

general, either killed or captured, besides these [there are] nine persons in our village who are severely wounded."

On June 20, they further particularized the incidents of the massacre in a report made by them to the director-general and council:

"They surprised and attacked us between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, on Thursday, the 7th instant. Entering in bands through all the gates, they divided and scattered themselves among all the houses and dwellings in a friendly manner, having with them a little maize and some few beans to sell to our inhabitants, by which means they kept them within their houses and thus went from place to place as spies to discover our strength in men. After they had been about a short quarter of an hour within this place, some people on horseback rushed through the mill-gate from the new village, crying out: 'The Indians have destroyed the new village!' On [hearing] these words, the Indians here in this village immediately fired a shot and made a general attack on our village from the rear, murdering our people in their houses with their axes and tomahawks and firing on them with guns and pistols. They seized whatever women and children they could catch and carried them prisoners outside the gates, plundered the houses, and set the village on fire to windward; the wind blowing at the time from the south. The remaining Indians commanded all the streets, firing from the corner houses, which they occupied, and through the curtains outside along the highways, so that some of our inhabitants, on their way to their houses to get their arms, were wounded and slain.

"When the flames were at their height the wind changed to the west. Had it not been for that the fire would have been much more destructive. So rapidly and silently did Murder do his work that those [of the inhabitants] in different parts of the village were not aware of it until those who had been wounded happened to meet one another, in which way most of the others also had warning.

"The greater number of our men were abroad at their field labors, and but few were in the village. Near the mill-gate were Albert Gysbertsen with two servants, and Tjerck Claesen de Wit; at the sheriff's, himself with two carpenters, two clerks, and one thresher; at Cornelis Barentsen Sleight's, himself and son; at the dominie's, himself and two carpenters and one laboring man; at the guard-house, a few soldiers; at the gate toward the river, Hendrick Jochemsen and Jacob the brewer; but Hendrick Jochemsen was very severely wounded in his house by two shots at an early hour. By these aforesaid men, most of whom had neither guns nor side arms, were the Indians, through God's mercy, chased and put to flight on the alarm being given by the sheriff.