

**THE HISTORY OF THE WARS OF NEW-
ENGLAND WITH THE EASTERN INDIANS,
OR A NARRATIVE OF THEIR CONTINUED
PERFIDY AND CRUELTY, FROM THE 10TH
OF AUGUST, 1703, TO THE PEACE
RENEWED 13TH OF JULY, 1713**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649525607

The History of the Wars of New-England with the Eastern Indians, or a Narrative of Their Continued Perfidy and Cruelty, from the 10th of August, 1703, to the Peace Renewed 13th of July, 1713 by Nathaniel Adams Samuel Penhallow & Nathaniel Adams & Benjamin Colman

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

**NATHANIEL ADAMS SAMUEL PENHALLOW &
NATHANIEL ADAMS & BENJAMIN COLMAN**

**THE HISTORY OF THE WARS OF NEW-
ENGLAND WITH THE EASTERN INDIANS,
OR A NARRATIVE OF THEIR CONTINUED
PERFIDY AND CRUELTY, FROM THE 10TH
OF AUGUST, 1703, TO THE PEACE
RENEWED 13TH OF JULY, 1713**

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
Wars of NEW-ENGLAND with the EASTERN
Indians,
OR A
NARRATIVE

OF THEIR CONTINUED PERFIDY AND CRUELTY,

From the 10th of August, 1703,

To the PEACE renewed 13th of July, 1722.

And from the 26th of July, 1722,

To their SUBMISSION 15th December, 1725,

Which was ratified August 5th, 1726.



By Samuel Penhallow, Esqr.

*Nescio tu quis es, Lector, lecturus oculis,
Hoc scio, quod sicis, scribere non potui.*

Cincinnati:

Re-printed from the Boston Edition of 1726, with a Memoir, Notes, and Appendix, for
Wm. Dodge, by J. HARRIS, corner Third & Vine Sts.

1859.

MEMOIR

OF THE

HON. SAMUEL PENHALLOW,

*One of the Counsellors of the Province of New-Hampshire, and
author of a Narrative of Indian Wars, &c.*

BY NATHANIEL ADAMS.

To trace the principal events in the lives of eminent men of former times, is always desirable, but frequently attended with difficulty. Their cotemporaries have not always been careful to record those deeds, which have led them to eminence; nor has tradition in every instance been faithful to hand them down to posterity undiminished. Time, the great devourer of all things, preys upon the evidence designed to perpetuate virtuous actions with unabated appetite; and the destroying flames sometimes consume those evidences which have escaped the ravages of time. These misfortunes have attended the author of the narrative of the Indian wars. His descendants, some of whom now fill important offices in the State, have been able to preserve but few anecdotes respecting him; and a diary which he kept for many years, in which he had noted some of the most remarkable incidents of his life, as well as the passing events of the day, was destroyed by the fire, which laid waste a considerable part of the town of Portsmouth, in December, 1805. A short extract from this diary has been preserved in the collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Samuel Penhallow was born at St. Mabon, in the county of Cornwall, in England, the second day of July, 1665. His

TO THE
AMERICAN

ancestors had possessed a landed estate in that county. His father was attached to the dissenting interest, and was intimate with the Rev. Charles Morton, rector of the parish of Blisland in the same county. Morton became obnoxious to the ruling party, and was silenced for non-conformity to the rites and ceremonies of the established church. He removed to Newington-Green, near London, where he opened a school for the instruction of youth, in the various branches of literature. His school soon became famous, and numbers resorted to it for education. In 1683, Penhallow being then about eighteen years of age, was placed under his care. He pursued his studies with diligence, and made such progress as not only to gain the approbation of his instructor, but to attract the attention of other gentlemen of science. He continued with Mr. Morton about three years, and until his school was broken up. The bishops and ecclesiastical authority of the Church did not choose that dissenters and puritans should be employed to superintend the education of the rising generation; and prohibited Mr. Morton from pursuing that employment. Mr. Morton then determined to take refuge in New-England, where he could enjoy that liberty of conscience, which was denied him in his native land. He had an affectionate attachment to his pupils, and requested some of them to accompany him. The subject of this memoir was one that was selected on this occasion, to whom Mr. Morton promised his favour and assistance. Penhallow with the consent of his parents accepted the proposals; they embarked for this country and arrived here in July, 1686. Before they left England, the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, offered Penhallow twenty pounds sterling a year for three years, if he would make himself acquainted with the Indian language; and sixty pounds a year, afterwards during life, if he devoted himself to the ministry, and preached to them "at times." Soon

after their arrival here, Mr. Morton had an invitation to take charge of the church at Charlestown, which he accepted. How long Penhallow continued with him is uncertain. He probably pursued his studies for sometime, according to his original design of qualifying himself for the ministry; whilst he resided at Charlestown he was admitted a member of the church under Mr. Morton's pastoral care. But the political troubles, which took place in Massachusetts about this time, discouraged him from entering into the ministry, and he removed to Portsmouth; at what precise time doth not appear. Soon after his settlement here, he married Mary Cutt, a daughter of President Cutt. She inherited from her father, a valuable patrimony, part of which consisted of a tract of land, on which a large portion of the town of Portsmouth is built. Mr. Penhallow engaged in trade, and with the property he had received by his wife, accumulated a great estate. He erected the brick house which stood at the head of the pier; where he lived in a style superior to most of his fellow townsmen of that day. He was given to hospitality. His house was open to every stranger of distinction who visited the town; and the poor found in him, at all times, a friend ready to relieve their distress. His influence in the town was great, and he took an active part in the management of their affairs. He was early appointed a magistrate, and in the execution of that office, he was prompt, decisive and firm; and literally "a terror to evil doers." So great was his abhorrence of vice, that he proceeded with great severity towards those who were arraigned before him, especially when he discovered any symptoms of guilt. He received a mandamus as one of his Majesty's Council, and took his seat at the board. For some years after his appointment, the business of the Council was conducted with harmony, or at least without any personal altercation. When Lt. Governor Vaughan took his seat, he

assumed more power than many thought belonged to him. Disputes took place between him and Governor Shute on the subject. Penhallow warmly espoused the cause of the Governor and opposed Vaughan's pretensions. Vaughan highly resented Penhallow's conduct, and suspended him from the council. Governor Shute hastened to Portsmouth as soon as he heard of these transactions, re-instated Penhallow and suspended Vaughan. Matters were soon restored to their former peaceable state, and business was transacted with its usual ease and decorum. In the council, Mr. Penhallow was an active and influential member, and as senior counsellor, he presided with dignity and impartiality.

The Recorder of deeds was appointed by the house of Representatives, and Mr. Penhallow had received that appointment. The records and files which had been taken from Chamberlaine, were deposited in the Recorder's office, subject to the orders of the General Court. Whilst Lt. Gov. Usher was in office, he was desirous of having the control of those papers, because he expected to find among them the papers relating to Mason's suits, which had been carefully kept from him. He procured an order from the Lords of Trade and Plantations, who had the direction of all provincial affairs, that they should be placed in the secretary's office. Application was made for them to Mr. Penhallow, but he absolutely refused to deliver them unless he was authorized to do it by an act of the General Court. Neither the threats nor the entreaties of the Lt. Governor had any influence upon him. This refusal shews the great firmness of his mind, and that he was not to be over-awed by persons of higher grade in office, when their commands were in opposition to what he thought his duty.

In 1714, Mr. Penhallow was appointed a Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature; and in 1717, Chief Justice of the

same Court, which office he held until his death. A strong mind, improved by education, added to his long acquaintance with public business, enabled him to discharge the duties of the office with as much credit to himself, and benefit to the public, as could be expected from any one not bred to the profession of the law.

Mr. Penhallow likewise held the office of Treasurer of the Province for several years; his last account is dated the 9th of November, 1726, and signed by him, but was settled by his Executor with a committee of the General Court after his decease. He transferred his connexion from the Church in Charlestown to that in Portsmouth, in 1717. In his last will he gave a legacy to the poor of the church, of which he was a member, and another to the Rev. Mr. Fitch, his pastor.

Judge Penhallow filled many of the most important offices in the government, and discharged the duties attached to them with great integrity. His firmness and perseverance were essential qualities in a person concerned in the administration of government, in the turbulent times in which he lived, and the publick reaped the benefit of them. His attachment to the country increased with his residence in it, and he used his constant endeavours to promote its best interests.

He died at Portsmouth the second day of Dec. 1726, aged sixty-one years and five months.

