeild, Yo’ Pet’ is not only kept out of his just rights, but was also imprisoned by them in May last when he went to demand possession of his Estate according to Yo’ Ma’ty’s Order of the 22d of August 1676, from whence he made his escape to New York, & destitute of money & all necessaries is forced to come to England to seek reliefe.
Now for as much as Yo’ Pet’ & other native Indians there inhabiting are miserably comprized within the Laws made by the English calculated only for their particular advantage there being no supreme Courts of Judicature established in that Country, whereunto the oppressed may repair for redress.
Yo’ Pet’ humbly prays Yo’ Ma’ty to take the premisses into Yo’ Royal consideration & appoint indifferent persons there inhabiting to hear the matters in difference between Yo’ Pet’ & Major Gold & others, y’ upon his making out his right & claime to the said Lands & Estate, he may have liberty to proceed & dispose thereof according to his former contracts
And Yo’ Pet’ shall ever Pray &c."
1679 – March 28. King’s Privy Council writes letter in John Wompas’s behalf to the governor and magistrates of Connecticut Colony

“After Our hearty Commendations. Whereas John Wampus alias White, has, by petition humbly represented unto his Maty, that he is, by marriage of Anne the daughter of Romannock, late Sachim of Aspatuck & Sasquanaugh*, upon the death of the said Sachim, become sole proprietor of those tracts of land where the Town of Fairfield in ye Colony of Connecticut is built, That the Petrs said Father in law did about nineteen years since deliver up ye possession of the said Lands to the Petr, who some time after, sold part thereof unto Captain Denison, Amos Richardson & others of Connecticut Colony, for the summe of Three-Hundred and Fifty
pounds or thereabouts; and that by the evill practices of Major Nathan Gould and other
Inhabitants of Fairfeild, he is not only kept out of his just rights, but was also imprisoned by
them in May last, when he went to demand possession of his Estate; Withall complayining of ye
great hardships and miseries he and other Native Indians are subject unto by the Laws of that
Colony. His Maty taking into his gracious consideration the miserable condition of the Petr, and
declaring his Royall Pleasure that not only the Petr but all such Indians of New England as are
his subjects and submit peaceably and quietly to his Mats Government, shall likewise
participate of his Royall Protection, Wee do by his Mats expresse commands signify the same
unto you, requiring you to do the Petr such justice as his case may deserve, and for ye future to
proceed in such manner as his Mats subjects may not be forced to undertake so long &
dangerous Voyages for obteyning Justice, which his Maty expects shalbe speedily & Impartially
administered unto them upon ye Place. And so, not doubting of your ready complyance herein,
Wee bid you heartily farewell. From ye Councill Chamber in Whitehall, the 28 day of March,
1679.

Your loving Friends
Anglesey
Clarendon    Ailesbury    J. Bridgewater
Fauconberg
J. Ernele
John Nicholas
To our Loving Friends the Governor and magistrates of his mats Colony
of Connecticut in New England
'Recd May 17, 1680”

Source: CCR, 3:281-282, appendix 22.

sells Edward Pratt eight miles square of land near Quansigamog Pond in the Nipmuck Country for sum
of 50 pounds

[in margin: "Assanamiscok all. Nipmuck Sachem
Jno: Wampas als White
[Po?]
Edwd: Pratt.
For [mark]]
[in margin: "Pratt
[sels? Deed?]
8 miles square of land
near Quansigamog pond
in ye Nipumck Country
or the like quantity
elsewhere
habendum"]
"To all people to whome this p’sent writeing shall come I John Wampas als. White of Asanamiscock in the Nipmuck country in New England Sachem, now ressids in the city of London do send greeting: Know yee that I the said Jno. Wampas alias White, as well for & in consideration of the sume of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England to mee in hand at & before the ensealing & Deliverie hereof, by Edward Pratt, of the Parish of St. Paul Shadwell, in the Count of Midd, -- victualler well & truly payd & sattisfied, the receite whereof and of every part thereof, I do hereby acknowledge accordingly, & my selfe to be therewith fully sattisfied & contended, as also in recompence & sattisfaccion of the long labor & services performed performed & done by the said Edward Pratt unto & on ye account, of mee the said Jno. Wampas als White & for divers other good & valluable causes and- considerations mee hereunto moveing. Have given granted . . . All yt quantity or parcell of land & meadow or meadow ground swamps & wood conteyneing eight usuall & accustomed miles in length, and eight like miles in breadth scittuate lying & being neere Quomsuttomake pond within the Inepnouc Country, & neere adjoyneing to the Massachusets Colony in New England aforesaid or by what other name or names the same shall or may be called or knowne, and as the same is now in the possession or occupation of mee the said John Wampas als White or my assignes, together with all & singular Mooss, Dear ffurs: Skins, ponds, rivers, swamps, Howles, fishings, woods, underwoods, sheds, houses, buildings, wayes, passages, waters, watercourses, priviledges, profits, traffiques—tradings, commodityes, advantages & appurtenances whatsoever to the said quantity or parcell of Land ground or meadow belonging or in any wise appertenynge East, west, north and south, or whatsoever other like quantity or parcell of land ground & meadow belonging to mee the said John- Wampas als White in New England aforesaid, wheresoever the said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes shall think fitt to settle and Plant . . .

And further that I the said John Wampas als White, my heyres, executors adminstrators, & all other person and persons, claymeing or to clayme by, from, or under mee or them shall & will from time to time, and at all times here after at the request & cost & charges in the law of the said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, do make, acknowledge suffer & execute, or cause to be done & executed all and every such further and other act & acts, deeds, assurances conveyances or other thing or things in the law whatsoever for the further & better conveying seling & sure making of the said eight miles square of lands . . . . be it by[fine?] feefmt, confermacion, deed, or deeds, inrolled, or not in rolled, the inrolment of those psents, or by any other wayes or meanes, as by the said Edward Pratt his heyres or assignes, or his or their council learned in ye Law shall be reasonably advised & required, In witnes whereof I the said Jno. Wampas als White have hereunto set my hand & seale, dated at London the seaventeenth – day of July anno dom. 1679. And in ye one & thirtye yeare of the Reigne of our Sovraine Lord Charles the second . . .

the mark of
Jno. Wampas als white, & a seale
Signed; sealed; & delivered, in the psense of us. Daniel Wing, George Owen, Jno. Blake- Daniel Shyling Sr. in the lower sheet.
Received the day & yeare within written of and from the within named Edw: Pratt the sume of fifty pounds of lawfull money of England, in full for the consideracon within expressed I say.
The mark of Jno. Wompos als White


The eight & twentyeth day of July. Anno dom. 1679: [Mony?] the day & yeare above written, the within named John Wompos als White, personally came before mee, Sr. George Waterman, Kt & Alderman, and one of his Maties Justices of the peace for the City of London, and did then & there further acknowledge ratifie and conferme the within written deed or writeing ? the eight miles square of land, meadow grounds & woods, with the appurtenances . . . unto the within named Edward Pratt his heyres and assignes . . . In testimony whereof I have here unto sett my hand & seale caused to be affixed, the day & yeare above written.

George Waterman & a seale the mark of Jno. Wompos als White

Entered. 3d of Novemb. 1679.
By Thomas Danforth. R.”


1679 – July 28. Still in London, John Wompas acknowledges and confirms sale of Nipmuc land to Edward Pratt

"The eight & twentyeth day of July. Anno dom. 1679: [Mony?] the day & yeare above written, the within named John Wompos als White, personally came before mee, Sr. George Waterman, Kt & Alderman, and one of his Maties Justices of the peace for the City of London, and did then & there further acknowledge ratifie and conferme the within written deed or writeing ? the eight miles square of land, meadow grounds & woods, with the appurtenances . . . unto the within named Edward Pratt his heyres and assignes . . . In testimony whereof I have here unto sett my hand & seale caused to be affixed, the day & yeare above written.

George Waterman & a seale the mark of Jno. Wompos als White"

Source: MD, 7:157-60 (see 1679 - July 17).

1679 – Sept. 5. John Wompas signs last will and testament

[in margin: "[Im] Johannis White als Wampers:""]

"In the name of God Amen I John White als Wampers late of Boston in New England Mariner being sicke and weake in body but of sound and perfect mynde and memory praise be therefore given to Allmighty God for the same doe make and declare this my present last will and Testament in manner and forme following That is to say First and principally I commend my soule into the hands of Allmighty God my Creator & hopinge that through the [grace?] & death and passion of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to have forgivenesse of all my synnes and inherit Ever lasting life my body I committe to the earth to be desently bureyed according to the discretion of my Executors hereafter named And for the disposition of such Temporal Estate as
it hath pleased allmighty Gods [favor] above my deserts to bestow upon mee I give and dispose thereof (my debts and Funerall expenses being first paid and discharged) in manner and forme following (That is to say,) First I doe give devise and bequeath unto my very loveing kinsmen John a Wonsamock, Pomhammell and Norwaruunt All that My Estate lying and being in New England aforesaid & comonly called or knowne 

[Next page:] 

Knowne by the name of Assenham East-stock  And all Lands plantations hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining To have hold and enjoy unto them and their heires for Ever  They and every of them observing performing fulfilling and keeping all such Articles and Conditions as my Father and I have or ought to have observed performed & fulfilled and kept  Item I give devise and bequeath unto my very loveing friends George Owen of the parish of St Alhallowes the Wall [Allhallows London Wall] in London Chirurgion four hundred Acres of that my land situate lying and being in Bedford in New England aforesaid which said land doth abutt upon the lands of Nicholas Warner To have hold and enjoy unto the said George Owen his heires and Assignes for Ever  Item I give devise and bequeath unto my very loveing friends Edward Pratt his heires and Assignes and the said John Blake his hers and Assignes for Ever And all the Rest of my goods chattles ready money and all other my estate what soever I doe give devise and bequeath unto my said loveing friends Edward Pratt and John Blake whome I doe hereby make the full and joint Executors of this my Last Will and Testament utterly Revoaking nulling and makeing voyd all former and other Will and Wills by me heretofore made or consented unto be made to be voyd And this my last Will and Testament contained in foure sheets or leaves of paper to every sheete thereof sett my hand and my seale fixed with a Labell to the topp thereof dated in London the fifth day of September in the one and thirtyeth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland king defender of the ffaith [es?] and in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred seaventy and Nyne  John White als Wampers his marke signed sealed published and declared in the presence of Francis [G?]ower John Barnes, Theep: Haydoste servant to Tho Sumerly Not Publique"

Source: WJW.

1679 – Oct. 1. John Wompas’s will probated in London (death between 5 Sept. and 1 Oct.)

"Probatum apud London fuit hujusmodi testamentum coram venerabili viro Domino Richardo Lloyd Milite Legum Doctore surrogate venerabili Et Egregii viri Domini Leolini Jenkins Militis legum etiam Doctoris Curiae
Translation (by Glen Cooper):
"This testament was proved in London before the venerable Lord Richard Lloyd, soldier, doctor of the laws, standing in for the venerable and esteemed Lord Llewelyn Jenkins, a soldier as well as a doctor of the laws, presiding authority of the specially appointed judicial body in Canterbury where, according to the law, there was assembled a commission on October 1st, 1679, having duly sworn in John Blake, most truly named in this testament, to whom the execution of everything was entrusted, as well as of the individual goods, and both the assets and debts of the said deceased man, to be executed in good faith, sworn on the holy Gospels, according to the strict form of the law. Similar power is reserved for entrusting Edward Pratt () of the executors named in this testament, when he should arrive and seek (it)."

Source: WJW.

1679 – Nov. 3. Edward Pratt, having arrived in Massachusetts, records deed for Nipmuc land at Middlesex County Court

"Entered. 3d of Novemb. 1679.
By Thomas Danforth. R."

Source: MD, 7:157-60 (see 1679 - July 17).

1679 – Dec. 2. John Warner sells Nicholas Warner 4000 acres at Quinsigamog Pond (same land Wompas mortgaged to John Warner in August 1677 and failed to redeem in September)

[in margin:
"John Warner
To
Nicholas Warner
For 18, ? [18 pounds, 4 shillings]
Sells
4000 Acres of land near
Marlboro: upon Quoasiga
Mog Pond"]
Habendum"

"To all Christian people to whom this present deed of sale shall come, John Warner of Boston, in the colony of the Massachusets in New England tobaconest, sendeth greeting. Know ye that I, the said John Warner, for & in consideration of the sume of eighteen pounds & four shillings. Of lawfull money of New England to mee in hand payd at & before the Ensealing and delivie of these presents by Nicholas Warner of Boston aforenamed, well & truly, the receite whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and my selfe the receite fully sattisfied & consented, . . . confirme unto the said Nicholas Warner his heyres and assignes for ever foure thousand acres of land lying together in a square neere Marlborough in New England aforesd abutting upon Quonsachamock pond, & is next adjoyneing unto Benjamin Ffranklyn his foure thousand acres and partly abutting upon Connecticut high way, together with all woods . . . .

And I the said John Warner for mee my heyres executors & administrators do hereby- covenant promise & grant to & with the said Nicholas Warner his Executors & Assignes, that at the time of ye ensaling hereof, I the said Jno. Warner am ye truth sole & lawfull owner of all the afore bargained p’misses . . . And that I have in my selfe full pow’r, good right, & lawfull authourity to grant, sell, convey & assure ye same unto the said Nicholas Warner his heyres & assignes as a good perfect & absolute estate of Inheritance in fee simple with out any manner of condition . . . In witnes whereof I the said Jno. Warner have hereunto sett my hand & seale the second day of Decemb. Anno dom. One thousand six hundred seaventy & nine . . .

In the p’sence of us
John Hayward Ser.
Eliazar Moodey Sert.

This instrument was acknowledged by Jno. Warner to be his act & deed, this 2 of Decemb 1679.

Before mee Simon Broadstreet Govr.
Entered 12.10.1679.
By Tho: Danforth. R."

Source: MD, 7:187-188. See full document at:
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89Z7-LH9R?i=256&wc=MC1M-8WG%3A361613501,364520601&cc=2106411

1680 - June 14 - Sept. 28. Connecticut Colony leaders gather testimony on ownership of Fairfield land, perhaps in response to the claims of John Wompas and his heirs

Deed of the Sascoe [Sasqua] Indians, undersigned, “properly the inhabitants of the plantation of Indians called Sascoe, and formerly were proprietors of the lands pertaining to Sascoe, which lands we have formerly sold to the town of Fairfield. . . . reserving only that the said town should provide us some lands for our subsistence.” Notes their previous sale of Sascoe lands in deed of 21 March 1660/61. As a result, they do “forever acquit, exonerate, and discharge the said town of Fairfield and their successors from any demands whatever of land within the bounds of Fairfield as due to us upon any account.” Dated 14 June 1680.

Signed: Nauwassecumb, Sasco James, Yeereensqaw, Cokecro, Nanaskeco, Yeedowco,
Wayreenoot, Weecong, Chickins, Capt. Weeteteree, Wunneeseside
Witnessed and interpreted by John Minor and John Sherwood
Recorded in 3 book of Records of Wills and Inventories of County of Fairfeild, at fol. 37,
per me, Willm Hill, Clerk
Postscript, 28 Sept 1680, Marwoeumopum alias Rororemy, and Wamsukewy, both
Sasco Indians not present at previous discharge “signed by the rest of their neighbor Sascoe
Indians” have been informed of “reasons of the within acknowledgement; and they do fully
consent thereto.” Witnessed by interpreters James Boor and Daniel Silliman.
Indorsed, “An original of the purchase of Sasqua Indians”

1681 - May 11. Nipmuc Indians request compensation for lands sold by John Wompas

"For the Right Worshipp. The Gover Deputy Govnr
And ye Rest of ye Honr: Majestrates and ye Deputies of
The Genll. Court, sitting In Boston: May 11 - 1681
The humble Petion of us, Whose Names are Under Written
[being] Inhabitants, of ye towns of Natick, Punkapoge & Wamasitt
Humbly Sheweth that your petitioners, Being Subject
to his Majesty and his Government In this Jurisdict
And haveing approved our selves faithful to ye English
Interest, In ye Late Warr, and served them Most of us
As soldiers, Wherin some of or Relation lost there
Lives, wee Doe hereby Declare to the honrd Court yt
wee and or pdecesrs had & have a Naturall Right to much
of the Lands Lying in the Nipmuck Country, within
This Jurisdiction, for which we humbly Disire the
Country Genll Court will Give us a compensation, and sattisfaction
for or Natural Rights to those Lands, that so Before
God & Man things may be Clear In after time
Between us and our Posterrity, & the English and yr
posterity, Referring to ye sd Lands wee Desire in this
or petition to Be Understood, not to Intend Some pti-
cular Land Towns & farms In the Nipmuck Country
that were formerly Solde By the Indians that had
Right ther unto; unto English men, [by] Leave of authty
and Confirmed [by] this Court, Nor yett the towns [?]
Granted to ye praying Indians In that Country,
Wee humbly Desire and pray the Honrable Court
Seriously to Consider our Condition petition, and
Grant us or Request, wee have Reffered the
Mannagement of this our petition unto the
psons under Named, vizt John Awassamugg Senr,
Andrew Pittome, James Rumny marsh, Peter Ephraim
whome we humbly Desire the Honrable Court
to Creditt and give us our answer [by] ym And we
shall Pray for your Happyness and Prosperity.
The marks of:

Waban	Tom Tray	Eliazer pegun	Pitter Ephraim
PyamBow	Antony tray	tom Awassamug	SaSanit
Sam Awassamug	Andrew pittome	John awassamug
James Rumny marsh	Divers others
1681 – Sept. 15. Indian Court held in Natick to address John Wompas’s land dealings

"At a Court held at Naticke Among the Indians Septbr 14th 1681
present
Daniel Gookin Senr Esqr
   Assistant
Waban
Piambow
Tom Tray) Rulers
Mr John Eliot sen
Andrew Pittlimee
Peter Ephram) Interprters

The Testimonies of severall Aged & principal Indians
heraftter named Taken in court is as followeth

Waban Aged about eighty yeares. Piam-bow aged about eighty years. Nowanit aged about 81 yeares. Jethro aged about 70 yeares. William Aged 68 years, Anthony Tray
& Tom Tray unkells By the father side (aged about 60 yeares) unto John woampas Decesed Aged 60 yeares & fifty eight or there abouts; These men do all a [torn] affirme & Say, that they wel knew John woampa [torn] from a child: & his father also old woampas: who wa [torn] & Brother to some of them; And do say that Jo [torn] woampus, was no sachem, and had no more Right [torn] title (you got here) to Any lands in the Nipmuk Country within [torn] of massachusets, then other comon Indians. had [torn] But they doe Acknowledge that these indians & othe [torn] did some yeares since before hee left ye country Into [torn] the said woampas (because he spake English well & was aqu [torn] wth the English) To inquire after & in our nams & for or use to declare & endevor to get setled & Recorded, the indians title & Right to those lands: But wee utterly deny yt wee ever gave him any power to sell, give, grant or Barter any lands in those parts, And therfore doe utterly disclaime all his gifts, grants, sales mortgages or any disposel of any of those lands or any pt thereof And now hee is deceased without children, what right he had in comon wth other Indians; belongs to his kindred & next heires as wee conceive. And wee further say that there is above on hundred Indians young & old; liveing among the Chrian Indians, yt have right & title to these lands in the Nipmuck Country afforsd as much as ever John woampas had - & further say not

Waban [X] his mark
Piambow [O] his mark
Nowanit [O] his mark
William [C] his mark
Jethro [d] his mark
Anthony [?] his mark
Tom Tray [Y] his mark

That this is a true
Coppy Taken out of
The Courts Record is
Attested By me
Daniel Gookin Senr
Cambridge Septemb 15th 1681"
"To The Honrable Genrall Court Sitting at Boston.
The humble petition of Sevrall of yor poor Indian
Subjects and Suppligants Belonging to Natik and the
other Towns punkapoge & Wamasitt, humble pray
That Those that have been faithfull, and allwaies
freinds To ye English may be Sattisfied for there Naturall
Right in such tracts of Land here after Named
And first wee Certifie that Waban, pyamboah,
John Awosamug Antony Tray, Thomas Tray, and yr
Kindred are ye Men that have the right to ye Land
that Land is Bordering upon the Indian plantation of
Hassanamesit and they affirm that John Wompas Deceased
had no More Right in those lands then his Uncles,
Antony & Thom Tray, and that ye said Wompas had no
power to give or sale those lands without ther Consents
for ye land was never Devided, And as for such English
as pretend to Be John Wompas Executors we Conceive
they have no Legal right to molest us, And also wee
Certifie that peter Ephraime Nehemiah Elizar
pegun Joseph [Trins?] and Sevrall of there Kindred
have right to ye land Beyond Nipmuck River: Betwen
Munchage and Paquaghoge and parts adjacent ----
And further wee In form yt Quanipunit Nossawonno
piamboo, and Divers of ther kindred have Right to
Land about Nashaway River, Also we whose names
as under written Doe Desire and Impower peter Ephra
-im to make application to ye Honrable Genrall Court
Setting in Boston the 12 october 1681 for a Righteous
Determination hereof
Wabans his mark Zachry Abram mark
pyam Boahs mark Sosanit his mark
John Awasamog Sen
Antony Tray mark Nehe miah
Tom tray Sam Awassamug
Eliazer pegun Mark James Rumnimarsh
Sam NaWonnut John awasamug Junr"
Source: MAC 30:262a
1681 - probably October. Nipmucs protest the intrusions of Richard Thayer and other shareholders in Wompas lands at Hassanamesit

[Corner:] [Petit]ion of
[E]phrim & others
[R]ich Thayer
To the much honoured Govenor & the honored counsel now sitting in Boston
the humble petition of peter Ephrim John Awasamog, & others in behalfe of themselvs & the other Indians, owners of Hassenemeset Land humbly complaine & inform, that one Thayer of Brantry & others, make large pretences to the Land of Hassenemeset, by virtue as thay say of a will of John wampuose who had no legall right there as thay shall demonstrate, & being ordered to Attend upon the worshipfull William Stoughton & Joseph Dudley Esqrs, to make out their right they find they find themselvs interrupted & agreived by said Thayer, & humbly pray the said Thayre & others may be called to an acount to make out the justice of their claime, that the said Indians may be thereby directed in their Land or management of there concerns. & so we shall remaaine your. Honors humble srvts & shall ever pray for your prosperity --- .

we Consent to hear this Matter on thirsday next if the Govr please. & that the Secretary Give warrant to Thayre & Company
  D. Denison
  W. Stoughton
  J. Dudley
It is ordered that the secretary Issue out his warrant to the sajd Thayer to make his Appearance before ye Govner & Counsil to Answer the said Indians complaint [torn] ye 15th Instant at 3 of the clock in the afternoon[torn] & [?] give notice to any others consernd in ye sd wampus [torn] E R"
1681 – Oct. 12. Massachusetts General Court restricts Indian residence within the colony to Natick, Punkapoag, and Wamesit

"It is ordered by this Court & the authority thereof, that all Indians that belong to this jurisdiction, except prentises or covenant servants for yeares, are to live among & under government of the Indian rulers of Naticke, Punkapauge, or Wamesit, which are places allowed by this Court & appropriated for the Indians to live in, where there is land sufficient to improve for many families more then are of them; and if any shall refuse to comply wth this
order, it is referred to the select men of every toune, by warrant under their hand, to send such Indian or Indians to the house of correction or prison untill he or they engage to comply with this order."


1681 - Oct. 17-18. Joseph Dudley and William Stoughton report to Massachusetts General Court on their investigation of Native claims to Nipmuc land. Court directs them to purchase Nipmuc Country from the Indians "upon the easiest termes that may be obteined"

"Boston, October 17th 1681
In pursuance of an order of this honnoroble Court to inspect the clajmes of the remayning Indians to lands in the Nipmug country.--
In June last wee appointed a gennerall meeting of all Indian claymers to the sajd lands, & gave full notice of the same to be holden at Cambridge Village, & there obtajned M' Elljots company & others to asist in interpretation & better understanding of their several pleas. Wee then found them willing enough to make clajme to the whole country, but litigious & doubtfull amongst themselves; wee therefore, for that time, dismissed them to agree their several clajmes amongst themselves, & then told them wee would further treate them to comprimise thewhole matter on the countrys behalfe.

Since which time, in September last, perceiving a better understanding amongst them; wee warned several of the principall claymers to to attend us into the country, & travajle the same in company with as far & as much as [329] one weeke would allow us, & find that the southerne part clajmed by Black James & company is capable of good setlement, if not too scant of meadow, though uncertaune what will fall w'th bounds if our ijne be to be quaestioned.

The midl part above Sherborne & Marlborough, clajmed by the Hassanamesit men now resident at Naticke, but interrupted by the clajme of several executo's to John Wampas, whom wee summoned before the Governor & Magistretates in Boston soone after our returne, and find their clajme very uncertajne, but, if allowed, will be to to the ruine of the mide part of the country, of which the Indians make complaint to this Court.

The northerne part, adjoyning to Nashaway, is found the best land, most meadowed, & capable of setlement, which land, except a smale tract about Hassanamesit desired to be kept by the Natick Indians, may, wee suppose, upon reasonable termes, be, so farr as respect the Indian clajme, taken into the countrys hands, which wee offer our advise as best to be donne, least the matter grow more difficult by delays. If there be any further service for us in the matter, wee are

Your humble servants
William Stoughton
Joseph Dudley

The Court doe approove of this returme.
Upon the consideration of the report made to this Court of the Indian clajmes to lands to the westward by M' Stoughton & M' Dudley, and their advise that some compensation be made to the claymers for a full surrender of those lands to
the Governo’ & Company of the Massachusetts, to prevent future troubles & pretensions that may arise, and doe order & impower the aforesajd gentlemen to treat w’th the sajd claymers, & to agree w’th them upon the easiest termes that may be obtejned, which sume may be reimbursed by such as after-wards shall procure grants of any of the sajd lands from this Court."

Source: MCR, 5:328-239.

1683/84 – March 5. John Blake and Edward Pratt, heirs and executors of John Wompas’s will, assign power of attorney to nine English colonists for purposes of claiming Wompas's land at Fairfield, Connecticut Colony

John Blake and Edward Pratt’s Letter of Attorney relating to the estate of John White, alias Wampers, Mariner, March 12, 1683/84.

John Blake of Wrentham in the Colony of the Massachusetts..., and Edward Pratt, sometime of St. Paul’s, Shadwell, in the County of Middlesex, within the said realm of England, victualler, and now of Mendham in Massachusetts, heirs and executors of the last will and testament of John White alias Wampers, for “good causes and considerations,” assign their “trusty and well-beloved friends” as their lawful attorneys:

John Comer
John Pittom
John Jackson
George Dauson
Joshua Hewes
William Harrison
William Mumford, all of Boston
Richard Thayre of Braintree
John Smith
Robert Taft, both of Mount Hope.

They grant them and their heirs and assign authority to take possession of and enjoy all “lands, tenements, plantations, grounds, steadings, pastures, and heriditaments” and any profits from them.

Signed by John Blake and Edward Pratt in the presence of Simeon Messinger and Jeremiah Bumsteed, 5 March 1683/84.

“Mr. John Blake, personally appearing, acknowledged this instrument to be his act and deed before

Mar. 12, 1684/4 Joseph Dudley, Assist.

Signed by John Blake in presence of
Edward Pelham
Samuel Shrimpton”

“Edward Pratt, personally appearing, acknowledged the letter of attorney to be his act and deed, before me

May 9th, 1684 John Richards, Assist”

“The above written is a true copy of the original upon file left in court at Farefield, June 16th,
1684. As attest,
Jonas Pitman, Clerk.”

1684 – May 7. Edward Pratt and associates petition Massachusetts General Court for confirmation of Wompas lands

"Jno Comer Petition & Wampas [wth ye magistrates &]
To the Hon able the Govern or Dep. Govern or and Hon able Magistrates and Deputies
assembled in Generall Court sitting in Boston May ye 7th 1684
The humble Petition of John Comer, Edward Pratt, William Mumford, John Pittam, George Danson, Joshua Hews, John Jackson, William Harrison &c
Humbly Showeth
That whereas by the last will & Testament of John Wampus, alias John White late of the Massachusets colonie in New England dec. and at that time was resident in the Kingdome of England Edward Pratt and John Blake were appointed & made Executors of his said will bearing date September ye 5th in the one & thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles ye second, and in the year of our Lord 1679. which will was proved and approved in the Prerogative Court of [inserted: the Archbishop of] Canterbury in said Kingdome of England as may be seen by said will & probation under the hand & seale of ye Register of sd Court. And whereas the said Wampus als. White hath made the said Edward Pratt and John Blake his Assignes of a certain Tract & parsell of Land about eight miles square lying & being scittuate in the Nipmuck Country as by an Instrument under his hand & seale may appear the which Tract of Land was conveyed by said Pratt & Blake to yor Petitioners, so that thereby their Right devolves upon yo ur Petitioners who have satisfied and paid o ur mony for the Same which wee are ready to [owne?] & make out to this Gen erell Court or any concerned, and being willing & desirous to prevent & avoyd all further & future trouble, and any thing else might offend this General Court

Do therefore humbly request & pray this Honered Court’s approbation & confirmation of our just & honest Title thereto intending (God willing) with all convenient speed to settle & improve the Same with a competent number of honest Inhabitants wh ch we hope & desire may flourish under the guidance & protection of the Governmr1 and wholesome Laws of this jurisdiction here established. The Grant of this o ur Petition will be a further Obligation on us to pray for yo ur happiness & Prosperity &c

John Comer
Edward Pratt
WILLIAMUM FORD

In the behalf & order of the rest above named

In Ansr to this petition the magistrs know not of any lands that wampas had but if the petitioners cunn find any of his the Law is open for them:

[ON SIDE:] In Answer to this petition the magistrs knowe not of any Land that wampas had any [?] or legall right unto hee being no sachem but a comon person if the [?] can finde any land that was his & withheld from them the Law is open where they may obteyne their right if they
can make any such appeare the magistrates have past this their brethren the deputyes hereto consenting

Edwd Rawson

12 May 1684

The deputies consent hereto

William Torrey"

Source: MAC, 16:337.

1684 – May 17. Massachusetts General Court rejects the petition of Pratt and associates for confirmation of Wompas lands

"In answer to the petition of John Comer, Edward Pratt, Wm Mumford, John Pittman, Georg Dauson, Joshua Hues, John Jackson, & Wm Harrison, &c, the Court knowes not of any land that Wampas, Indean, had any true or legall right unto, he being no sachem, but a common person; if the persons cann finde any land that was his, & wthheld from them, the law is open where they may obteyne their right, if they can make any such appeare."

Source: MCR, 5:442.

1684 – June 16. Special court held at Fairfield, Connecticut Colony, in response to demands of heirs of John Wompas

Testimonies in the Case:

Testimony of John Higginson Sr. concerning Indian Lands.

“A testimony of Mr. Higison, late Pastor of the Church at Gilford” - Asked to tell his memory of land transactions between English of Connecticut and Indians along coast from Quilipoke to the Manatoes. Says that in the last week of March 1638, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Goodwin were employed “to treat with the Indians and to make sure of that whole tract of land, in order to prevent the Dutch and to accommodate the English who might after come to inhabit there.” He went along as interpreter “for want of a better.” An Indian guided them. They told Indians along the way what their purpose was, went as far as Norwalke. Arriving there, they sent for the sachem and his people to meet with them, and there was a “full meeting, and as themselves said, of all the sachems, old men, and captains from about Milford to Hutsons River.” Says they “consulted with us and amongst themselves, and that in as solemn a manner as Indians use to do in such cases,” then they unanimously consented to “express their desire of the English friendship, their willingness the English should come to dwell amongst them, and professed that they did give and surrender up all their lands to the English sachems at Corneticut.” They gave them two “parcels of wampum,” the smaller to them “for our message, the greater they would send as a present to the sachems at Corneticott.” Acknowledges “It being not long after the English conquest, and the fear of the English being then upon them, it being moved amongst them which of them would go up with us to signify this agreement . . . at last Wanwham and Wonwequack offered themselves, and were much applauded by the rest
for it.” These two accompanied the English to Hartford, where a committee met in Mr. Hooker’s barn, “the meeting-house then not builded.” Indians presented wampum “but old Mr. Pinchin, one of the magistrates there then, taking him to be the interpreter then, I remember I went out and attended the business no further; so that what was further done, or what writings there were about the business, I cannot now say; but I suppose, if search be made, something of the business may be found in the record of the Court.” Says Mr. Goodwin and William Cornwill of Seabrook were there and could testify. Mr. Nicholas Knell testifies to the same “as respecting the Indians giving the land to the English, and remembers the payment of money to the Indians as gratuity for their gift,--twenty coats, besides hoes and hatchets.”

Signed Nicholas Knell and John Higgison, recorded by Joseph Hawly. Exactly copied from the records by Joseph Curtis, Sept. 12, 1683

John Higginson asked to swear to above testimony, and does so, “except the particulars of the twenty coats . . . though in the general I well remember the magistrates would not take the land merely upon free gift, but would and did give the Indians a considerable gift for it, wherewith, as I understand, they were fully satisfied.” Swears to this 14 March 1683/84, before Bartholomew Gedney, Assistant.

Indorsed, “Mr Higgisson’s test to the record of his account of the surrender of the Indians’ land to the English.”

Source: MHSC, 5th ser., 9:118-120.

Indian Testimony concerning Pequot Lands

Quontoson (about 70), Tuswasacombe (about 60), Winnepoge (60), Craucreeco (62), Hetora (57), Nonopoge (58) testify “that in the Pequit war, when the Pequits fled and the English pursued them, they coming this way being many in number and they but few, Sasqua and Poquonock Indians fled into the swamp Munacommock with the Pequits, now called the Pequit Swamp, in Fairfeild bounds, and did there join with the Pequits, and fight against the English. Whilst in the swamp, Mr. Thomas Stanton being with the English made a speech, and told the Sasqua and Pquonock Indians that the Pequits were the English great enemies, and that, if they, the Sasqua and Pquonock Indians, would come forth and peaceably surrender themselves to the English mercy, they should have their lives. Whereupon they came forth and surrendered themselves, with wampum, skins, and their land. Then the English told them they should have sufficient lands for themselves and theirs to live upon. Four of whom were personally in the swamp, and the other two, Winnepoge and Nonopoge, were not.”

Joshua Knap and John Shirwood (48 and 28), interpreters, affirm truth of above, May 5, 1684, before Governor, Robert Treat.

Indorsed: “The Indians’ testimonies that Sasqua Indians fought against the English, and after surrendered themselves and their lands to the English.”


Indians’ testimony concerning title to Sasqua lands.

“The Testimony of ye Severall Indians hereunto subscribing is as followeth
The Indians Testifie ye Romonock being a great warrior & often fightinge with strange Indians got many wives one of which died at Mawhogomuck called Albany & haveinge then a childe aboute five years of age called Prask was fetcht from thence by Romonock & brought into these
pts But ye Squa or mother of ye Childe they knew not from whence she was neither do they
know where ye said childe yt was called Prask was borne, affirminge yt shee was not of Sasqua
And further they doe testifie yt accordinge to their Custome ye title of Lands goes by ye man &
not by ye woman Allso further Testifie That Romonock was a stranger & came here as a
Captaine not belonging to any of these sea side pts whose Land [has?] neare three days jouney
from ye sea side at a place called Pawchoquage neare to Hudson River.

Quantoson his marke
Tussawacombo his mark
Winnopoge his mark
Crancreeco his marke
Notora his mark
Nonopoge his mark

May ye 5th 1684 Joshuah Knap aged fourtie eight years and John Sherwood aged about twentie
eight years Indian interpreters did jointly and severally affirm upon their corporall oaths that ye
Indian tests above written and signed by them in their prsense is understood by ym and truly
Interpretated all above mentioned in [?] their above said testimonies and note ye words, called
Prask, interlined was before signing between 6 & 7 mos:
Sworn before me Robert Treat Governor


The examination of the Indian Netorah

“Upon the examination of the Indian Netorah, in the Corte hee owned that the Pequit Indians
came to them as they fled before the English, & that the Sasqua & the Saquanuck Indians went
into the [swamp] along wth them And the English offereinge of them Quarter they came out of
the swomp, & resigned themselves & there [?] skins & wompom to them. Also says that he
knew neither the Mother nor Grandmother of this Prask that was wife to John Wompas, all wch
the aforesaid Netorah testifies as appe[ar]s by these two Interpeters then present and
subscribing hereto this 24th of September 1683.

John Minor
John Sherwood, Interpreters
Taken upon oath before the Court [?] 17th June 1684
as Attests Jonat Pitman Clerke


The Testimonies of Several Indians

“The Testimonys of several Indians hereunto subscribing Is as followeth
The Indians Testifie by name Quontoson aged seventy years or thereabouts Tussawaronibo
aged sixty years of age winnepoge aged sixty years of age Craucreeso aged eighty two years of age
Notora aged fifty seven years of age Nonopoge aged fifty eight years of age
That in ye Pequit war when ye Pequits fled & ye English pursued them they comeinge this way
beinge many in number & they but few, Sasqua & Poquonock Indians fled into ye swomp,
Mummacommock with ye Pequits now called ye Pequit Swamp in Ffairfeild bounds & did there
joyne wth ye Pequits & fight against ye English whilst in ye swomp Mr Thomas Stanton beinge
with ye English made a speech told ye Sasqua & Poquonock Indians yt ye Pequits—were ye
English greate enemys & that if they ye Sasqua & Poquonock Indians would come forth peaceably surrender themselves to ye English mercy they should have their lives whereupon they came forth & surrendered themselves with wompon skins & their Lands Then ye English told them yt they should have sufficient Lands for themselves & theirs to live upon four of whom were psonally in ye swamp & the other two Winnepoge & Nonopoge were not.

Quontoson his marke
Tussawacombo his marke
Winnepoge his marke
Crancreeso his marke
Netora his marke
Nonopoge his marke

Note below: “May ye 5th 1684 Josuah Knap aged fourtie eight yeares Iterpretor And John Shirwood aged twentie eight years another Iterpreter did jointly and severally affirme upon their corporall oaths that these above said Indians truly declared what is above written as yt they doe testify to the truth therof and signed it in their presence
Before me Robert Treat Governor”


Testimonies of Sgt. Tibbetts and Capt. Omsteed
"The testimony of [Sgt] Thomas Tibbatt of Milford [Sr] Aged 70 or thereabouts testyfieth yt hee being a soldier in ye Pequit war being in pursuit of ye Pequits wth Capt. Omsteed & many other soldiers they pursued ym as far as Sasqua & findinge ye Pequits & Sascee Indians together there was many shots past betweene those Indians & ye English were wounded & afterwards they went into ye Pequit Swamp so called & after a parly betweene ye English & them there was about eight or nine [here?] came forth surrendred ymselves to ye mercy of ye English And those Indians yt came forth out of ye swamp wee tooke them & brought them away Captives and further saith not
Captain Richard Omsteed of Norwack Aged 76 years of age or thereabouts being at ye same fight testyfieth as is above written
Sworn in court Sept 20th 1683
As attests Samll [Eels] Clerke
[Back side of paper:] Capt Olmsted & Sargt Tibbetts
Their testimony
Of the conquest of the Indians"


The Declaration of Uncas
"The Declaration of Uncas the [peat?] Sachem of Mohegan, being eighty six years of age, being upon Occasion at New London on June the 11th 1683 then & there appearing before the Hond Govenuous Robert Treat Esq & the Hon Major John Talcott Esqr who declareth that he the aforesaid Uncas had very good & suficient Knowledge of the respective Sachems that lived all along westward as far as Norwalk & that there lived at Norwalk a Sachem whose Name was called Matiheehonks [?], who was a great Sachem & was killed by the Mowhawks, afterwards succeeded another Sachem at Norwalk called by the Name of Wesungankeeg; & that at
Sasquawkheeg lived another Sachem who was called Owassacomx, who was Father to Sonamoaten & Ponouhtamin two Brothers & further declareth that at Unkaway lived another Sachem that had Right to Land there at said Unkaway & his Name was called Umbataynassuiks which Sachem was of the Blood royal and the rightfull Owner of those Lands before the Conquest of the Pequits — [I?] nextly that Queroheag, was a Sachem & his Fathers Name was Mowowpihito the said Quecroheeg was sometimes called Weekwhuttees – Further the said Uncas declareth that he very well knew an Indian that lived at Sawquaug called Romanuck, who was an intimate Friend & acquaintance of the said Uncas [or?] the said Uncas declareth that the said Romanuck was a Captain & of some Note but not a Sachem ranked amongst those other Sachems that had Right to Lands – The said Uncas being sundry times questioned and urged to speak Truth, he mose [most?] vehemently affirmed [back side] that the said Romanuck was only a Captain & that his Father lived at or near to Wombeeg at a particular Place called Pahscogoweenoy – & that the aforementioned sachems being all of them his intimate acquaintance, he saith that at all times they have acknowledged his aforesaid Declaration & assertion & that all the Land which belonged to the aforesaid Sachems was all conquered Lands

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Witnesses to the abovesaid Declaration as Interpreters
The mark of Uncas Sachem
Samuel Major
James Fitch
John Stanton

This above written was declared & acknowleged the said 11th June 1683
Before me
Robert Treat, Governor of his Majestys Colony of Connecticutt
And before me
John Talcott, [some abbrev.]

A true Copy of the Original, examind & compared therewith at hartford in the Colony of Connecticut in New England this 13th Day of November A: 1770
By George Wyllys, Sec
Source: Trumbull Papers, vol. 23:32a, 32b, CSL.

The argument of William Pitkin, attorney for Peter Clapham and Isaac Frost of Fairfield, defendants.
To the Honored Governor and Worshipful Assistants and Gentlemen of the Jury in Court at Fairfield. Answer and defense of Peter Clappham and Isaac Frost to suit of attorneys of John Comer, George Dauson, Edward Peat [Pratt], John Blake against them for refusing to deliver tract of land, whereby the plaintiffs “already . . . are damned above five thousand pounds.”

They protest that they are the lawful owners of the land, granted by the town, as town records attest. They also cite the Indians’ sale of land to the town of Fairfeild March 20, 1660/61, another deed Oct. 6, 1680, and a discharge from the Indians June 14, 1680, plus other evidence. The grant from the Connecticut General Court to the town, Oct. 11, 1666, notes the former grant.

They cite Law, folio 38, which decrees land will be held “after the most free tenor of East Greenwich according to our Charter. . . Also the title of the Colony, and consequently the town of Fairfield and the defendants, is put beyond all question by the conquest of the English
of the natives of these parts,” proved by the testimonies of Thomas Bull, Thomas Spenser, Capt. Olmstead, Sargeant Tibballs, “who fought with the natives.” Also proved by “the Indians’ confession by interpreters before Governor Treat; Netora, his confession before interpreters; Sachem Uncas, his test; Mr. Tho: Stanton’s recorded letter; the General Court’s order, dated June 11th, 1640, that the tribute should be paid by the Indians of these parts. Yet further by the Indians’ own submitting themselves and lands, as by Mr. Knell and the Revered Mr. Higgisson’s recorded testimony appears, which is since sworn unto by the said Mr. Higgisson.

So that the defendants’ title stands under the benign aspect,—1st, of his Majesty’s gracious Charter; 2dly, the General Court’s grant; 3dly, the town’s grant; 4thly, part of it from persons’ grants derived from the town; 5thly, conquest; 6thly, submission of the Indians; 7thly, purchase and payment of any possible right remaining in the Indians, wherein the English greatly condescended to them, to take away all pretence of right in the natives.

Further, these defendants pray this Honored Court to consider that our Charter makes the conquest a principal motive of his Majesty’s gracious grant.” They refer to a statute made in 21st year of King James, re no one having right to fall heir to land if not taken up within twenty years of death. The town has claimed the land for over twenty years, and during that time, no claim was made by John Wompas or Romanock.

“If it be further objected, Romanock was not liable to those laws, the defendants answer, -1st, that as a Captain he was liable; 2dly, if he were not, yet the law is our privilege; 3dly, by the 32d of Hen. VIII. Chap. 16, it is said ‘that every alien and stranger, born out of the King’s obeisance, not being denizen, which now or hereafter shall come in or to this realm, or elsewhere within the King’s dominions, shall, after the said first day of September next coming, be bounden by and unto the laws and statutes of this realm.’"

More particular objections: Attorneys for the plaintiffs list Comer, Dauson, Pratt and Blake as Plaintiffs, but only Pratt and Blake are executors. Hence, Comer and Dauson must be purchasers of Pratt and Blake, with is illegal according to 9th and 32 Hen. VIII: none can buy land unless the seller has possessed it a full year before the sale.

They refer to testimony by Captain Minor, Kniffon, and Green, which says the sum of their testimonies is only that Romanock acknowledged Prask as his daughter, as did other Indians, and that several Indians “said she was proprietor to the whole tract of land in and about Sasquage; and how her right came by her mother and grandmother; that he saw her take possession. So Minor. That at another time Romanock cut a stake, drove it into a hole, said, 'Mee narrowe,' &c; that he planted on land that one of the defendants now hath; that he cut up a turf, and said, 'Mee narrowe,' &c. Suppose it be true that such things were said by the Indians and done by Romanock. If such sayings and doings shall enervate the right of the defendants, settled by deeds according to law, and laws established, the English will have enough of such sayings, and doings too, and no people shall be sure of their rights. Our law gives value to written deeds, records, conquest, twenty years’ possession, &c.; but gives no value to such sayings or doings as the plaintiffs would amuse the Court withal....

We have abundant testimony that proves that Prask had nor mother nor grandmother at Sasqua; therefore what the Indians told Minor was false, and is disproved....

3dly. That neither Romanock nor she that is Prask were inheritable at Sasqua is proved, first, in that they were conquered captives, and also as no natives of the place.”

Denies validity of cutting stake, turf, etc. “Let the plaintiffs show any more virtue in
those actions than if they had whistled there.” 5th, 6th, and 7th, notes that no mention was
made at this action of who the land was being conveyed to, or how much land. “It may be a
delivery of all America, as of all Sasqua.”

“8thly. If bare planting prove propriety, then every tenant, by lease or at will, hath
property of inheritance.” 9thly: they deny validity of Minor’s testimony re what Indians said.
Only valid if Indians appear in person and declare it before the law. No second-hand testimony
allowed. Minor not commissioner at time of these statements anyway, but 22 or 23 years later.

“10thly. If the Indians should say so in Court, yet, when there is so much proved to the
contrary, they are not to be believed.” They note that Green and Kniffon acknowledged their
lack of skill in the Indian language. “The unreasonableness of the things asserted, as that Prask
was sole proprietor, not only to all Sasqua, but to all about Sasqua; whereas nothing is more
evident than that Shonamonten and his children were sagamores of Sasqua, and many others
natives there.” Mocks use of “me narrowe” as grammatically ridiculous. “If nonsense can make
titles, it is peculiar to these plaintiffs.”

Acknowledges Wampus’s will and the letter of attorney may be good, but they do not
prove he had title to the land “and so are as a handsome box with nothing in it, or as empty
dishes brought to a table.”

“Also there is James Beers’s test, that Romanock himself told his daughter Prask, when
she requested him to give her land at Sasqua, that he had no land there. And Romanock told
Cornelius Hull that he was present when this land was given solemnly to the English.” Minor’s
testimony referred to things done before Sept. 1660, so are outlawed by statute 21 Jac. 16.

Asks that plaintiffs be fined for this suit, the “most immodest falsehood” of their being
damaged to the degree of 5000 pounds, and for creating “such jealousies in some, fears in
others, and vain confidences in themselves and their abetters, as becomes a snare and
temptation to many.”

Signed William Pitkin, attorney for the defenders, on June 16, 1684. Note says plaintiffs’
brief not found among the papers.


1684 – June 16. Court at Fairfield finds for defendants, Peter Clapham and Isaac Frost of Fairfield

Court held in Fairfield, June 1684.
A special court held att Ffairefield ye 16 of June 1684.
By
Robert Treat Esqr Governor
William Jones Esqr Assistant
Major John Nash Esqr Assist
Jonathan Pitman Clerke Sworne in Court

Jurors: Capt John Board                Samuel Buckingham
     Lieut Abraham Dickerman              Jebeamah Gunn
     Ensign Saml Munson                   Serjeant Thomas Hawes
     John Allen                          Johiel Preston
     Thomas Kimberly                     Abel Gunn
Mr Benjamin Ffenn  Serjeant Ebenezer Johnson
Attorneys: Joshuah Hewes  Christopher Webb  & Joseph Holmes
Attorneys substitutes to John Comer, Goerge Danson Attorney to Edward Pratt & John Blake Executors to ye last will & Testament of John Wampus alias White late of Boston, Mariner desd. Plaintiffs against: Peter Clapham and Isaac Ffrost, Defendts.

In an action of ye case for refusing to deliver possession of a certen parcel or tract of land lying in the Township of Ffairefield in or about a place formerly called Sashquage and now in the tenure & occupation of ye said Clapham & Ffrost but formerly ye land & propriety of Romanock an Indian & by him aliened to his sonne & daughter John & Ann Wampers alias White, & now ye prop estate & inhabitation of ye said Pratt & Blake as by ye last will & Testament of ye said Wampers & other evidence shall be made to appeare the detainour whereof is to ye damage of ye plaintiffs above five thousand pounds.

In ye action above mensoned ye Jurie findes for ye defendts—
Costs of Court 8:19:00.

Court calls in plaintiffs, Mr. Hughes [Hewes, Howes], and “the Governor told them that they being strangers might not so well understand our laws and methods of practice; therefore, if they saw cause to desire an appeal or other lawful [torn], they had liberty so to do, provided it were done before the Court did break up.”


1686 – probably before Aug. 5. Nipmucs of Hassanamesit complain of harassment by Edward Pratt

"Honorble Sr.

The Indians Belonging to Hassanamesit who are Beares [bearers] hereof doe complaine to mee (but I have now power to Releeve them) That one Edward Pratt a pretended purchaser from John wompas deceased, Hath latelyActually Built a house within their township of 4 miles square, & very neare unto their orchards & planting fields at w’ch they are agreved & when they aske him the Reason of his actions hee saith yt hee hath freinds latly com ovr. & in power yt wil beare him out in it, Besides as I am informed this felow sells the indians Strong liquors. He is as I apprehend rather to bee reputed a disorderly wandering Rouge, then a sober p’son, hee is a single man & hath neither wife nor child. These are Humbly to intreat you to direct ye indians what shall be don in the case & please to send a warrant for said Pratt and here his prtensions for his doings & proceed wth him as you shall see meet in yor wisdome. If it were in my power or limits I should not gi[v]e yor Honor this trouble.

Also these Indians desire they may bee furnished with some powder & shott to defend them from the maquaes, wch they are in dayley feare of and are at present Removed to Mendon but intend as soon as they get som powder & shot & a blle. corne they intend to returne to their fort at Hassameset. If you please to order ym to receve 6 lb of powder & shott equivalent It may suffice. So wth my humble service presented I Remaine
Yor sert
Daniel Gookin
These for the Honorable
Joseph Dudley Esqr, prsident of the
Honble Counsel in N. England"

Source: Daniel Gookin to Gov. Dudley (1686), in possession of JW Thornton, Esq, of

1686 – Aug. 5. Agreement between Edward Pratt et al and Thomas Tray et al to divide Wompas lands surrounding Hassanamesit

[on side: "Articles
between
Pratt &c"]

"Articles of Agreement Indented made and concluded
the twenty fifth day of August Anno Domi. One thousand six hundred Eighty and
Six, And in the second yeare of the Reign of Our Soveraigne Lord King James
the second of England Scotland Ffrance and Ireland defender of the Faith &c
Between Edward Pratt of Mendham in New England Planter, George Danson
of Boston in New England aforesaid Baker, John Hayward of sd Boston Notary,
John Comer of Said Boston Pewterer, Joshua Hewes of Said Boston Cordwainer, --
Willm Mumford of said Boston Stone Cutter, John Pittom of said Boston yeoman,
John Jackson of said Boston Housewright, and Prudence Harrison of said Boston
widow, assignees of said Edward Pratt Late of St. Paul’s Shadwell London, and
John Blake late of Sandwich and now of Wrentham in New England or one or both of them. –
Executor or Executors and Assignee or Assignees of John Wampus als
White an Indian late belonging to Assanawescock in New England in the
behalfe of themselves and partners on the one part, And Thomas Tray
Unkle to the said John Wampus, Simon Sassomit, James Rumnemarsh, Peter
Ephraim, Samuel Awassamog, Zachary Abraham, James Printer, George Mamne
Mamneaskaw, Benjamin Tray, and Joseph Roberts, all Indians & proprie-
tors Together with the said Wampus their Chiefe and principall in certain
Lands lying att Assanamescock in the Nipmugg Country in New-England
aforesaid in behalfe of themselves, and all others the Proprietors and Inhabitants
of Assanamescock aforesaid on the other part are as followeth. --

Impr. That whereas there hath been Long differences and debates between
the said parties relating to the title and Settlement of the bounds of Lands
at Assanamescock before sd. the said parties and each and every of them
for a ffull and finall end and Issue of All Differences and Controversies
relating as well to the title of said Land as the Bounds there of with [all] the
rights priviledges, hereditaments and appurtenances thereof and there
unto belonging: It is hereby covenanted concluded and Freely Condescended
unto by and between the said parties to these presents and each person
herein mentioned all others Concerned that all former Differences
relating to the Lands shall have their Issue and final Determina-
tion According to the Articles here underwritten.—

2 That Edward Pratt, George Danson John Hayward, John Comer, Joshua Hewes, William Mumford, John Pittom, John Jackson, and Prudence Harrison have hereby do remise release and forever quit claim unto the said Thomas Tray Unkle to the Said John Wampus, Simon Sassowomet, James Rumneymarsh, Peter Phraim, Samuel Awassamog, Zachary Abraham, James Printer, George Mowmeaskow, Benjamin Tray and Joseph Roberts Indians into their full And peaceable Possession And Seizin And to their heirs for Ever, All the Estate right, Title Interest and Demand Whatsoever, which they the said Edward Pratt [et al] ever had now have or Ought to have, of in and to a Certain parcell of land in the Aforesaid Nipmugg Country Scituate Lying and being in the middle of Assanamescock Lands, Containing foure miles Square and is bounded on each and every side by marked Trees and other bound markes which divide between the said ffoure mile square of Land, and the Land of Edward Pratt, George Danson John Hayward John Comer, Joshua Hewes, William Mumford, John Pittom, John Jackson, and Prudence Harrison and partners, and also one thousand Acres lying at or neer unto the Westermost Corner of said Land and between the said foure miles Square of Land, and Quonsicamog Pond, with free Liberty of ffishing in said pond at all Times for ever. And also all that Parcel of Assanamescock Lands that Lyeth between of the land of the said Edward Pratt [et al] and the bound line of the Towne ship of Natick as the Said Parcels of Land shall be hereafter sett out and marked by A Surveyor, And the platt thereof Affixed to or Drawn upon the backside of these Present Articles. /

3 That the said Thomas Tray uncle to the Sd John Wampus, Simon Sassowmett, James Rumnymarsh Peter Ephraim Samuel Awassamog Zachary Abraham, James Printer, George Mawmoaskow Benjamin Tray and Joseph Roberts Indians in the behalfe of themselves And all others the Proprietors and Inhabitants of said Assanamiscock Lands as well for the Consideracon before mentioned As for other Valuable considerations them hereunto moveing Have granted remised released, Enfeeffed Quitt claimed and confirmed and by these presents Doe fully freely, cleerly and absolutely grant remise release Enfeeffe Quitt claime and confrme unto the said Edwd. Pratt, George Danson, John hayward, John Comer, Joshua Hewes, William Mumford, John Pittom, John Jackson, Prudence Harrison and partners into their full and peaceable possession and seize, and to their heires and Assignes for ever, all such Right title Interest, claime property and demand whatsover, which they the said Thomas Tray uncle to the said Wampus, Simon Sassowmett, James Rumnynmarsh Peter Ephraim, Samuel Awassamog Zachary Abraham, James Printer, George Mawmoaskow Benjamin ray and Joseph Roberts Indians or any other Indian or Indians appertaining to or Inhabiting in Assanamescock lands ever had, now have may might should
or in any wise ought to have or claim of in or to all that piece or parcell of land lying and being in Assanamescock aforesaid containing two miles square of land aforementioned and adjoyning thereunto on each and every side according to the Platt, that is speedily to be taken thereof and annexed to, or drawn upon the backside of these present Articles as aforesaid. (Excepting only the Thousand Acres of lands aforementioned, and allowed to the said Indians for wayes to the said Quonsicamogg Ponds) which said Two Miles Square of Land was formerly granted and bequeathed by the said Wampus in his life time unto the said Edward Pratt and John Blake as by writeings under his hand and and seal doe and may appeare with all woods trees, underwoods, swamps moeddows, marshes Rivers Ponds water & watercourses, Profits, Priviledges, Rights, Commodities hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said parsel of Land or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the said parsel of Land being bounded and containing as aforesaid Together with all other the abovementioned premises with their appurtenances unto the said Edward Pratt, George Danson, John Hayward, John Comer, Joshua Hewes, William Mumford, John Pittom, John Jackson Prudence Harrison, and their Partners their heires and Assignes for ever So that neither they the said Indians nor their heires nor any other person or persons shall or may by any means hereafter have challenge or demand any Right or Interest in or to the premises, or any part thereof. But from all Right and Interest in and to the premises and every part thereof they and each and every of them shall be utterly Excluded and for ever debarred by these presents - - -

4 It is mutually agreed by and between the said partyes to these presents, that there shall be a just and exact survey made of all the premises in the month of October next ensueing the date hereof and a Platt drawne of the same, and that the Charge thereof shall be borne and paid by the said parties in equall halves –

5 That these present Articles shall be acknowledged and Recorded at the Charge of the English and one true Copie thereof legally Attested shall be given to the Indians or one of them when requested - -

6 It is mutually agreed by and between the said parties to these presents that none of the abovementioned Lands shall be sold leased or otherwise conveyed by the Indians but by the joint consent of said English and Indians. – And lastly, for the true performance of all and singular the Covenants grants and Articles above Exprest the said parties have bound and hereby do bind themselves their heires Exectrs and Administrs each unto the other firmly by these presents In witness whereof the partyes abovementioned have hereunto sett their hands and sealde the day and yeare abovewritten –

WILLIAM MUMFORD [seal]      Edward Pratt [seal]      Z Zachary Abraham      Thomas ( ) Tray
his marke [seal]      his marke [seal]      his mark [seal]

John Pittom [seal]      George Danson      Simon > Sassasanid [seal]
his G D mark [seal]      James Printeer [seal]      his mark

his mark      his mark [blotted]
1703/04 – March 21. Massachusetts General Court confirms John Comer and other shareholders' title to 8 miles square of land in Nipmuc Country, excluding 4 miles square at Hassanamisco (Hassanamesit)

“On a petition of John Coomer, James Smith, William Mumford & Joshua Hows & Company, Praying a Confirmation of their Right & Title to a certain Tract of Land purchased of John Wampas alias White & Company Indians, situate & lying in the Nipmug Countrey, between the Towns of Mendon, Worcester, New Oxford, Sherburn & Marlboro of Eight Miles square called Hassanamisco, & possessed by the Indians; Praying a Confirmation of their Right & Title to the said Land by a Grant of this Court,

Ordered that the Prayer of the Petition be granted saving the Lands purchased by the Haynes's, & Reserving the Indian Propriety at Hassanamisco, Provided also that they entrench upon no former Grant of the General Court, And that they be obliged to settle a Town of thirty Families & a Minister upon said Lands within seven Years after the End of the present War with the Indians, And reserve three hundred Acres for the first Settled Minister, Four hundred Acres to the Ministry, two hundred Acres for the use of the School, All to be laid out conveniently, the whole Tract to be surveyed by a skillful Surveyor, impowered for [page 730] this Service by Warrant from the Governour, the Tract to begin upon the Line of Marlboro next Hassanamisco; A Plat thereof to be return’d & approved by this Court. [Passed March 21, 1703/04]"

Source: MPR, 21:729-30; see also MPR, 8:46.

1716 – June 21. Massachusetts officials confirm 8 miles square to the township of Sutton, divided from the 4 miles square of Hassanamesitt
"A Plat [being] presented by the Proprietors of the Township of Sutton containing the Quantity of Eight Miles square of Land, Four Miles square belonging to the Indians of Hassanimiscoe being Part thereof:

Ordered That the Land Described and Platted on the other Side, be Allowed & confirmed, to the Proprietrs of the township of Sutton, Provided It intrench upon no former Grant."

Source: MPR, 9:408.

1727 – Hassanamesitt Nipmucs agree to sell 7500 acres of Hassanamesit to form English plantation of Grafton, retaining shares of land equal to those of English shareholders

[In margin: "Printer to the 40 Petitioners of Hassanamisco")
"To all people to whom these Presents shall Come Ami Printer Andrew Abraham Moses Printer & Ami Printer Junr. Indians of Hassanamisco in the County of Suffolk within His Majesties Province of the Massachusetts bay in New England being Owners & proprietors of One Seventh Part each of & in the Native right and Christian Misco relict Widow of George Misco late of Hassanamisco aforesd. desed. & Joshua Misco of Hassanamisco aforesd. son of the sd. deceed being Owners & proprietors of two Seventh Parts of the sd. Native right sendeth Greeting Whereas the Great & General Court or Assembly of the aforesaid Province / having been thereunto petitioned as well by the Indian Natives & Proprietors before named as by a Number of English Petitioners / did in their late Sesion viz:t in the Month of December last past in answer to the Petition of Samuel Chandler John Sherman and others Give liberty to the Petitioners therein referred to to purchase the Lands at Hassanamisco by them petitioned for containing about Seven Thousand & five hundred acres more or less of the Indian Natives & Proprietors thereof for the Settlement of forty English Families of the Petitioners or their posterity no others Exclusive of the English & Indians upon the Spots already Reserving for & unto the Indian Proprietors each of them an equal Dividend in said Land with each of the Purchasers to be laid out so as to Comprehend & take in their present Improvements, And also One hundred Acres more of Land there to be the present Indian Proprietors their heirs & Assigns forever And also the sum of Two Thousand & five hundred Pounds to be deposited in the hands of Trustees appointed Authorized & Impowered by the sd Great & General Court or Assembly to receive & lett out the same at Interest on good & Sufficient Security & sd. Interest to be paid to the sd Indian Proprietors as ye sd Court shall from time to time order & Direct . . . . Now Know yee that ye sd. Ami Printer Andrew Abraham Moses Printer Ami Printer Junr. Peter & Sarah Mukcomuck Christian Miscoe & Joshua Miscoe / being the only Surviving Proprietors of the Indian right of Land in Hassanamisco aforesd. / for the Considerations before mentioned Have Given granted bargained Sold aliened . . . all that Tract or parcell of Land called or known by the Name of Hassanamisco Scituate and bounded by & with the Township of Sutton in the aforesd. County of Suffolk & Surrounded by sd. Sutton / Excepting alway & Reserving out of this Present Grant & Sale such parts & Dividends thereof & therein unto them the sd. Indian Proprietors & to their heirs & assigns forever."
Sources:

AWP  Ann Wompas Inventory and Administration Records, 1676, #830, vol. 12:10, 95, Suffolk County Probate Records, MA.


CSL  Connecticut State Library and Archives, Hartford, Connecticut.


MA  Massachusetts State Archives, Columbia Point, Massachusetts.

MAC  Massachusetts Archives Collection, MA.

MCCF  Middlesex County Court Folios, MA.


MD  Middlesex Deeds, Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MdsxCR  Middlesex Court Records, transcribed by David Pulsifer, Massachusetts State Archives, Columbia Point, Massachusetts.

MeHS  Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.

MHS  Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

MHSC  Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.


NEHGR  New England Historical and Genealogical Register.


SCF  Suffolk Court Files, MA.


TNA  The National Archives, UK.

WFPT  Winthrop Family Papers [transcripts], MHS.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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<tr>
<td>WJW</td>
<td>Will of John White alias Wampers, 1 October 1679, PROB 11/361, Records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, TNA.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WP</td>
<td><em>The Winthrop Papers</em>, 6 vols. (Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1929-).</td>
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<tr>
<td>YIPP</td>
<td>Paul Grant-Costa and Tobias Glaza, eds., <em>The New England Indian Papers Series</em>, Yale University Library Digital Collections, <a href="http://findit.library.yale.edu/yipp">http://findit.library.yale.edu/yipp</a></td>
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