

PYROPHON.



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PYNCHON.

1. **William Pynchon**, or Pyncheon. Mr. Savage gives the following account of him. He was associated with the patentees of Massachusetts in 1628, who purchased from the Plymouth Company that year, and was named to office by the Royal Charter of March 4, 1629. He came in the fleet with Winthrop in 1630. He is the first named in Roxbury Church.* He brought a wife,

* Since my sketch is written, the record referred to, and made by the famous Rev. John Eliot, the "Indian Apostle," has been transcribed by William B. Trask, Esq., and published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," for January, 1831. The first is:

*"he came in the first
company, 1630. He was
one of the first founda-
tion at Roxborough."*

"MR. WILLIAM PINCHON. — He was chosen an Assistant
"yearely so long as he lived among vs. his wife dyed
"soon after he landed at N. Eng. he brought 4 children
"to N. E.: Ann, Mary, John, Margret. After some years,
"he married Mrs. Francis Samford, a grave matron of the
"church at Dorchester. When so many removed from these parts to Plant Conecticot
"rivr. he also, wth othr company, went thithr & planted at a place called Agawam, &
"was recomended to the church at Windsor, on Conecticott, vntill such time as it should
"please God to p'vide y^t they might enter into church estate among themselves. his
"daughter Ann was married to mr. Smith, sone to mr. Samford by a former husband.
"He was a Godly, wise young man, & removed to Agawam wth his parents. His daughter
"mary was married to mr. Holloke, the sone of mr. Holloke, of Linn, mr. Pinchon's
"ancient freind. Afterwards he wrote a Dialogue concerning Justification wch was Printed
"anno 1650, stiled 'The meritorious price,' a book full of error, & weaken^s. & some
"heresies, wch the General Court of ye Massachusetts Condemned to be burnt, and
"appointed mr. John Norton, then teacher of Ipswich, to confute y^e errors contained
"therein."

who died before the return of the ship in which they came. He brought also four children.

2. **Ann**, married Henry Smith. +

3. **Mary**, married, November 20, 1640, Captain Elizur Holyoke, and died October 26, 1657. He was son of Edward, of Lynn; lived in Springfield. Children: (1) John, born in 1641; died soon. (2) John, born in 1642; graduated at Harvard College in 1662; died unmarried. (3) Hannah, born in 1644; married Samuel Talcott. (4) Samuel, born in 1647; Captain at the hard fight at the Falls, May 19, 1676, and after Turner was killed, had command; died the next October. (5) Edward, born in 1649; died in 1708; probably unmarried. (6) Elizur, born in 1651; Representative in 1704-7; father of Rev. Edward, who was President of Harvard College for thirty-two years. (7) Mary, born in 1656. Elizur Holyoke was a Captain and Representative, and died in 1676. He married 2nd, Editha, widow of John Maynard. Mary (Pynchon) Holyoke's epitaph appears in "Barber's Historical Collections of Massachusetts," page 298:

Here lyeth the body of Mari, the wife of Elizur Holyoke,
who died October 26, 1657.

She yt lyes here, was while she stood,
A very glory of womanhood;
Even here was some most pretious dust,
Which surely shall rise with the just.

4. **John**, born in England in 1625; married, October 30, (Hartford record says November 6,) 1645, Amy, daughter of George Wyllys, of Hartford, who died January, 1699. Children: (1) Joseph, born July 26, 1646; graduated at Harvard College in 1664; physician; died in 1682; unmarried. (2) John, born October 15, 1647; married Margaret, daughter of Rev. William Hubbard. (3) Mary, born October 28, 1650; married Joseph Whiting, of Westfield. (4) William, born October 16, 1658; died in a few months. (5) Mehitable, born November 22, 1661; died young. John Pynchon was Representative in 1659, '62, '63 and '64; an Assistant in 1665 to their abolition in 1686; then of Andros' Council; Major of Hampshire Regiment from its formation

and during Andros' government; Colonel, and the chief man in all the West; chosen Councillor in 1698 to 1702, except in 1699; and Judge of Probate in 1692. He died in January, 1703.

5. Margaret, married December 6, 1644, Captain William Davis, of Boston, apothecary, by whom she had seven children; and she died July 3, 1653. He had three wives after. He was a man of wealth, enterprise and discretion; Captain; Representative for Springfield and Haverhill; and commander of a troop in the Ninegret troubles. In 1653, he was joint Commissioner to the Dutch. He died May, 1676.

William Pynchon



William Pynchon settled first in Roxbury; was an assistant of the Colony. After some years, he married Widow Frances Sanford, "a grave matron of the Church in Dorchester." After his 2nd marriage, and about 1636, he removed to found the town of Springfield, so named probably from the place of his residence, Springfield, near Chelmsford in County Essex, England. He was a man of great enterprise, says Mr. Savage, and highly honored as treasurer before leaving the sea coast, and as councillor after until his publication of the dangerous judgments as to religion which he had formed thirty years before. For this he suffered indignity in 1651, when his book was, by our government, ordered to be burned; and lest the same form of purification might reach to the author, he went home, as

more freedom was enjoyed in his native land.* He died October, 1662, in his 72nd or 74th year, † at Wyrardsbury on the Thames, near famous Runymede, in County Bucks. His wife died there, October 10, 1657.

The Massachusetts Historical Collection, Volume 6, page 369, 4th series, has a sketch of him, as well as eighteen pages of letters (369 to 386), written by him to John Winthrop, and dated from Roxbury, April 22, 1636, to Springfield, October 19, 1648. He settled first in Roxbury; but about 1636 removed to Springfield, of which town he was the founder. He there lived until 1652, when he, with Captain Smith, his son-in-law, and Rev. Mr. Moxon, the first minister of the town, went to England, never to return.

On page 279, of the same volume, is a letter from Roger Williams, wherein he purposes to write to his old friend Pynchon (about 1649). Page 284 is a letter from Williams to Winthrop, received October 23, 1650, wherein Mr. Williams says Mr. Caukin tells him "of a booke lately come over in Mr. Pynchon's name,

* See, says Mr. Savage, the letter in full to Sir H. Vane, from our Governor Endicott and his Council of Assistants, in Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volume 31, page 36.

† The portrait, in a very few of the copies of this book, is from an engraving in the *Register* for October, 1859, taken from a portrait in the possession of the Essex Institute, at Salem, which has the inscription:

"*Guil. Pynchon, armg. Effigies Delin. Anno Dom. 1659, aet. 67.*"

Making him born in 1590, and aged about 72 at death. The plates are by the kindness of Dr. Joseph C. Pynchon, of Springfield, Massachusetts. There is in that number of the *Register* a sketch of Mr. Pynchon, by the late Charles Stearns, of Springfield. I was not aware of it until my own sketch was written. The matter in the notes herewith is generally from that article. Mr. Savage calls the place of his death Wraisbury. It is Wyrardsbury, pronounced Wraisbury. See "Murray's River Thames," page 266.

“wherein is some derogation to the blood of Christ. The booke was therefore burnt in the market place in Boston, and Mr. Pynchon cited to the Court. If it come to your hand, I may hope to see it. However, the Most High and only Wise will, by this case, discover what libertye conscience hath in this land.”

Mr. Prince, in his “Annals,” says of him: “A gentleman of learning and religion. The 19th Associate, mentioned in said Charter, and the 13th Assistant made therein as their 6th Assistant, now comes over; is the principal founder of the town of Roxbury, and the first member who joins in forming the Congregational Church there.”* He was also one of the persons against whom *quo warranto* issued June 17, by Charles II., in 1651.

The Massachusetts Colonial Records have frequent and prominent mention of him. At the beginning of the first volume, he appears, with twenty-five others, as grantees of the fee of the lands of the Massachusetts Colony. He was present at the meeting, May 11, 1629, and the next day (in England) chosen Assistant, and thereafter to 1636 inclusive. He was present at the meeting of the Assistants at Southampton, England, March 18, 1629; not at that on board the “Arabella,” on the 23rd of the same month, but was present at the first in America, August 23, 1630. August 1, 1632, he was chosen treasurer for the next year, or until a new be chosen, and in May, 1635, his accounts turn out

* Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volume 17, page 14.

all right. He was the first treasurer of the Colony. There seems to have been confidence in his fairness, for in 1629 he was chosen arbiter by the Brownes in a matter of theirs against the Company, of which Pynchon was a member.*

At the General Court for March, 163 $\frac{1}{4}$, he was fined £5 for not paying his rate without distraining, because, as he alleged, Roxbury was not taxed equally with other towns. This may have been merely for example, as the same Court remitted him £5 off of £25 of his agreement for the beaver trade. In 1635, he had bought land of Chicktaubut.

In March, 163 $\frac{5}{8}$,† William Pynchon, Esq., Henry Smyth (his son-in-law), William Westwood and five others were appointed to "governe the people att Connecticut" for the next year.

* Massachusetts Colonial Records, Volume 1, page 51.

† "Early in 1636, they shipped their goods on board Governor Winthrop's vessel, the 'Blessing of the Bay,' for the Connecticut river. The hardy emigrants threaded their way across the country, and arrived at their place of destination during the first days of May." On the 14th of May, eight signed an agreement, a copy of which appears in the Register, Vol. 13, pages 295-297. 1st. They propose to get a minister, with whom to "joyne in Church Covenant to walke in all the ways of Christ." 2nd. They intended forty families, "yet not to exceede the number of fifty familia, rich and poore," on territory which in 1859 had thirty thousand persons. There were other items, to the number of fifteen, one of which was that no one but Mr. Pynchon should have over ten acres in his home lot. "It is remarkable," says Mr. Stearns, "that not one of the twelve to whom were made the original allotments of land (eight of whom signed the original agreement), died there."

In 1638, Mr. Pynchon paid more than half the taxes. February 14, 1638, the settlers, finding they were not, as they supposed, in Connecticut, but within the limits of Massachusetts, chose Mr. Pynchon their Magistrate, by an agreement in his handwriting in Springfield Records.

In November, 1636, he is member of the Court of Connecticut.* In 1637,† he is questioned about imprisoning an Indian at Agawam, whipping an Indian and forcing of him; probably done by Mr. Plum, also a member, as the Court adds: "The Court is willing to pass over Mr. Plum's failings against an Indian." This was the date of the Pequot war.

Among the Pynchon papers‡ is an account of ammunition received and delivered by him, which, in its strange names, may be of interest. There were 80 demi-culverin shot, round; 160 saker shot, round; 24 double-headed shot, 24 cross-bar shot, 4 demi-culverins, 8 sakers, 3 doz. woolen cases, 4 formers, 404 lbs. of bar shot, 100 lbs. match, 3 lbs. brass wire, 2 horns, 2 linestocks, 3 priming-irons; 6 quire paper, royal; 2 lbs. starch, a starch pan of —, 4 brass ladle stands, 4 sponges, 2 wadhooks, 6 woolen cartridges, 4 wold sheepskins; 50 black muskets, with rests and bandoleers; 25 calivers, 20 carbines, 81 swords; 200 wolf-hooks; 20 wolf-hooks, to hang; and 6 wolf-bullets, with adders' tongues.

In June, 1641, William Pinchon, "gentleman," has full authority and power, for this year, to govern the inhabitants of Springfield.

The same paper recites that some had misunderstood the former orders of 1635, as meaning a dismissal of

* Connecticut Colonial Records, Volume 1, page 5.

† Connecticut Colonial Records, Volume 1, page 13.

‡ Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volume 8, page 228, &c.

Agawam (Springfield) from the Massachusetts Colony to that on the River, which was not intended. This, says Palfrey, is the first time the word Springfield is used, and he quotes Hutchinson as saying Pynchon's English home had been at Springfield, near Chelmsford, in Essex.* In 1643, the commission was received. In 1645, the authority to hold Court ran to the Commissioners for the United Colonies and Mr. Pynchon.

In 1647, he is authorized to make freemen, such as "are in covenant, and live according to their profession." So important was he in the plantation of Springfield, that 1649, in arranging the papers left "in honored Mr. Winthrop's study," of the sixteen heads, No. 10 is writings from and concerning Mr. Pynchon, and no other Springfield head. They were all delivered in a "pillowby" (no doubt pillow-bier, a pillow case,) sealed up to the Secretary.

September 27, 1642, it was voted that he pay according to the order for the beaver trade. September, 1643, he was to pay for it from the time of running the line.

But the records show also the misfortunes of our subject, so highly honored, and called in 1650 William Pynchon, gentleman, Magistrate and Assistant. October 16, 1650, † is the declaration and protestation of the General Court about the book "brought over by a ship

Palfrey's History of New England, Volume 1, page 604; and see post-page 203.

† Massachusetts Colonial Records, Volume 3, page 215.

“ a few days since, and containing many errors therein, “ generally condemned by all orthodox writers that we “ have met with ;” to indicate the truth and keep and preserve the people in the true faith and knowledge of Christ, and the clearing of themselves to their brethren in England, they protest their “innocency,” and “on “ the contrary, detest and abhor many of the opinions “ and assertions therein as false, erroneous and heretical, and whatever is contained in it contrary to the “ Scriptures, and the generally received doctrine of the “ orthodox Churches extant since the time of the last “ and best reformation ;” and for proof of their “ playne meaninge,” they condemn it to be burned in the market place at Boston, by the public executioner. They further “ purpose, with all convenient speede, to convent “ him before them to find out if he will own it, if he “ does, God willinge, to proceed with him according “ to his demerits, unless he retract, both here and by “ some second writings, to be printed and dispersed in “ England.” They also entreated Mr. Norton, of Ipswich (ante-page 180), to answer the book with all convenient speed. In May, 1651, Mr. Pynchon’s mild retraction appears :

“ According to the Court’s advice, I have conferred wth the Reverend “ Mr. Cotton, Mr. Norrice and Mr. Norton about some projects of the “ greatest consequence in my booke, and I hope I have so explained my “ meaninge to them as to take off the worst construction, and it hath “ pleased God to let me see that I have not spoken in my booke so fully “ of the price and merritt of Christ’s sufferings as I should have done for

“in my booke I call them but trials of his obedience, yet intendinge
 “thereby to amplyfy and exalt the mediatoriall obedyence of Christ as
 “the only meritorious price of man’s redemption; but now at present I
 “am much inclined to think that his sufferings were appoynted by God
 “for a further end, namely, as the due punishment of o^r sins by way of
 “satisfaction to divine justice for man’s redemption.

“Y^e humble servant in all dutyfull respects,

“WILLIAM PYNCHON.”

The Court therefore, at his request, granted him liberty “respecting the present trouble of his famyly,” to return home, and have Mr. Norton’s answer to his book, and appear again at the October session. It was then that his son-in-law, Henry Smith, was appointed to govern Springfield. They granted Mr. Norton £20 “for his worthy paynes in his full answer to Mr. Pynchon’s booke;” and taking into consideration “how
 “farre Sathan prevayles amongst us in respect of witch-
 “craft, as also by drawing away some from the truth
 “the profession and practice of strange opinions, and
 “also considering the state and coudition of England,
 “Ireland and Scotland, and the great things now in hand
 “there, appoint the 18th of the 4th month as a day of
 “humiliation in all the churches of the Colony.”

In October, 1651, they order Mr. Norton’s book to be sent to England to be printed, and continue Mr. Pynchon’s case to the May term, 1652, to allow him to consider his errors and heresies, and well to weigh the judicious answer of Mr. John Norton thereto, and sus-

pended judgment until that time. Mr. Pynchon returned to England that year.*

The Court proceeded no further, he being beyond their reach, and very likely were influenced by Sir Harry Vane and others to commit no further religious excesses. In the 31st Volume Massachusetts Historical Collections, page 35, is the following "copy of a letter to Sir Harry Vane:"

Honored Sir—We received your letter, bearing date the 15th of April, 1652, written in the behalf of Mr. William Pincheon, who is one that we did all love and respect. But his book, and the doctrine therein contained, we cannot but abhor as pernicious and dangerous; and are much grieved that such an erroneous pamphlet was penned by any New England man, especially a Magistrate amongst us, wherein he taketh upon him to condemn the judgment of most, if not all, both ancient and modern divines, who were learned, orthodox and godly, in a point of so great weight and concernment as tends to the salvation of God's elect, and the contrary which he maintains to the destruction of such as follow it. Neither have we ever heard of any one godly, orthodox divine that ever held what he hath written; nor do we know any one of our ministers, in all the four jurisdictions, that doth approve of the same, but do all judge it as erroneous and heretical. And to the end that we might give satisfaction to all the world of our just proceedings against him, and for the avoiding of any just offense to be taken against us, we caused Mr. John Norton, teacher of the church at Ipswich, to answer his book fully, which, if it be printed, we hope it will give your honored self and all indifferent men full satisfaction.

Mr. Pincheon might have kept his judgment to himself, as it seems he did above thirty years, most of which time he hath lived amongst us

* Mr. Stearns says that, on his return, he was accompanied by Rev. Mr. Moxon, the clergyman of Springfield, and his family. Mr. Pynchon's family remained, and Henry Smith returned next year. It may be noticed, that I have said Mr. Moxon returned with Mr. Smith, but Mr. Stearns is probably correct.

" with honor, much respect and love. But when God left him to him-
 " self, in the publishing and spreading of his erroneous books here
 " amongst us, to the endangering of the faith of such as might come to
 " read them (as the like effects have followed the reading of other erro-
 " neous books brought over into these parts), we held it our duty, and
 " believe we were called of God, to proceed against him accordingly;
 " and this we can further say, and that truly, that we used all lawful
 " Christian means, with as much tenderness, respect and love as he could
 " expect, which we think he himself will acknowledge. For we desired
 " divers of our elders, such as he himself liked, to confer with him
 " privately, lovingly and meekly, to see if they could prevail with him
 " by arguments from the Scriptures, which accordingly was done; and
 " he was then thereby so far convinced that he seemed to yield, for sub-
 " stance, the case in controversy, signed with his own hand. And for the
 " better confirming of him in the truth of God, Mr. Norton left with him
 " a copy of the book he writ in answer to him; and the Court gave him
 " divers months to consider, both of the book and what had been spoken
 " unto him by the elders. But in the interim (as it is reported), he
 " received letters from England which encouraged him in his errors,
 " to the great grief of us all, and of divers others of the people of God
 " amongst us. We therefore leave the author, together with the fautors
 " and maintainers of such opinions, to the great Judge of all the earth,
 " who judgeth righteously, and is no respecter of persons.

" Touching that which your honoured self doth advise us unto, viz:
 " not to censure any persons for matters of a religious nature or concern-
 " ment, we desire to follow any good advice or counsel from you, or any
 " of the people of God, according to the rule of God's word. Yet we
 " conceive, with submission still to better light, that we have not acted,
 " in Mr. Pincheon's case, either for substance or circumstance, as far as
 " we can discern, otherwise than according unto rule, and as we believe
 " in conscience to God's command we were bound to do. All which we
 " hope will so far satisfy you, as that we shall not need to make any
 " further defence touching this subject. The God of peace and truth
 " lead you into all faith, and guide your heart aright in these dangerous
 " and apostatizing times, wherein many are fallen from the faith, giving
 " heed to errors, and make you an instrument (in the place God hath

“ called you unto) of his praise, to stand for his truth against all opposers
 “ thereof which will bring you peace and comfort in the saddest hours,
 “ which are the prayers of, Sir,

“ Your unworthy servants,

“ JOHN ENDICOT, GO^vr,
 “ THO. DUDLEY, Depty,
 “ RIC^H. BELLINGHAM,
 “ INCREAS NOWELL,
 “ SIMON BRADSTREET,
 “ W^m. HIBBINS,
 “ SAM. SIMONDS,
 “ ROBT BRIDGES,
 “ JOHN GLOVER.”

“ 26 October, 1652.

“ Past by the Council.

Roger Williams, in a letter to John Winthrop, Jr., October 23, 1650,* refers to the matter of the book, wherein is some derogation of the blood of Christ. He says: “ If it come to your hand, I hope to see it; how-
 “ ever, the Most High and Only Wise will by this case
 “ discover what libertie conscience hath in this land.” The name of the book was: “ The Meritorious Price of our Redemption, Justification, &c., Clearing it from some Common Errors, &c.” † A very short and imperfect sketch of it is in “ Palfrey’s New England,” Volume 2, page 395.

* Massachusetts Historical Collections, Volume 46, page 285.

† At the great Brinley sale of books in New York, in 1879, there were sold the following by Mr. Pynchon:

“ The Meritorious Price of Our Redemption, Justification, &c., Clearing it from some
 “ Common Errors, etc. By William Pynchon, Gentleman, in New England. pp. (12) 152.
 “ London: J. M. for George Whittington and James Moxon. 1650.” This sold for \$205.

“ The Jewes Synagogue, or a Treatise concerning the Ancient Orders and Manner of
 “ Worship used by the Jewes, etc. pp. (8) 90, London: John Bellamie. 1652.” This
 sold for \$20.

“ I. The time when the First Sabbath was Ordained. II. The Manner how the First
 “ Sabbath was ordained. Part II. III. A Treatise of Holy Time. pp. (16) 143. (16) 120.
 “ London: 1654.” This sold for \$15. All these books were quartos.

Norton's answer was published in London in 1653, entitled: "A Discussion of that Great Point in Divinity, 'The Sufferings of Christ, &c.'" 270 pages.

Pynchon published a rejoinder in 1655, 440 pages, quarto, dedicated to Oliver St. John, esteeming him an able judge, not only in controversies which concern the common law of the land, "but also in divine controversies," and followed up the discussion in a book printed in 1662, called "The Covenant of Nature made with Adam Described, &c." The address to the reader is dated: "From my study, Wray-bury, February 10, 1661." He fled from New England to Old England to enjoy religious freedom.* Palfrey would seem to think that

* Mr. Stearns, in his article, says: "It is not easy, at this time, to look back upon such proceedings with complacency; they cannot but be regarded as the veriest ebullitions of bigotry. Here was a man who had left home and friends and the comforts of civilized life for the sake of enjoying religious freedom; had been among the foremost in the councils of the colony; had planted two settlements, the last one in the midst of the wilderness; had borne more than his share in the toils and dangers of the Massachusetts Colony; and had through all maintained a Christian character, secure beyond the charge of inconsistency or taint; cut off from influence and power, publicly condemned and publicly insulted, for giving utterance to a doctrine in religion at variance, in nice points, with the Churches and the General Court. Though Mr. Pynchon recanted, it is not to be doubted that these facts and considerations weighed upon his mind in all their injustice, and influenced him in his decision to return to England, and there spend the remainder of his days. . . . That he was convinced of his alleged errors against his will, and that one of his motives for returning to England was that he might enjoy the freedom denied him here, is evident from his subsequent action."

"In 1655, his book was issued in a new edition in London, by Thomas Newbury, with additions, in which Mr. Norton's book was disputed by William Pynchon, Esq., late of New England." The venerable controversialist endeavored, in his new edition, to "clear several scriptures of the greatest note in these controversies from Mr. Norton's corrupt exposition," and fully reiterated all his former opinions. This book covers 440 pages quarto, and its leading doctrine, as stated on the title page, and as given by Cotton Mather, is one which has been universally adopted by the orthodox Christianity of later days. The writer was only a century or two in advance of his age, and in that consisted "his crime."

the Courts were bound to their course, as the violation of the law against heresy was matter of public scandal, and the law could not retain its authority and bow before "an ancient and venerated authority." The whole proceeding, however, seems to have been inspired by theological zeal, rather than care to preserve credit for law with the people of Massachusetts—a view sustained by the statement, in the appendix of Norton's book, that when Pynchon's book reached Massachusetts, a vessel was just going to sail to England, and the Court therefore hastened its action.*

Mr. Pynchon made a good selection for the town, of Agawam, of which he was, says "Barber's Historical Collections," the father. The settlers went there in 1635, and began to build a house on the west side; but as the Indians informed them the river overflowed there, they built on the east side, "probably the lot afterwards owned by Mr. Pynchon, and still owned by his descendants." It is supposed they returned to Roxbury in the fall, and came again in the spring of 1636 to Agawam, called in 1640, by town vote, Springfield. The first settlers made an agreement, the second item of which limited the number of families from forty to fifty. The land was fertile, and the location a happy one for trade. Articles could be sent down the river by boat, but the head of navigation was just above, so that we do not wonder that Mr. Pynchon dealt in beaver, and his letters related to trade and wampum as well as to spiritual and civil affairs.

* Palfrey's History of New England, Volume 2, page 397.

2. **Ann,**² William,¹ born in England; married Henry Smith, son by her first husband of the widow Frances Sanford, who married William Pynchon as his 2nd wife, and as is supposed, after the marriage of Ann and Henry. Henry Smith was of Dorchester; he came in the fleet with Win- *Henry Smith*throp; asked to be freeman October 19, 1630, and admitted the 18th of the next May. He is thought to be the Henry Smith who, with Ludlow, Pynchon and others, was commissioned in March, 1636, by Massachusetts, to govern the first settlers in Connecticut, and acted at Hartford in 1638.* In 1636, he removed to Springfield with Pynchon. They had children:

6. **Ann,** married, November 9, 1651, John Allyn, called by Savage "the famous Secretary." (See ante-pages 127-140.)
7. Mary, buried at Springfield, November 15, 1641.
8. Martha, born July 31, 1641.
9. Mary, born March 7, 1643; married April 15, 1665, Captain Richard Lord, of Hartford.
10. Elizabeth, born October 22, 1644.
11. Margaret, born April 26, 1646; died aged 2 years.
12. Sarah, born October 6, 1647; died soon.
13. Margaret, born November 1, 1648.
14. Rebecca, born April 1, 1650.
15. Samuel, born June 23, 1651; died next year.
16. Abigail, born February 10, 1653.

Henry Smith was Representative from 1641 to 1651, and with his minister, Rev. George Moxon, went to England in 1653, very likely through the influence of his father-in-law. Probably most of the children went with him. Mary staid with her uncle John Pynchon.

* Massachusetts Colonial Records, Volume 1, page 170; and Connecticut Colonial Record s Volume 1, page 17.

In May, 1651, as there was a present necessity that some care be taken of Springfield, they being destitute of a Magistrate, or other, to put issue to difference, our Mr. Henry Smith was appointed by the General Court for the year ensuing, or until further order, to "have full power and authority to govern the inhabitants of Springfield, and to hear and determine all cases and offenses, both civil and criminal, that reach not life, limb or banishment." The next entry is a dismissal to him, he having "urgent occasions to return home." He was quite prominent as long as he remained in Springfield; and says Mr. Morris, in his "Early History of Springfield," a gentleman of capacity and culture.

In Volume 51, Massachusetts Historical Collections, page 310, is a very business-like letter from him, November 2, 1640, to John Winthrop, relating to a power of attorney from the two sisters of John Alline, (perhaps Allen, of Springfield, 1639,) to John Porter, of Hingham, to receive their brother's estate. He says: "Now I was made executor by his will in my father's absence." As the debts had to be paid to this estate in corn, he proposes to pay what money is paid, and send the corn to Boston. His "father" means his father-in-law.

In the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for 1869-70, page 309-311, is a letter from Henry Smith to his brother-in-law, John Pynchon, announcing the death of the father:

"Deare Brother Pynchon—Our most Cordiall love and respects salute
 "you and yo^{rs}. Ioying in y^e continuance and extension of y^e goodness of
 "God toward yow all, as by yo^r Letters recd appeares. Sr. y^e only
 "wise Lord, in whose hand is all o^r wayes & tymes, all whose works
 "are done in wonderfull and admirable councell, are very just, holy and
 "good even when they seemingly speake forth to vs the sharpest and
 "sorest tryalls crosses and temptations (as to Abra: when to offer vp
 "his only Isaack) dayly instructeth vs both by his word & workes
 "to live in a dayly expectation of and p^rparation for changes in
 "y^e o^r pilgrimadge. Its his usual course of dealinge with all his Saints
 "to give y^m occasions of dayly exercise of those p^rciouse graces,
 "(y^e worke of his holy Spt in y^r hearts,) w^{ch} else would contract rust,
 "or ly in obscurity not shining forth soe splendid and bewteose to
 "y^e prayse of his gloriouse Grace in Je: Cht. The decree of God hath
 "Limited us o^r stationes so o^r tymes and dayes beyond w^{ch} we cannot,
 "may not pass The same is manifested in his late visitation vpon
 "yo^r and our most loved and much Honrd ffather who expired and
 "drew his last breath in Wyrardsbury October 29th, a loss to vs vnre-
 "payrable, a gayne to him vnexpressable, making a blessed change from
 "earth to heauen, from a state of corruption, to a state of incorruption,
 "from imp^rfection to perfection; from a state of sin & sorrow to com-
 "pleated joy and bliss, celebrating y^e everlasting^r prayses of God and of
 "the Lambe, who hath redeemed vs with his blood. Bro: I p^rsume yow
 "are not altogether vn^rpared for y^e sad tydings, w^{ch} I am occasioned
 "as one of Job's messengers to, acquaint yow with, resolving all your
 "thoughts & griefes into y^t holy speech of his: The Lord gave and
 "y^e Lord hath taken away Blessed be y^e name of y^e Lord. Its one of
 "God's vnalterable appoyntmts y^t all must dye. Death passeth on all
 "men, in as much as all have sinned, w^{ch} should learn vs Davids silence
 "and submission, because y^e lo: hath done it; and y^e rather seeing it
 "pleased Him to continue him among vs soe longe to such an age,
 "giving vs y^e opportunitys to reape y^e fruite of his godly and grasciouse
 "exampls & counsellis, w^{ch}, now he is taken from vs, y^e Lord help vs
 "y^t we may practically ffollow, so running y^t we may obtayne y^e
 "p^rmisid recompense of reward, y^e Crown of immortality & life, w^{ch}
 "he is now posseed of. Dear Brother, this p^rvidence (I suppose doth
 "vnavoydably call yow to make a voyadge into these partes wth all pos-

"sible speede for y^e transacting and settling of yo^r affayrs heere, some
 "things not being in soe good a posture as were to be wished: viz:
 "y^e busyness of Carletons administration, w^{ch} was like to be wholly ob-
 "structed on my ffather's death; But Mr Wickins a faithful freind being
 "intrusted in his will to act in his behalfe hath slacked no diligence or
 "paynes therein; he will write to you himself, therefore ile say no more
 "to that. You are made sole Executor, Mr Wickins wth my self are
 "desired to be overseers of y^e same in yo^r absence. I carryed y^e will to
 "him to London, w^{ch} he hath since p'ved in the Prerogative Court, who
 "will send yow a Coppy thereof. I was lately at London of purpose to
 "communicate yo^r letters and Bills to him. for goods to be sent this
 "yeare and care will be taken to send y^e greatest pt of them, by y^e first
 "good ship. Though vpon o^r conference wth Mr Bridge & parturs,
 "they make scruple of parting wth any mony of yo^rm in y^r hands,
 "wth out a particular order from yo^r owne hand y^t w^{ch} you give to my
 "ffather for y^e dispose thereof being (they say) dead wth him.

"I spake with some of y^e men to whom yow directed yo^r bills, for
 "goods, and they were all cheerfull to send w^{ht} yow write for, though
 "they stay for payment till y^e next returne of ships. In much hast &
 "breifly I give you a hint of things hoping this may come to yo^r hands
 "before other ships in w^{ch} goods will be sent, by whom if God please
 "yow shall heare further! Clark is not yet arived, but dayly expected.

"Sr, my selfe and wife wth all o^r children are at present in comfort-
 "able health, who all present y^r endeared resp'ts to yow & yo^rm: The
 "mercy of y^e blessed mediator overshadow yow & yo^rm. and guide yow
 "in all yo^r undertakings y^t in due tyme we may see yo^r face to o^r mu-
 "tuall Comfort soe prays

"Yo^r ever Lovinge Brother,

"HENRY SMITH.

"WYRARDSBUKY, ffebr: 20th.

"1662.

"Addressed,

"ffor his Deare and Wellbeloved

"Brother Mr. John Pynchon,

"at his house in Springfield

"on Conecticott,

"p^rsent,

New England.

Burke, in his "General Armory," gives arms:

"PYNCHON. (Writtle, County Essex.) Per bend argent and sable; three roundles within a bordure engrailed; counterchanged. Crest: A tiger's head, erased argent."

These arms are like those given Pynchon in the Herald's visitations of Essex in 1612 and 1634 (see post-pages 203 and 204), but the crest is there a tiger's head erased azure crined or.

The cut herewith is taken from "Suckling's Memorials of County Essex," London, 1845, where it accompanies the following inscription:

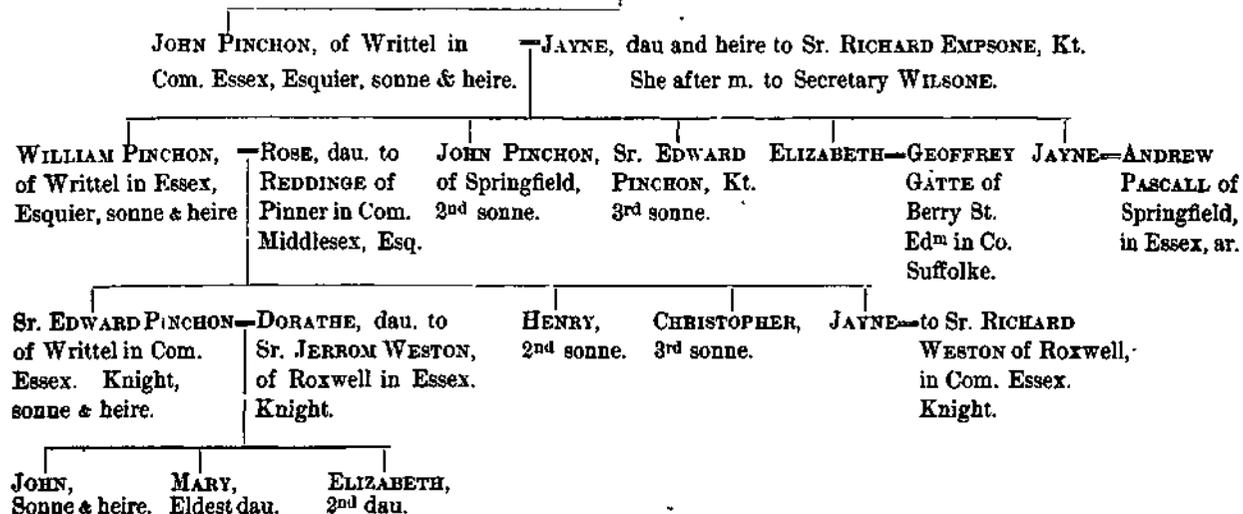


"Here lyeth y^e body of John Pynchon,
"of Writtle, Esq^r, son of Sir Edward
"Pynchon, of Writtle, Knt., who de-
"parted this life y^e 30 day of part July, 1654;
"and also y^e body of Edward Pynchon, Gent., son of y^e said John
"Pynchon, Esq^r, who departed this life y^e 12 day of Feb'y, 1672; and
"also y^e body of Ann Pynchon, wife of y^e said John Pynchon, Esq^r.
"who departed this life y^e 10 day of May, 1675."

The "Herald's Visitations of County Essex, England," re-published by the Harleian Society, contains the following pedigrees of Pinchon:

THE VISITATION FOR 1612.

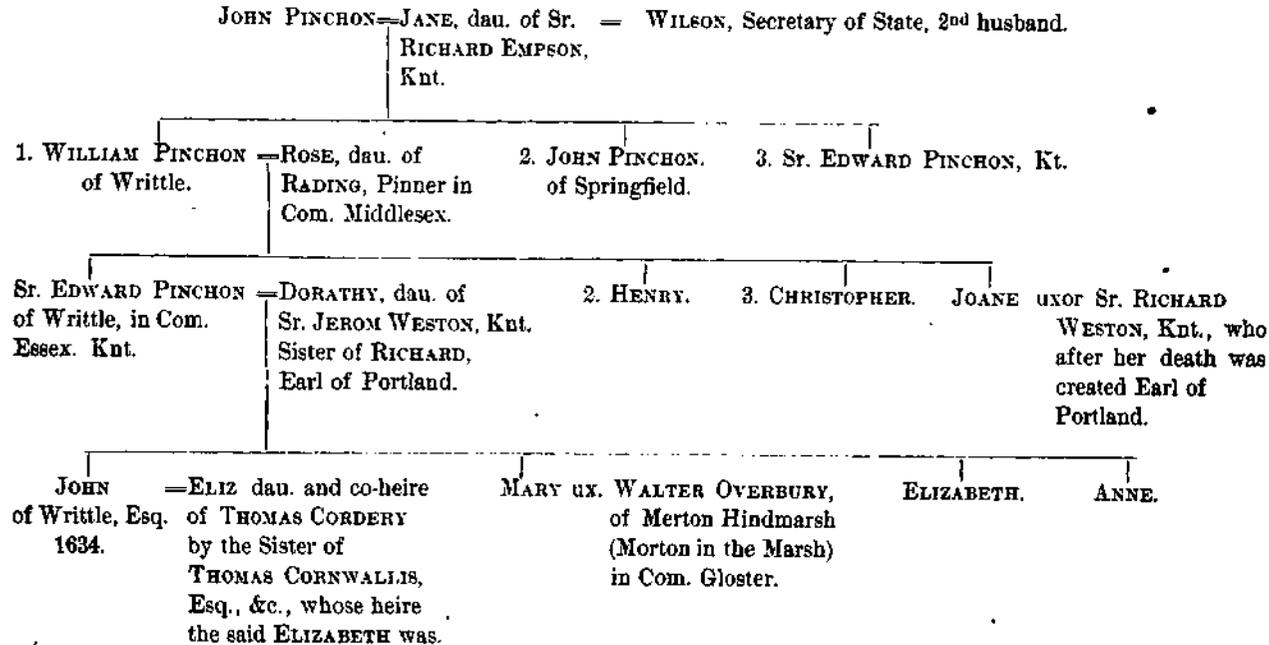
NICHOLAS PINCHON, Shrive (Sheriff) of London,
15 of KING HENRY 8, a ° 1533



PYNCHON.

IN THE HERALD'S VISITATION FOR 1634.

204



PYNCHON.



**MISSING
PAGE(S)**