

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.