NANTUCKET ALGONQUIAN STUDIES #7.

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Nantucket Historical Association

Nantucket, MA 02554

ZACCHEUS MACY'S ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANS OF NANTUCKET: THREE VERSIONS.

Transcribed by

Marie Sussek

1981

Nantucket Historical Association, Nantucket, MA 02554.

Account of the names of the old Sachams & som of the most resptabel Indians & there habitations taken from the best authors that Could be had ye 15 ye 3 mo 1763, at that time there was living nere about 370 of the neativs on the Island of Nantucket pr me the Subscriber.

Wanouchmaumuck was the first Sacham at the Southeast part of the Island when the English first Came to Nantucket then Next to him was his Son Called Sousoauco then Next to him was his two Sons Called Cane & Abel & them two agreed to devide the Sacham rite two Third parts to Cane & one Third part to Abel & the Said Cane had one daughter whos Name was Jemimah Maried to James Shaa & from Abel Sprung Eben Abel & from him Sproung Benjamin Abel the last Sacham from whom I bought all his rite titel & property that he had on Said Island for and in behalf of the whole English proprietors, & all the Said Jemimas rite was bought by oure old proprietors many years before as may fully appeare on our records and there lands or bounds began at a place on the South Side of the Island Called Touphchue pond and run a Cross to the Northward to a brown rock Marked on the west Side that Layeth to the Northward of oure washing Pond called Gibses pond on the west Side of Sauls hills & So over towards podpis Swamp & then to the Eastward to a place Called Sasachacor pond by the East See, and at the Southeast part of Said Tract is a high bluf head of Land Called Tom Nevers head, and aboute two miles to the Northward Stands oure famos fishing Stages houses whare oure Sickly peopel gos for there helth Called Siasconset and aboute a mile Still to the northward is a very high Cleft of Land Called Sainkata head, then aboute Stil to the Northward Stands another fishing Stage Called

Sussachacor.

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Next begins the old Sacham Called Wauwinet his bounds begins ajoyning to the Northward of the Said Wanouchmamucks Land & runs Sil along to the northward & takes in all Squam & runs on to oure Long Sandda point Called Coetue or Naouma which in the English is the Long Point where oure Massachuset Lighthouse now Standeth & then to the westward to Newtown then to the Southward to a place Called wewedor ponds which in English Signefies a pare of horns by reson there is two ponds that runs to a point Next to the See & Sprads a part So as to leave a neck of land Called Long Jesephs point which two ponds Spreds a part So as to resombel a pare of horns - & the Said Wauwinet had two Sons the oldest Son was named Isaac but was mostly Called Necornoouce which Signefies in English to Suck the fore teet & his Second Son was named Wawpordonggo which in English is white face for his face was one Side white and the other Side brown or Indien Culer and the Said Nicornoouce Maried and had one Son named Isaac and one daughter & then he turned away his proper wife and tuck another wooman & had two Sons Named Wat & Paul Nouse and when his tru Son Isaac grew up to be a man resented his fathers behavour So much that, he went of and Left them for the Space of neare fivety yeares it was not Known wheare, & in that Time his Tru Sistor Maried to one Daniel Spotsor & he rained Sacham by his wife nere aboute fourety years and we made many Large purcheses of the Said Spotsors - & then aboute Sixty years past or more there Came an Indian man from Norset, Called great Jethro & he brought Judah Paddock and one Hause with him and Chelged the Sacham rite by being Son to the Said Trew Son of Necornoouse and when theay first opened the mater to oure old proprietors theay Contrived to

Keep the Said great Jethro Close until theay Could Send Som good Committy to find oute by oure old Indien whether theay Ever Knowed or heard of the Said Necornoouse haveing Such a Son gon & theay Soun found by the old Indiens that he had, but theay had not hered what was becom of him So theay Soun found theay Should louse all theay had bought of the Said Sptsors then theay held a parla with the Said Jethro and agreed to buy all his rite titel and propety that he owned on Said Island as appears on oure records & the Said Nicornouse gave deeds to his two bastard Sons Paul & Wat Nouse fourty acrees Each a Litel to the Eastward of Podpis vilage.

the first Sacham at the Southwest part of Said Island his bound was at the Said wewedor ponds and from thence to the Northward to a place Called qunsue meador at monemoy where we now Call newTown & from thence westward along to ye Southward of the hills Called Popsquatchet hills wheare oure three Mills now Standeth & So to the west See called Tawtemeo which we Call the hummuck pond and his name was Autapeeot Next to him was his Son Called Hara Porittain Next to him was Peter Mausauquit next to him was Isaac Peter Next to him was Lame Isaac of whom we bought the Last & all that Sacham rite and theare habitation was moyaucoumet which Signefies a meeting place & there meeting house theay Call it Moyaucamor and the Said Autapeeot was Call a grat waryor and got his Land by his bow

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the fourth Sacham of the northwest part was Called Potconet & owned all the litel Island Called Tuckanuck which Signifies in English a louf of brad & his bound Exstended from Madacit down Eastward to weskos which in English is at the white Ston & So on the North Side of Autapeots land

all bought of him at the Coming of the English Saveing Som particlor tracts that belonged to the Jafets and the hoights & Som others

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Now I Shall give of Som of the most respectabel Indinen in Wannoouch-mamuck, bound was James Mamuck a minester of the gspel and a justce of the peace and behaved well in his Station Old Easop the wever was a School mastor old Saul a very Starn looking old man Joshua Mamuck Sucseeded In his father James Mamocks place Richard Nominash & his brother Sampson & Litel Jethro were all very Substanchel & a nomber more very Trusty men

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The most noated Indiens in the Said Autapeots bounds was Benjamin Tashama a Minestor of the gospel and was a Scholmastor to teatch the Children to read and rite he was granson to the old Sacham but there was one old Indien named Zacara Hoite a minestor before the Said Tashama but he did not behave So well but he told his herears theay must do as he Said but not do as he did

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& there was one Indien man his Name was James Skouel but was mostly Called Corduda he was Justce of the peace & very Sharp with them if theay did not behave well he would fetch them up when theay did not tend there Corn well & order them to have teen Strips on there backs & for any rog tricks & giting drunk if his own Children play any rog tricks he would Sarve them the Same Sase - - there hapened Som Englishmen at his Cort when a man was brought up for Som rog tricks & one of those men was named Nathan Coleman a prety Crank sort of a man & the Indien man pleaded for an appeal to Squire Bunker & the old Judge turned round to said Nathan &

Spake in the Indien Tung thus Chaquor Keador Taddator witche Conichau mussoy Chaquor, then Said Nathan answared thus Martau couctchawidde neconne Sassampte nehotic moche Squire Bunke which in the English Toung is thus what do you think aboute this great bisness, then Nathan answared mabe you had beter whip him first then let he go to Squire Bunker & the old Judge tuck Nathans advise and So Nathan answared two purposes the one to See the Indien whiped the other was he was Shure the Indian would not want to go to Sqire Bunker for feare of another whiping

I will Say Somthing more in recommondation of Som of oure old native Indians theay ware very Solid and Sober at there meetings of worship & Caryed on in form of the Prasbetarens, but in one thing Imatated the friend or quacors So called which was to hold meetings on the first day of the week & on the fifth day of the week & tended there meetings very persisly I have ben at there meetings many times & Saw there devotion & it was remarkabely Solid, & I Could understand the most of what was said and theay allways placed us in a Sutabel Seat, to Seet, & theay ware not put by by oure Coming in but reather appered glad to See us Com in and a Minestor is Called Cooutaumachary & when the meeting was don theay would take there tinderbox and Strike fire & light there pipes a Short pipe & mabe would draw three or foure wifes and Swollow the Smook & then blow it oute of there noses & So hand there pipe to there next neighbor & one pipe of tobaco would Serve teen or a dosen of them and theay would Say Tawpoot which is I thank yee it Seamed to be don in a way of kindness to Each other

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& as I Said before theay had Justices Constabels grandjurymen and Caried

on for a great many years many of them very well & persisely & lived in very good fashen Som of them ware weavers Som good Carpendors & once theay ware a frameing a house & there was Som white men Looking on & theay brought on one of there beams and the old mastor workman Spake and Said Semmecatchautadque which in English is it is tou short, & it hapened once when one of oure white men went into one of there houses and Spake thus Tauberkeehor John Tornor Damarus & John Said Mowtootpasor then the white Spake and said Auwitte Poweshqua then John Spake and Said Tom Jespor Muttumor, which in English Toung is how do you do John ware is Damarus, She is gon to evening, why who hath Sent for the wemen, Tom Jespor wife

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Those words thou wanted Explened are thus Oggawame which we now call Oggauwa which is the headquarters of old Waunuchmamuck Teratoray's the words Wamasaquid Squatiteot we call Masauquid & Terators by the name of Popsauatche which is the north Side of the Autapeots bound as is before to Sot forth which is as neare as I Can Explane them, theay difor Latter years much from there formor Speach boath in Names of places & there Common talk and yet all read in one bibel but Cannot understand one another as far as dartmoth & but very hardly understand the great Mash Indiens the vinyard Indiens theay Can make oute to understand - - & formorly when any of them died & any English peopel went in to Se Them theay would a make a Sort of an Indien yel oute Loud

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Now I will begin at the west End of the Island which we call Smith point but the Indiens Called Nopque which was Called a landing place when them or theay Came from the vinyard but theay Call it Noape then Eastward aboute

three mile Coms to the hummock pond whare we once had a great nomber of whale houses with a Mast raised for a Lookoute whith holes bord through & sticks put in like a Lador to go up Then aboute three miles Eastward to the Said wewedor ponds Stud another parsel of whale houses; then aboute three miles Eastward to Nobeder pond was where Benjamin Gardiner Lived formorly - then abute then aboute three & one half miles Eastward is the afore Said Touph Ch(e) Ponds then aboute three & one half miels Eastward is the afore Said Tom neavers head then two miles to the Northward is the famos town or fishing Stage Called Siasconset then abute one mile northward is the high head of Land Called Sankata head and the Indiens Called Naphchecoy which Signifies round the head then aboute one mile northward is the afore Said Sussachacor pond where oure other fishing Stage Standeth then begins the Said Squam and runs northward two miles to the begining of oure Said Long Sanday point Called Naauma & the first is one mile to a place Called Causkata pond ware is Som woods and meddor & foure mile northward is whare the Said Massachuset lighthouse is on the north End of Said point, then aboute one mile to the northward of the Entering on of the above Said Long point begins another neack or beach Call litel Coetue & runs aboute five miles on aboute a west and be South Corse til it Coms within about one mile of oure tow Called wesko which makes the East Side of the Intering in of oure harbor then Nex to the Said Squam westward is the village Called Podpis neack whare oure fuling mill Stands then Next wastword is the famos neack of land Called quaise or MaisquaTuck Neack which In the English Signifies the read Land which was a tract of Land given to Thomas Mayhew from one of the old Sachams & was Reserved by the Said Mayhew to him Self when he Sold the Pattarn rite to the proprietors which Neack makes the west side of

the Said Podpis harbor now owned by Josiah Bunker Esquire & Capten Shubeal Coffin and Capten Thomas Deleno then Next westward is the Josiah Barkers Lot or field Called Showaucamor which in English Signifies the Midel field of Land then aboute foure mile westward is the Town Called wesko then Next wastward a place Called (Watau)coumet which Signifies a pond field which formorly was owned by the old Neatives Called the Hoites then Next westward is the great pond Called Cuppame whare old Trustram Coffin lived the old granfather to amost all of us which was owned by the old familyes of the Natives Called the Jafets then next westward aboute foure miles is Called Ealpoint and Madacit harbor which is the Northwest part of the Said Island and then aboute two miles westward is the Said litel Island Called Tuckanuck which Signefies in English a Lofe of bread for it appears round & in the Midel prety high which was bought by the Said old Tristram Coffin from the old Sacham Potccnet in the yeare 1659 - by virtue of a pattain he had from New York - Excuse me for Errors & pore riting & Speling & Consider me in Station of life worn oute

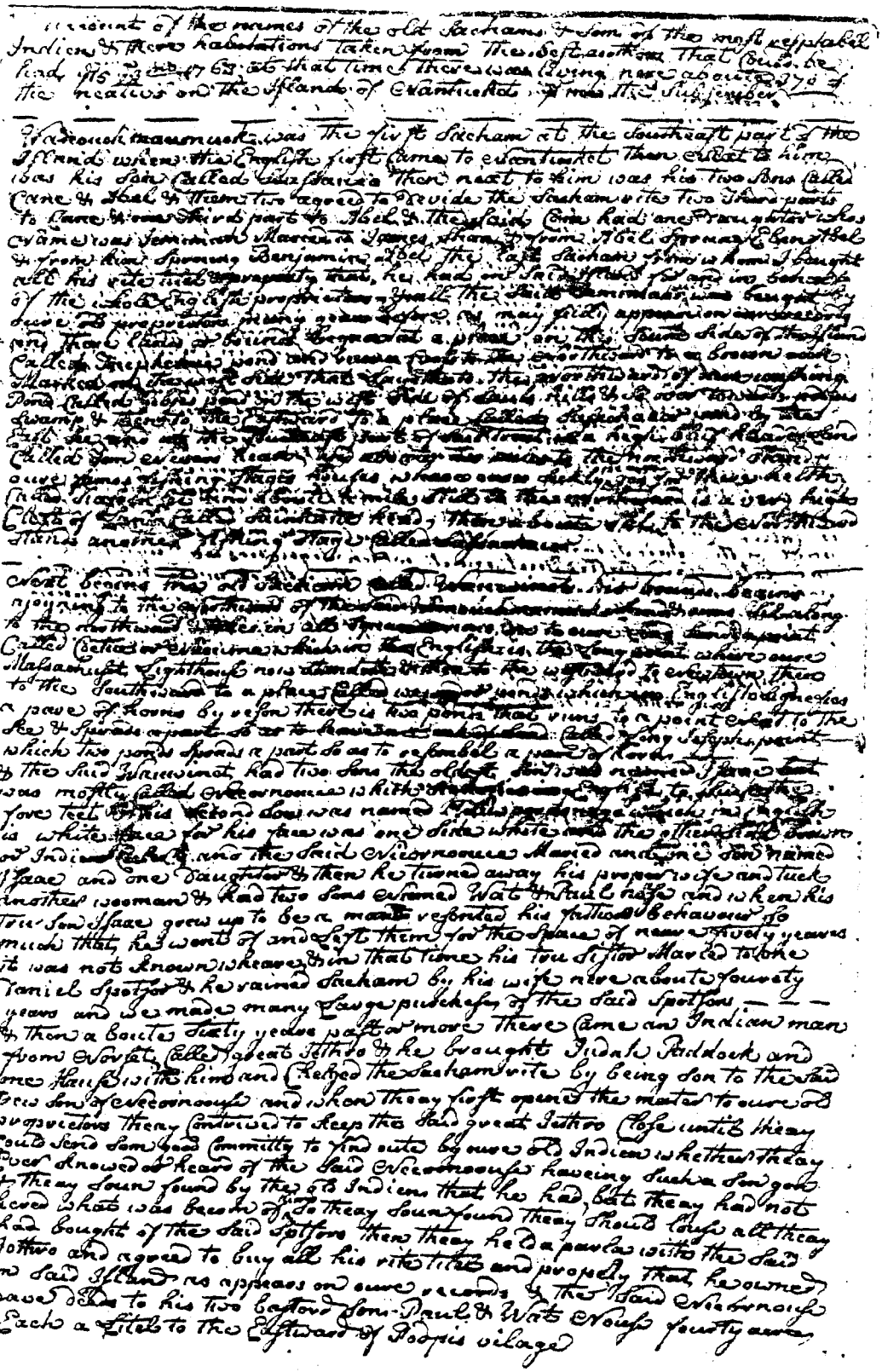
Nantucket ye 2nd ye 10th month 1792 by Zaccheus Macy -

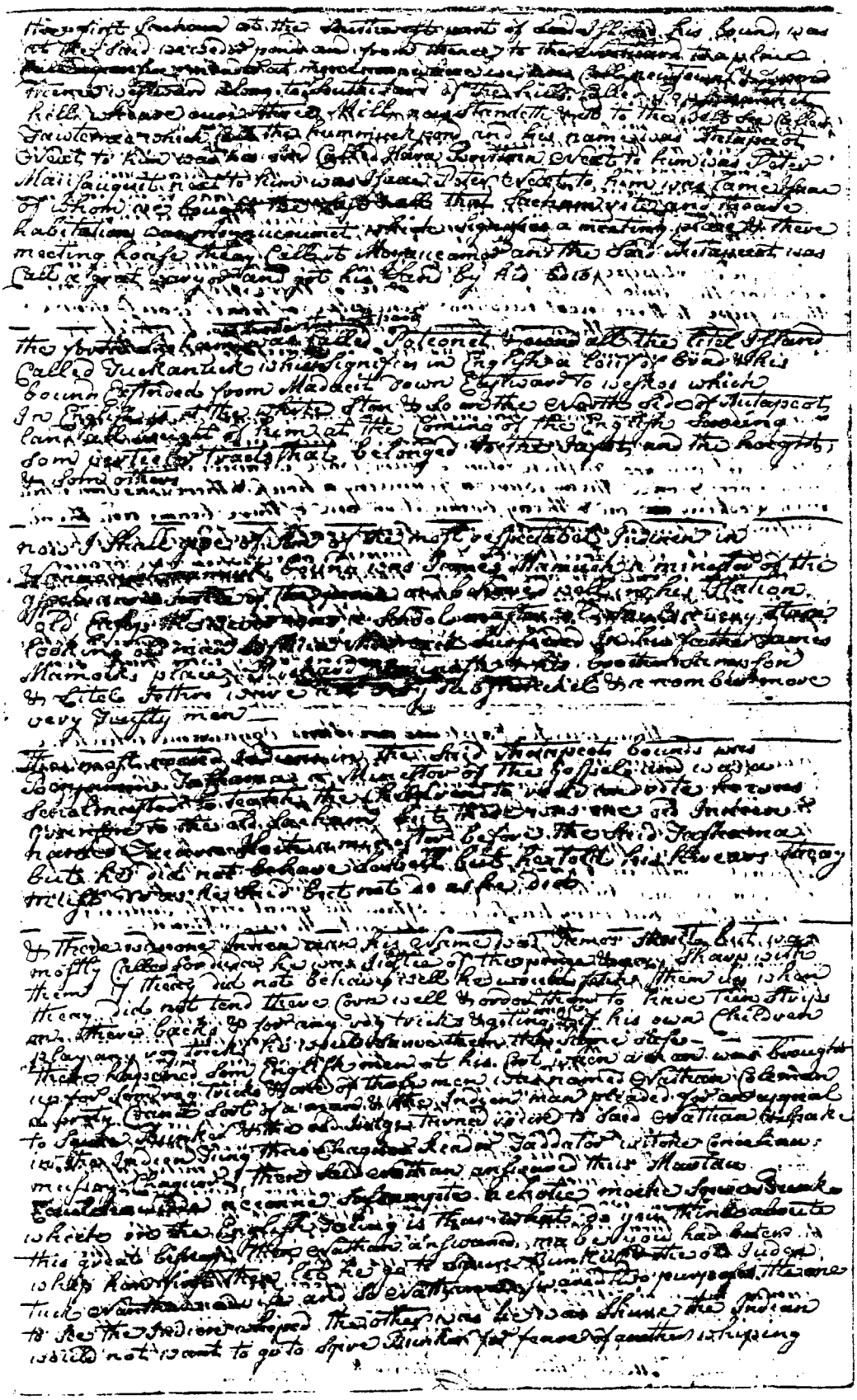
to Peleg Coffin Esquire of Nantucket
now resident in boston
for the perrusel of oure historicel
Socisiaty for the Massachusets
In Boston

Zaccheus Macy
History of Nantucket

(Transcribed from the original manuscript at the Peter Foulger Museum, Nantucket, by Marie Sussek).

FACSIMILE OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF ZACCHEUS MACY'S ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANS.



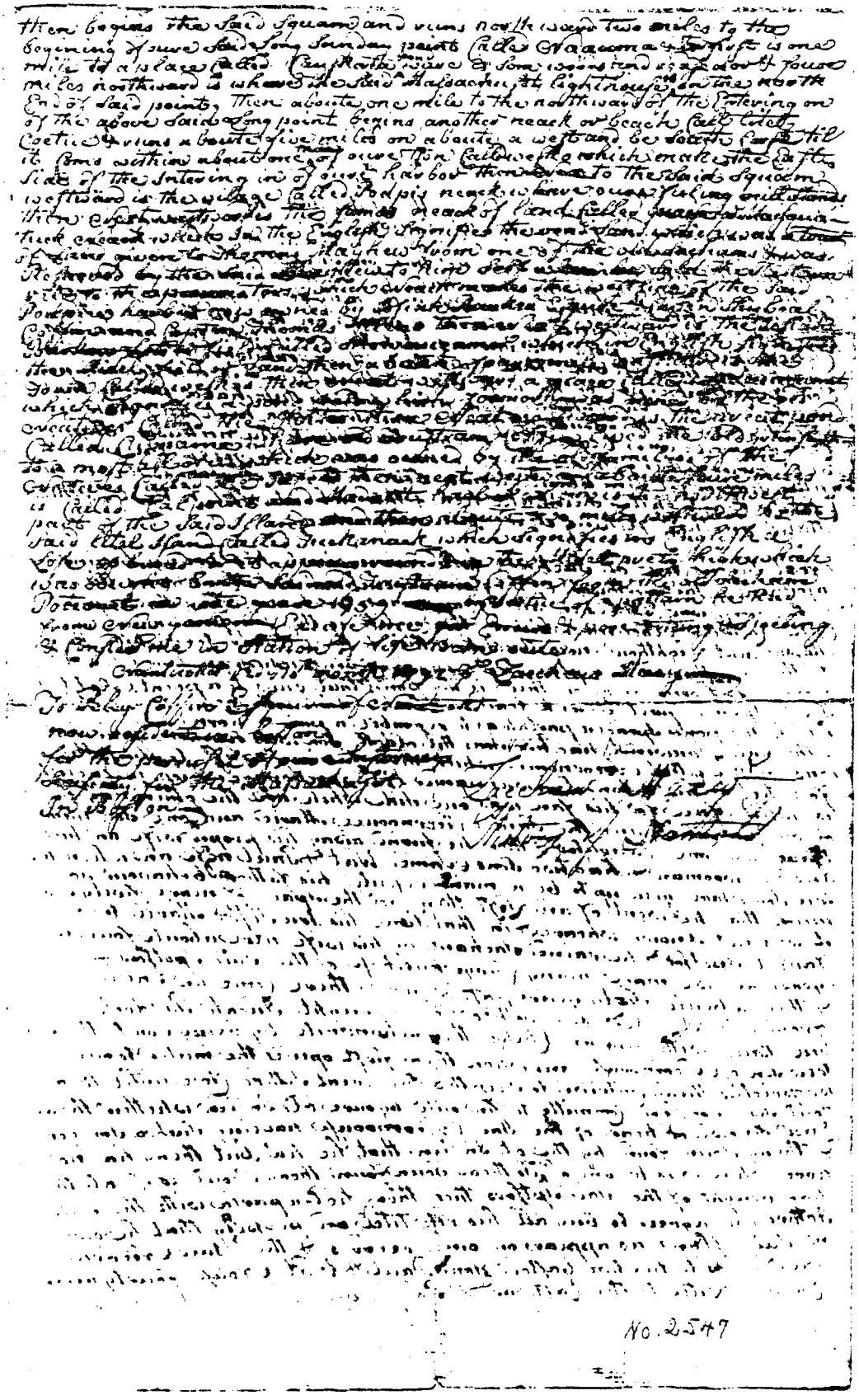


I will Say Something more in recommendation of Some of our old natives Indians they were very Solid and Sober at those meetings I was at the Second Quaker So Called which to hold meetings on the Fifth day of the week on the Eighth day of the week & Tender those meetings very perfect I have been at those meetings many times & Said there Devotion & it was remarkably Solid, & could discern the ends of what was Said & they all Sat Silent as in a Private Seat, to Seat & they were not put by Reason there coming in but were ready & appeared glad to See us Come in and a Minister to Suffer Contrary & when the meeting is Done they would take their Leather bottles and Stuff five Eight Pipes, a Short pipe & made ready Drawn Three or four Fires and Smoak the whole & then Blow it out of their Nostrils & hand their pipe to their next neighbor whose pipe of Tobacco is out Serve Those are a Sense of them and they will Say Sanspoot which is Thankyou it Seemed to Some in a way of Ministry Quakerism.

As I Said before they had Justices in Isabel quam Newman and Carver and for a great many years many of them were Christianly & lived in very good Fashion Some of them were Readers Some had Companions & Some they were a Framing a House & there was Some White men Looking on & they brought one of their Learned and Head master Goodman Spake and Said Sempreat Tagaques which is in English it is Countenance & it happens one time one of our white men went into one of their Houses and Spake This Subject Joked Young Diamond & John Reid Master Carver & master white Spake and thought to Laugh at them John Spake and this is an Ignorant Old Woman & English Young Men have Do unto Others as Ye would they Should Do unto you Sanchan, there goes to Evening Prayer & he thanks God for the Women, Darn, Spoke

Those words they wanted Explained as then Oggawame which we now Call Doggawee which is the Head Governor of the Massachusetts Tewatenay, the word Tamaking, Spiritual, Real Manquaquod, Revealed by the Power of God which is the Manifestation of the Antecedent Power &c. & Sowwetat Sets forth which is more full to Explain them, they do not Speak much Common Talk and yet all read in one Bible but cannot understand one another as well as Scotch & but very hardly understand the great Mass Indians the Virginia Indians they have made out So to understand — & formally when any of them died having English people with in to Se them they would make a Sort of a Shriek yell out loud

Now I will Begin at the East End of the Island which we Call Smiths point but the Indians call it Cuttyhunk which was Called a Landing place I have been there from the Vineyard but near Elizabeths then Eastward about three miles Comes to the Entrance of Wood Hole there is a Good Harbour for Vessels one Rod a great number of Whale Houses with Masts Vanes for Looking in the Holes Bore through & Stand part Like a Ladder to Go up then about three miles Eastward Comes to Nashawn Pond then about three miles Eastward another Pond full of Whale Holes; then about three miles Eastward to Cobbets pond was where Thanksgiving Sermon was held — then about three miles Eastward is the Grave Stones Ponds then about three Quarters of a mile Eastward is the Grave Ponds then about three Quarters of a mile Eastward is the Grave Pond Second Pond near you Read then two miles to the Southward is the James Town a Fishing Stage Called Capawack Then about one mile Northward is the Right Head of Land Called Sankata Head Some the Indians Called Nashcheson which Signifies round the Head then about one mile Southward is the above Said Sysachacut Pond is three Quarters then A Strong Stage Standeth



No. 2547

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ZACCHEUS MACY'S ACCOUNT OF THE INDIANS, AS TRANSCRIBED BY OBED MACY (1835).

Account of the names of the old Sachems and some of the most respectable Indians, and their habitations, taken from the best authors that could be had y^e 15 *y^e* 3^mo^ 1763. *At that time there were living near about* 370 *of the natives on the island of Nantucket— pr me the subscriber.*

Wannochmamock was the first sachem at the south-east part of the island, when the English first came to Nantucket. Next to him was his son, called Sousoauco, and next to him were his two sons called Cain and Abel. These two agreed to divide the sachem-right, two third parts to Cain and one third part to Abel. The said Cain had one daughter, whose name was Jemima, married to James Shaa. From Abel sprang Eben Abel, and from him sprang Benjamin Abel, the last sachem, from whom I bought all his right, title and property that he had on said island, for and in behalf of the whole English proprietors. All the said Jemima's right was bought by our old proprietors many years before, as may fully appear on our records. Their lands or bounds began at a place on the south side of the island, called Touphchue Pond, and ran across to the northward to a brown rock marked on the west side, that lies to the northward of our washing pond, called Gibbs' Pond, on the west side of Saul's hills and so over towards Podpis swamp, and then to the eastward to a place, Sesacacha Pond by the east sea. At the south-east part of said tract is a high bluff head of land, called Tom Never's Head; and about two miles to the northward stands our famous fishing stage houses, where our sick people go for their health, called Siasconset; and about a mile still to the northward is a very high cliff of land called Sancota Head, then about a mile still to the northward stands another fishing stage called Sesacacha.

Next begins the old sachem called Wauwinet; his bounds begin adjoining to the northward of the said Wannochmamock's land and run still along to the northward and take in all Squam, and run on to our long sandy point, called Coetue or Nauma, which in the English is Long Point, where our Massachusetts light house now stands, and then to the westward to New Town, then to the southward to a place called Weweder Ponds, which in English signifies a pair of horns, by reason there are two ponds that run to a point next to the sea, and spread apart so as to leave a neck of land, called Long Joseph's Point; which two ponds spread apart so as to resemble a pair of horns. And the said Wauwinet had two sons the oldest son was named Isaac, but was mostly called Nicornoose, which signifies, in English, to suck the fore teat; and his second son was named Wawpordonggo, which in English is white face, for his face was one side white, and the other side brown or Indian color. And the said Nicornoose married, and had one son named Isaac, and one daughter; and then he turned away his proper wife, and took another woman, and had two sons, named Wat and Paul Noose; and when his true son Isaac grew up to be a man, he resented his father's behavior so much, that he went off and left them for the space of near fifty years, it was not known where. And in that time his true sister married to one Daniel Spotsor, and he reigned sachem, by his wife, near about forty years: and we made large purchases of the said Spotsors. And then about sixty years past or more, there came an Indian man from Nauset, called Great Jethro, and he brought Judah Paddack and one Hause with him, and he challenged the sachem-right by being son to the said true son of Nicornoose; and when they first opened the matter to our old proprietors, they contrived to keep the said Jethro close, until they could send some good committee to find out by our old Indians, whether they ever knew or heard of the said Nicornoose having such a son gone, and they soon found out by the old Indians, that he had, but they had not heard what was become of him. So they soon found, they should lose all they had bought of the said Spotsors, then they held a parley with him said Jethro, and agreed to buy all his right, title and property that he owned on said island, as appears on our records. And the said Nicornoose gave deeds to his two bastard sons, Paul and Wat Noose, forty acres each, a little to the eastward of Podpis village.

The first sachem at the south-west part of said island. His bounds were at the said Weweder Ponds, and from thence to the northward to a place called Gunsue meadow at Monemoy, where we now call New Town, and from thence westward along to the southward of the hills called Popsquatchet Hills, where our three mills now stand, and so to the west sea, called Tawtemeo, which we call the Hummock pond. And his name was Autapeeot. Next to him was his son called Harry Poritain. Next to him was Peter Mausauquit. Next to him was Isaac Peter. Next to him was lame Isaac, of whom we bought the last and all that sachem-right: and their habitation was Moyaucomet, which signifies a meeting-place, and their meeting-house they call Moyaucomor. And the said Autapeeot was called a great warrior, and got his land by his bow.

The fourth sachem was at the north-west part, called Potconet, and owned all the little island called Tuckernuck, which signifies, in English, a loaf of bread, and his bounds extended from Madaket down eastward to Wesko, which in English is the white stone, and so on the north side of Autapscot land, all bought of him at the coming of the English, saving some particular tracts that belonged to the Jafets and the Hoights and some others.

Now I shall give some of the most respectable Indians in Wannochmamock's bounds. There was James Mamack, a minister of the gospel, and justice of the peace, and behaved well in his station. Old Aesop, the weaver, was a schoolmaster; old Saul, a very stern looking old man. Joshua Mamack succeeded in his father James Mamack's place. Richard Nominash and his brother Sampson and little Jethro were all very substantial, and a number more very trusty men.

The most noted Indians in Autapscot's bounds were Benjamin Tashama, a minister of the gospel, and a schoolmaster to teach the children to read and write. He was grandson to the old sachem. But there was an old Indian, named Zacchary Hoite, a minister before the said Tashama, but he did not behave so well. He told his hearers they must do as he said, but not as he did.

And there was one Indian man, his name was James Skouel, but was mostly called Corduda. He was justice of the peace, and very sharp with them if they did not behave well. He would fetch them up, when they did not tend their corn well, and order them to have ten stripes on their backs, and for any rogue tricks and getting drunk. And if his own children played any rogue tricks, he would serve them the same sauce. There happened some Englishmen at his court, when a man was brought up for some rogue tricks, and one of these men was named Nathan Coleman, a pretty crank sort of a man, and the Indian man pleaded for an appeal to Esquire Bunker, and the old judge turned round to said Nathan and spoke in the Indian language thus, "chaquor keador taddator witche conichau mussoy chaquor," then said Nathan answered thus, "martau couetchawidde neconne sassamyste nehotie moche Squire Bunker;" which in the English tongue is thus, "what do you think about this great business?" then Nathan answered "may be you had better whip him first, then let him go to Squire Bunker;" and the old judge took Nathan's advice. And so Nathan answered two purposes, the one was to see the Indian whipped, the other was, he was sure the Indian would not want to go to Esquire Bunker for fear of another whipping.

I will say something more in recommendation of some of our old Indian natives. They were very solid and sober at their meetings of worship, and carried on in the form of Presbyterians, but in one thing imitated the Friends or Quakers, so called: which was to hold meetings on the first day of the week and on the fifth day of the week, and attended their meetings very precisely. I have been at their meetings many times and seen their devotion; and it was remarkably solid; and I could understand the most of what was said; and they always placed us in a suitable seat to sit; and they were not put by, by our coming in, but rather appeared glad to see us come in. And a minister is called cooutaumuchary. And when the meeting was done, they would take their tinder-box and strike fire and light their pipes, and, may be, would draw three or four whifs and swallow the smoke, and then blow it out of their noses, and so hand their pipes to their next neighbor. And one pipe of tobacco would serve ten or a dozen of them. And they would say "tawpoot," which is, "I thank ye." It seemed to be done in a way of kindness to each other.

And as I said before, they had justices, constables, grand-jurymen, and carried on for a great many years, many of them very well and precisely, and lived in very good fashion. Some of them were weavers, some good carpenters.

* * * * * * * *

Now I will begin at the west end of the island, which we call Smith's Point, but the Indians call Nopque, which was called a landing place, when they came from the Vineyard, but they call it Noapx; then eastward about three miles comes the Hummock Pond, where we once had a great number of whale houses with a mast raised for a look-out, with holes bored through and sticks put in like a ladder, to go up; then about three miles eastward to the said Weweder ponds, stood another parcel of whale houses; then about three miles eastward to Nobedeer Pond was where Benjamin Gardner lived formerly; then about three and one half miles eastward is the aforesaid Tom Never's Head; then two miles to the northward is the famous town or fishing stage called Siasconset; then about one mile northward is the high head of land called Sancoty Head, and the Indians called Naphchecoy, which signifies round the head; then about one mile northward is the aforesaid Sesacacha pond, where our other fishing stage stands. Then begins the said Squam, and runs northward two miles to the beginning of our said long sandy point called Nauuma; and the first is one mile to a place called Causkata pond, where are some woods and meadow; and four miles northward is where the said Massachusetts lighthouse is, on the north end of said point. Then about one mile to the northward of the entering on of the above said long point, begins another neck or beach, called little Coetue and runs about five miles on about a west by south course

till it comes within about one mile of our town called Wesko, which makes the east side of the entering-in of our harbor. Then next to the said Squam, westward, is the village called Podpis Neck, where our fulling-mill stands; then next westward is the famous neck of land called Quaise or Maisquatuck Neck, which in the English signifies the reed land, which was a tract of land given to Thomas Mayhew from one of the old sachems, and was reserved by the said Mayhew to himself when he sold his patent-right to the proprietors; which neck makes the west side of the said Podpis Harbor, now owned by Josiah Barker, Esquire, and Captain Shubael Coffin and Captain Thomas Delano. Then next westward is the Josiah Barker's lot or field, called Show Aucamor, which in English signifies the middle field of land. Then about four miles westward is the town called Wesco; then next westward is a place called Watercomet, which signifies a pond field, which formerly was owned by the old natives called the Hoites. Then next westward is the great pond called Cuppame, where old Tristram Coffin lived, the old grandfather to almost all of us, which was owned by the old families of the natives called the Jafets; then next westward about four miles is called Eel Point and Madaket Harbor, which is the north-west part of the said island; and then about two miles westward is the said little island, called Tuckernuck, which signifies, in English, a loaf of bread, for it appears round, and in the middle pretty high: which was bought by the said old Tristram Coffin from the old sachem Potconet, in the year 1659, by virtue of a patent he had from New York.

Excuse me for errors and poor writing and spelling, and consider me in station of life worn out.

Nantucket, y^{e} 2^{d} 10th month, 1792.

By Zaccheus Macy.

To Peleg Coffin, Esquire, now resident in Boston. For the perusal of our Historical Society for the Massachusetts, in Boston.

(Obed Macy, The History of Nantucket, 1835:264-271).

JONATHAN MICAH'S INVENTORY 1764.

Transcribed by Jamie Ranney
Tara Torcoletti

May 1981

Nantucket Elementary School
Nantucket Historical Association
Nantucket
MA 02554

Jonathan Micah's Inventory, 1764.

This list contains the inventory for Jonathan Micah's estate. He probably died from a disease that hit the Nantucket Indians in 1763-1764.

Jonathan Micah was an Indian, but had very few Indian-made things, as you'll see when you read the list. For instance, he had a gun, a lamp, and an old plow. Indian-made things might have been his "mogersins" (moccasins?) and his baskets.

by Tara Torcoletti

The 3d of ye 3d m 1764

An Inventory of Jonathan Micahs Moveables in Old Tenor

	£	S	d
By 60# feathers at 8/# - - - - - - - -	24-	0-	0
By 1 Horse at - - - - - - - - - - - -	18-	0-	0
By 1 Cow at - - - - - - - - - - - -	10-	0-	0
By 5# feathers at 8/ - - - - - - - -	2-	0-	0
No By 1 blanket at 60/ - - - - - - - -	3-	0-	0
N 2 By Do at 25/ - - - - - - - - - - - -	1-	5-	0
By 1 Quilt at 20/ - - - - - - - - - -	1-	0-	0
By 1 Ironing blanket - - - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
N 4 By 1 blanket - - - - - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 3 old flannel Coats - - - - - - - -	1-	15-	0
N 5 By 1 blanket at 20/ - - - - - - - - -	1-	0-	0
By 1 blue quilted Coat - - - - - - - -	1-	0-	0
By 1 yarn flannel Coat - - - - - - - -	1-	10-	0
By 1 Stript flannel Coat - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 1 Great Coat - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 2 woolen Shirts at 5/ - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 5 old Towels - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 4 Napkins - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-	12-	0
By 3 pillow Covers - - - - - - - - - -	0-	8-	0
By 1 linnen Shirt - - - - - - - - - -	0-	8-	0
By 2 Check aprons - - - - - - - - - -	0-	12-	0
By 1 Cap - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-	5-	0
By 3 Handkercheifs - - - - - - - - - -	0-	10-	0
By 1 Stript Jacket - - - - - - - - - -	0-	5-	0
By 1 looking Glass - - - - - - - - - -	1-	10-	0

By 1 Sugar Box - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 yard of oznabrigs - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 pair of Spectacles - - - - - - - -	0- 4-0
By 1 Cap - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 white Handkerchief - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 table Cloth - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 6-0
By 2 white aprons - - - - - - - - - -	0-15-0
By 1 pair Stockings - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 red Chest - - - - - - - - - - -	2- 5-0
By 1 Shirt - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2- 0-0
By 1 blue Stript Gown - - - - - - - -	2-10-0
	82- 5-0

	Ł S d
By 1 dark blue Gown - - - - - - - - -	3- 0-0
By 2 towcloth women shirts @ 25/ - -	2-10-0
By 1 Handkerchief - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 blue apron - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 Check apron - - - - - - - - - - -	0-12-0
By 1 white Handkerchief - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 pair Garters - - - - - - - - - -	0- 4-0
By 1 white Chest - - - - - - - - - - -	1- 5-0
By 1 trimming bason - - - - - - - - - -	0- 2-6
By 1 earthen Platter - - - - - - - - -	0- 3-0
By 1 Cag - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 6-0
By 1 Skimmer - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 7-0
By 1 Stript Gown - - - - - - - - - - -	0-15-0
By 2 Swivels - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 lock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-15-0

By 2 leads - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 3-0

By 1 Small Stone pestel - - - - - - - - 0-10-0

By 1 large - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 5-0

By 1½ Bushels Beans at 30/ - - - - - - 2- 5-0

By 1 round Table - - - - - - - - - - - 3-10-0

By Stone Crockery - - - - - - - - - - - 0-12-0

By 1 tin Cannister - - - - - - - - - - 0- 2-6

By tea Spoons - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 5-0

By 8# yarn at 5/ - - - - - - - - - - - 2- 0-0

By 6# worsted at 5/ - - - - - - - - - 1-10-0

By 1 stick basket - - - - - - - - - - 0- 8-0

By 1 brass ladle - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 7-0

By 23# pewter at 8/Plb - - - - - - - - 9- 8-0

By 8# Dº at 6/6 Plb - - - - - - - - - - 2-12-0

By 1 Dripping pan - - - - - - - - - - - 0-15-0

By 1 pickel pot - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 5-0

By 3 earthen platters - - - - - - - - - 0- 9-0

By 1 pickel pot - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 8-0

By 1 Mortar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 6-0

By knives & forks - - - - - - - - - - - 0-10-0

By 1 bag - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 5-0

38-15-0

By 1 Jug - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 2-0

By 5 bottles - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0-10-0

By 1 lamp - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0-12-0

By Scewers - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0- 2-6

By 1 Spit - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0-15-0

By 1 frying pan - - - - - - - - - - - - 1- 0-0

By 1 pair tongs - - - - - - - - - - - - 0-12-0

By 2 Shovels	0- 8-0
By 1 tost Iron	0-10-0
By warming pan	1- 0-0
By 1 pair Stilyards	1-15-0
By 4 trammels at 25/y	5- 0-0
By 1 cracked kittle-	0- 6-0
By D° at	0- 5-0
By 1 whole kettle	0-15-0
By 1 Great pot broke	0-10-0
By 1 Small kettle	0-10-0
By 1 large pot	3- 0-0
By 1 no leg pot	0-18-0
By 1 little pot	0-18-0
By 1 tea kittle	3- 0-0
By 1 Gun	1- 0-0
By 1 ax	1- 5-0
By 1 Great Chair	1-10-0
By 6 Chairs	1-10-0
By ads and auger	0-10-0
By 1 pair Bellows	1- 0-0
By 2 Stubbing hoes	1-10-0
By 2 hoes	0-10-0
By 2# Mopyarn	0-10-0
By 1 Dish	0- 5-0
By 1 pocket	0-10-0
By 4 Bushels Rye at 16/	3- 4-0
	35-12-6
By plow Gear	1- 0-0
By old Chains	0-10-0

By hames - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-12-0
By old Ax - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 Iron Goose - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 block - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By old Saw - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 Grind Stone - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 old Plow - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By 1 Clash box - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 3-0
By 1 harrow - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1- 0-0
By old traces - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-15-0
By 1 Iron Square - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 Jar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 old Saddle - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1-10-0
By 1 old Bedstead - - - - - - - - - - - -	1- 5-0
By old Andirons - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1- 0-0
By 1 Small Bedstead - - - - - - - - - - -	2- 5-0
By 1 Codline - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 2 little Baskets - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 pair mogersins - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 little Bottle - - - - - - - - - - -	0- 5-0
By 1 wooden stow - - - - - - - - - - - -	1- 0-0
By 13½ of Corn at 18/ - - - - - - - - -	12- 3-0
By 1 Boat - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3-10-0
By 1 Clash - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2-10-0
By 1 table Cloth - - - - - - - - - - - -	0-10-0
By hay - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6- 0-0
By turkies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1-14-0
	41- 2-0
	35-12-6
	82- 5-0
	38-15-0

Total amount old Tenor - - - - - - 197-14-6

The Same in lawfull Money is - - - 26- 7-3

Paul Bunker

Uriah Gardner

Edward Starbuck

Nantucket Is April y^{e} 27th 1764

This Day Richard Mitchel Jun^{r} Gave his Solemn Affirmation on the Penalty of Perjury that this Inventory Contains all the Estate of Jonathan Micah that is come to his Knowledge and if he knows of any More he will add it to this Inventory Jer^{h} Gardner Judg of Probate

(Inventory of Jonathan Micah: Nantucket Probate Records 3:35,36)

Transcribed by Jamie Ranney May 1981
Tara Torcoletti

NOTES ON MICAH FAMILY.

Mattakachame Micah
d. 1740 (NCP 2:35)
↓
Jonathan Micah I, d. 1763 (Little & Sussek 1979)
wife: Abigail (NCD 6:399), d. 1763 (Little & Sussek 1979)
dwelling house at Nobadeer (NCD 7:265)
↓
Peter Micah
whale fisherman, dwelling house at Miacomet (NCD 7:265; 6:231; 9:414)
d. 1801 (Nantucket Vital Records)
↓
Jonathan Micah II, whalefisherman
dwelling house at Nobadeer 1768 (NCD 7:263)

Also died in 1763-1764: Sam Mika, his wife, Jo Mika, and Eave Maca (Little and Sussek 1979). (Notes by Elizabeth A. Little)

The 8th of 4th 3 mo. 1764

An Inventory of Jonathan Micahs Moveables in old Tenor

	£	s	d
By 60 feathers at 8/ pr	24	0	0
By 1 Horse at	18	0	0
By 1 Cow at	10	0	0
By 8 feathers at 8/	2	0	0
By 1 blanket at 60/	3	0	0
By 3 do at 25/	1	5	0
By 1 Quilt at 20/	1	0	0
By 1 Ironing blanket	0	10	0
By 1 blanket	0	10	0
By 3 old flannel Coats	1	15	0
By 1 blanket at 20/	1	0	0
By 1 blue quilted Coat	1	0	0
By 1 yarn flannel Coat	1	10	0
By 1 Stript flannel Coat	0	10	0
By 1 Great Coat	0	10	0
By 2 Woolen Shirts at 9/	0	10	0
By 3 old Towels	0	10	0
By 4 Napkins	0	12	0
By 3 pillow Covers	0	8	0
By 1 Linnen Shirt	0	8	0
By 2 Check aprons	0	12	0
By 1 Cap	0	5	0
By 3 Handkerchiefs	0	10	0
By 1 Stript Jacket	0	5	0
By 1 Looking Glass	1	10	0
By 1 Sugar Box	0	5	0
By 1 pr of Stone brigs	0	10	0
By 1 pair of Spectacles	0	1	0
By 1 Cap	0	10	0
By 1 white Handkerchief	0	10	0
By 1 table Cloth	0	6	0
By 2 white aprons	0	15	0
By 1 pair Stockings	0	10	0
By 1 red Chest	2	5	0
By 1 Shirt	2	0	0
By 1 blue Stript Gown	2	10	0
	82	5	0

	£	s	d
By 1 dark blue Gown	3	0	0
By 2 towcloth women Shirts 25/	2	10	0
By 1 Handkerchief	0	10	0
By 1 blue apron	0	10	0
By 1 Check apron	0	12	0
By 1 white Handkerchief	0	10	0
By 1 pair Garters	0	4	0
By 1 white Chest	1	5	0
By 1 trimming Bason	0	2	6
By 1 earthen Platter	0	3	0
By 1 Cag	0	6	0
By 1 Skimmer	0	7	0
By 1 Stript Gown	0	15	0
By 2 Swivels	0	18	0
By 1 Cork	0	1	0
By 2 Leads	0	3	0
By 1 Small Stone pestle	0	10	0
By 1 Large	0	5	0
By 1½ Bushel Beans 30/	2	5	0
By 1 round Table	3	10	0
By Stone Crockery	0	12	0
By 1 tin Cannister	0	2	6
By tea Spoons	0	5	0
By 8 Yarn at 5/	2	0	0
By 6 worsted at 5/	1	10	0
By 1 Silk bosher	0	8	0
By 1 brass Ladle	0	7	0
By 23 pewter at 8/ pr	9	8	0
By 8 do at 6/ pr	2	12	0
By 1 Tripping pan	0	15	0
By 1 pickel por	0	5	0
By 3 earthen platters	0	9	0
By 1 pickel por	0	3	0
By 1 Mortar	0	6	0
By Knives & forks	0	10	0
By 1 bag	0	5	0
	38	15	0

	£	s	d
By 1 Jug	0	2	0
By 1 Trough	0	10	0
By 1 Coop	0	12	0
By Sciewers	0	2	0
By 1 Spit	0	15	0
By 1 Frying pan	1		
By 1 pair tongs		12	
By 2 Shovels		8	
By 1 lost Iron		10	
By warming pan	1		
By 1 pair Stilyards	1	15	0
By 4 Irons more at 25/	5		
By 1 cracho kettle	0	6	0
By Do	0	5	0
By 1 Whole kettle	0	15	0
By 1 Great pot broke	0	10	0
By 1 Small kettle	0	10	0
By 1 Large pot	3	0	0
By 1 no leg pot	0	18	0
By 1 little pot	0	18	0
By 1 pair skillets	3	0	0
By 1 Gun	1	0	0
By 1 do	1	5	0
By 1 Great Chair	1	10	0
By 6 Chairs	1	10	0
By adz and auger	0	10	0
By 1 pair Bellows	1	0	0
By 2 Stubbing hoes	1	10	0
By 2 hoes	0	10	0
By 2 Mogyarns	0	10	0
By 1 Dish	0	5	0
By 1 plother	0	10	0
By 4 Bushels hyer at 10/	3	4	0
By	12	6	

	£	s	d
By plow Gear	1	0	0
By old Chains	0	10	0
By Hames	0	11	0
By old Axe	0	5	0
By 1 Iron Gouge	0	10	0
By 1 Mattock	0	5	0
By old Saw	0	5	0
By 1 Grind Stone	0	10	0
By 1 old Plow	0	10	0
By 1 Cash. Gouge	0	5	0
By 1 Harrow	1	0	0
By old traces	0	15	0
By 1 Iron Square	0	5	0
By 1 Jar	0	5	0
By 1 old Saddle	1	10	0
By 1 old Bedstead	1	0	0
By old Andirons	1	0	0
By 1 Small Bedstead	2	0	0
By 1 Cotline	1	5	0
By 2 Little Basketts	0	5	0
By 1 pair Moderstins	0	5	0
By 1 Little Barrel	0	5	0
By 1 wooden Stow	1	0	0
By 13 lb of Cotton at 1/	12	3	0
By 1 Boar	3	10	0
By 1 Cloath	2	10	0
By 1 Table Cloth	0	10	0
By hay	6	0	0
By purtinis	1	14	0
	41	2	0
	35	11	0
	11	5	0
	84	15	0
Total amount old Tenor	197	14	6
The same in lawfull Money is	26	7	5½

Paul Burnham
Ulriah Gardner
Edward Sparhawk

Northampton ss April 9th 1754

This Day Richard Mitchel Jun. Gave his Oath in Form of Affirmation, on the Penalty of Perjury that this Inventory contains all the Estate of Jonathan Micah that is come to his Knowledge and if he knows of any More he will add to this Inventory.

Jer. Gardner Justice
of Peace

REFERENCES CITED.

Little, Elizabeth A., and Marie Sussek

1979 Nantucket Indians who died of the sickness. Nantucket Algonquian Studies #1. Nantucket Historical Association.

NCD Nantucket County Deeds. Registry of Deeds, Nantucket, MA 02554.

NCP Nantucket County Probate. Probate Court, Nantucket, MA 02554.

Nantucket Vital Records

1925-1928 The New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.

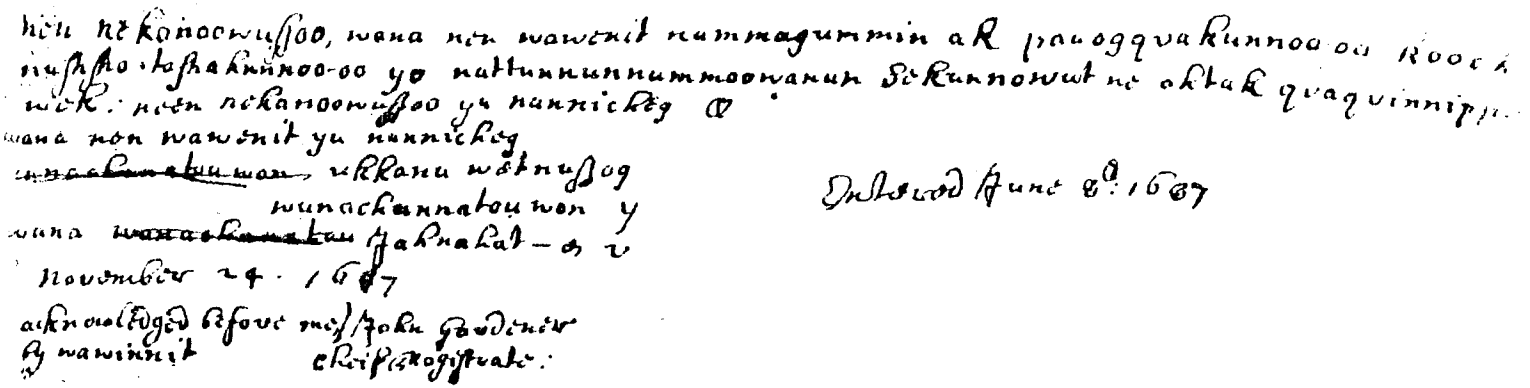
A NANTUCKET INDIAN WRITING

transcribed by Elizabeth A. Little

1981

Nantucket Historical Association

A collection of all the early Nantucket Indian writings was made for The Writings of Nantucket Indians, Nantucket Algonquian Studies #3, 1981. Recently I found another writing in the language of the Nantucket Indians at the Martha's Vineyard Registry of Deeds, dated before 1687. I recognize the names of Nickanoose, Wawinet, and possibly Sekunnowut (Seiknout, Seconouot), as well as John Gardner, all of Nantucket (or Chappaquiddick). This Indian writing, here transcribed and reproduced, should be considered an addendum to the previous study.



Nen nekonoowussoo, wana nen wawenit nummagummin ak pauogquakunnoo oo kooche

nushsho tashakunnoo oo yo nattunnunnummoowanuh Sekunnowut ne ohtak quaquinnipp(?)

wok: neen nekanoowussoo yu nunnicheg

wana nen wawenit yu nunnicheg

~~unachunatou-won~~ ukkanu wetnussog

wunachunnatou won

wana ~~wanachunatou~~ Jahnahat -

November 24 • 16?7

acknowledged before me / John Gardener

by wawinnit cheif Magistrate:

Entered /June 8th:1687

NANTUCKET INDIAN DEEDS: 1659-1684.

by

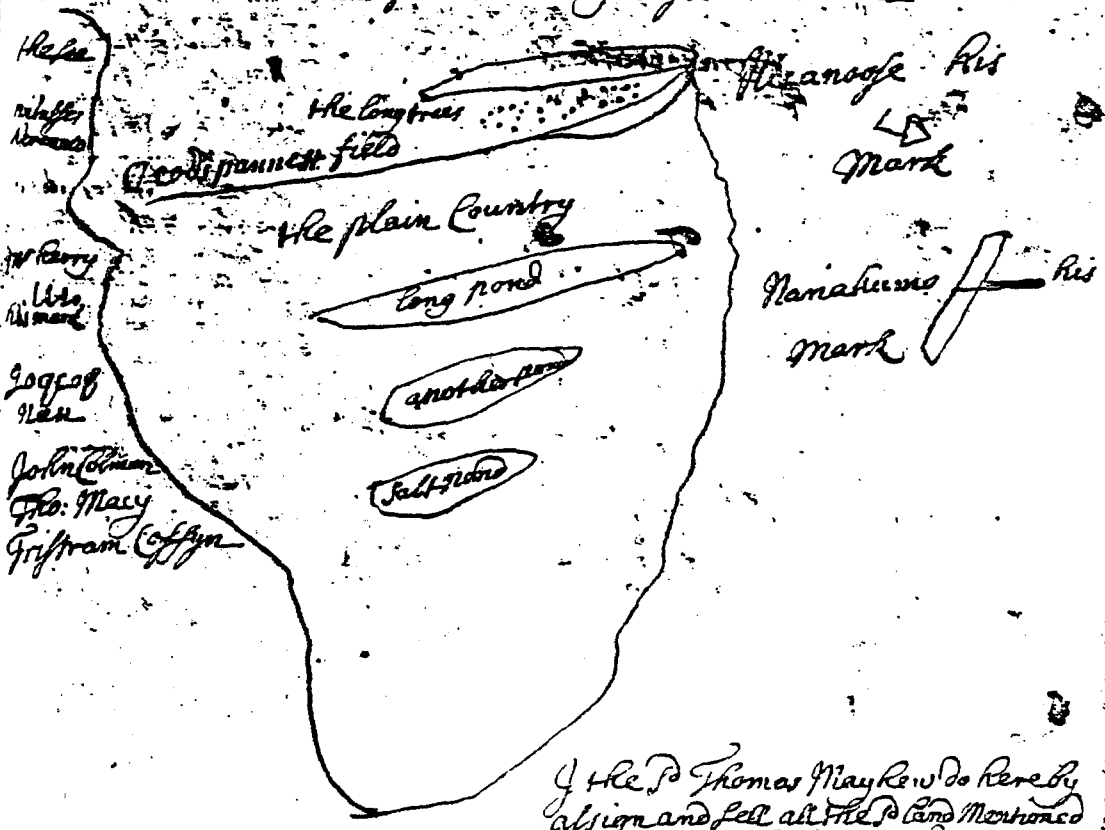
Elizabeth A. Little

1981

(93)

This doth witnes that we Nicanoose of Nantucket Sachem and Nanahuma of Nantucket Sachem have sold unto Thomas Mayhew of the Vineyard the plain at the west End of Nantucket that is according to the figure underwritten to him his Heirs & assigns for Ever In Consideration where we have Received by Ernest of the said Thomas Mayhew the sum of twelve pounds Inwentable pay to pass at Eight a penny also the said Sachems have sold the said Mayhew of the Vineyard the use of the Meadows and to take wood for the use of him the said Mayhew his Heirs and assigns for Ever In witnes Where of we the Sachems aforesaid have Hereunto set our hands this 18th day of June 1659

The pond Acamy lyeth North and by East and South and by West or Near it



March 26: 1731

I the Said Thomas Mayhew do Hereby assign and sell all the said Land Mentioned in this Bargain and Sale unto Tristram Coffin Thomas Macy Christopher Hussey Richard Swain Thomas Barnard Peter Coffin Stephen Greenleaf John Swain and William Pile for them their Heirs and assigns to Injoy for Ever Reserving only one twentyeth part thereof to my self In witnes Whereunto my hand this Second day of July 1659 per me Thomas Mayhew

Martha Mayhew

witnes
John Smith

Figure 1. Facsimile copy of the earliest deed of land from Nantucket Indians (NCD 4:93). Note the "marks" of Nicanoose and Nanahuma. North is approximately the direction of a clock hand pointing to 8 o'clock. Place names are: "the long trees" (today: the Woods), "Acodspannett field", "the Plain Country" (today: the Plains), "long pond" (today: Long Pond), "another pond" (today: Hither Creek), and "salt pond" (today: ? Broad Creek). This last pond is today part of Madaket Harbor, and "another pond" is a salt creek. Although much erosion is and has been taking place at this west end of the island, it is difficult for us to imagine as much dry land as is shown on this map at the west end. Tuckernuck Island even appears here as part of Nantucket. What is of most interest about this map is that Nantucket must have looked this way in the past, before the erosion and rising sea level took place. If this was not a historical representation, then it shows a remembered configuration.

Note also the witnesses: Mr harry, and Jaqcob.

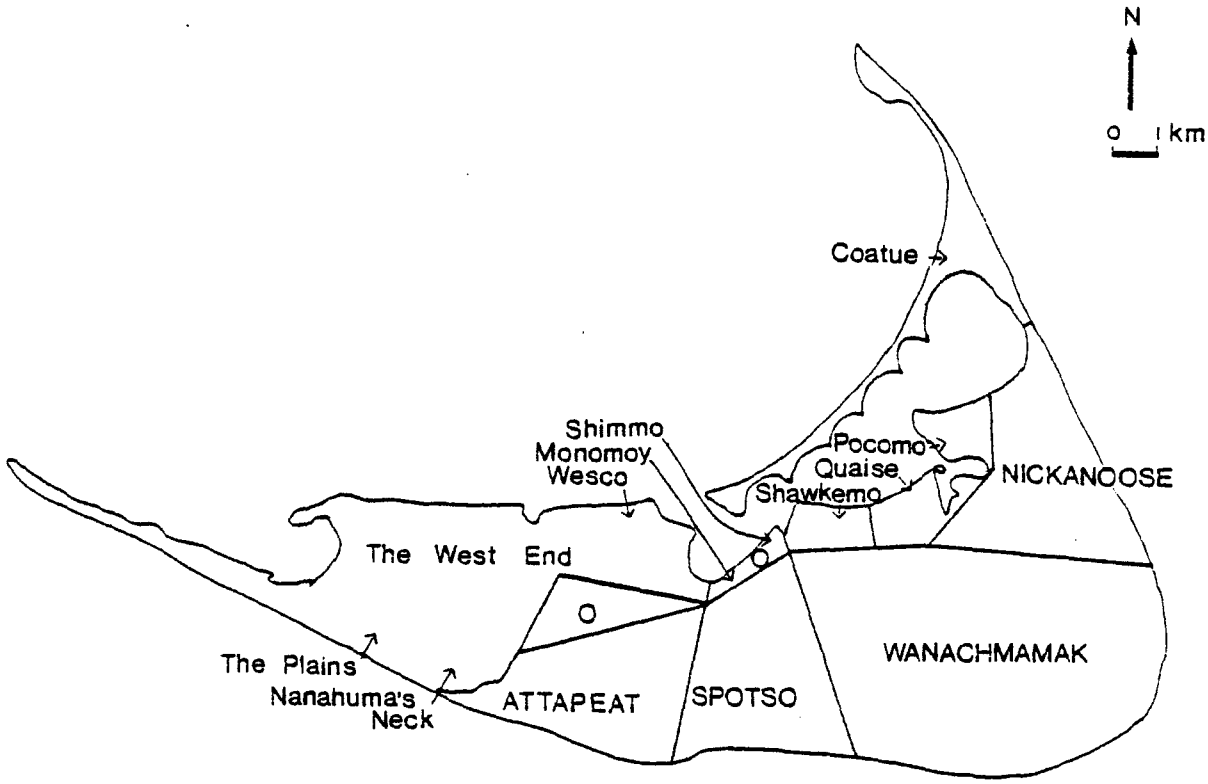


Figure 2. Map of Nantucket showing territories of Wanachmamak, Nickanoose, Attapeat, and Spotso, and lands sold to the English before 1684. "O" indicates land sold by Obadiah; for grantors and grantees, see text.

NANTUCKET INDIAN DEEDS: 1659-1684.

Indian deeds at the Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard Registries of Deeds provided the source material for the story of Nickanoose and the grass contest (Little 1976), in which it was shown that the major conflict between the English and Indians on Nantucket was concerned with grass rather than land. Although the deeds are difficult to read, future historians will need to consult the original documents. As an aid to locating the deeds, a complete list of the Indian deeds for the first 25 years of English settlement is here presented, with sources.

The deeds are grouped to correspond to the first English purchases of the West End, Quaise, Coatue, Pocomo, and Shawkemo, and to the territories of the principal Indian leaders, Wanachmamak, Nickanoose, and Attapeat. The map in Figure 2 shows these lands as determined from landmarks such as ponds, springs, and creeks given in the deeds. Lands sold to the English before 1684 by Wanachmamak, Nickanoose, Attapeat, or their agents, are shown by name in lower case. The areas labelled with the names of the sachems in upper case were sold only after 1684 by the heirs of the sachems.

DEEDS.

FOR THE WEST END, TO THE PROPRIETORS:

1659 The Plains at the West End, from Nickanoose and Nanahuma, held by John Gardner in 1676, recorded 1731 (NCD 4:93; 6:6; NPRC 1&2:35).

1660 The West End, from Wanachmamak and Nickanoose, Head Sachems. Includes grass, timber, and pasture rights to whole island (NCD 1:3; 2:7).

1664 The Old Fields on Nanahuma's Neck (Ram Pasture), from Pakapenessa, Harry the son of Wapscowet, and Jonas Kimmo (NCD 1:5; 6:1).

1664 The broken up land around Wesco, from Tequamomemy and Mekowakin, with the advice of Francis, the Nauset sachem (NCD 1:5).

1671 The West End, from Wanachmamak, Chief and Head Sachem of Nantucket, no date, recorded 1671 (New York Deeds 3:54). Similar to the 1660 deed signed with Nickanoose.

1678 The Plains and Nanahuma's Neck, from Conpokenet (George Nanahuma), the son of Nanahuma (NCD 3:66).

1684 Lands and meadow, from Wannaquin (John Hoyt) (NCD 3:68). Probably at the North Shore (Macy 1792).

FOR QUAISE, COATUE, POCOMO, AND SHAWKEMO:

1659 Quaise Neck (Masquetuck), from Wanachmamak and Nickanoose to Thomas Mayhew (NCD 1:7; 2:28,35; NPRC 1&2:114).

1660 Coatue including Great Point, from Wanachmamak, Nickanoose, and Neodotant, to Edward Starbuck, signed only by Wanachmamak. Two days later, another deed, from Nickanoose, signed only by Nickanoose (NCD 1:7).

1662 Pocomo, from Wanachmamak to the Proprietors (NCD 1:7; 4:89).

1674 Shawkemo land and meadow, from Waquakesuh (alias Wanachmamak), to R. & J. Gardner (NCD 2:6; 3:67)*.

1678 Shawkemo and Tetakemo, Indian depositions relating to past ownership (NCD 2:1,2; see also Attapeat's claim (NCD 1(b):7).

FOR ATTAPEAT'S TERRITORY (Hummock Pond to Shimmo Spring):

1667 Obadiah, Spotso, and Attapeat agreement (NCD 1(b):7).

1668 Boundary between Spotso and Wanachmamak established by court order, from Shimmo Spring to Madequecham Valley (NCD 1(b):7).

1668 Grass, herbage, and winter feed, from Spotso to the Proprietors (NPRC 1&2:18).

1674 A share in the north part of Attapeat's lands, from Spotso to Obadiah, by court order (NPRC 1&2:171).

1674 Obadiah's lands (see 1674 above) to R. & J. Gardner, T. Macy, E. Starbuck & Co. (NCD 2:8)*.

1682 Grass, herbage, and winter feed from Spotso to Proprietors (NCD 2:48).

1683 Grass and meadows at Monomoy, from Musaquat to Proprietors (NCD 3:54).

FOR WANACHMAMAK'S TERRITORY:

1671 Grass, herbage, and winter feed, and all his proprietary, from Wanachmamak to the Proprietors, part of 1671 West End deed.

1682 Grass, herbage, and winter feed, from Jeptha, son of Wanachmamak, to the Proprietors (NCD 2:48).

FOR NICKANOOSE'S TERRITORY:

1667 100 acres at Squam from Nickanoose to Quaquachwinet (NCD 2:6,9,70;

3:24,39,81; NPRC 1&2:158).

1668 Land willed by Nickanoose to his four sons: James, Watt, Paul, and Puttumpantanum Noose. Registered in 1745 (MVD 7:44).

No date Swain's or Watt's Neck at Polpis, from Nickanoose to his son Watt (NCD 2:4).

1670 100 acres from Nickanoose to Waquakonooit (NCD 3:39).

1677 (or earlier) Watt's Neck to John Swain from Watt Noose, a lost or destroyed deed (NCD 2:64). Swain had a house on the neck in 1677 and liberty to build a fulling mill near his house (NPRC 1&2:176). He obtained a patent from New York in 1687 to replace the deed (NPRC 1&2:43).

1674 4 acres of meadow south of Coatue, from Wawinet to W. Worth (NCD 4:90)*.

1674 Creek grass at West Polpis Harbor, from Nickanoose and Watt Noose to N. Starbuck, a 99 year lease (NCD 3:65)*.

1674 Creek grass at West Polpis Harbor, from Wawinet to S. Hussey, a 99 year lease (NCD 3:77)*.

1675 Nickanoose's deposition that Jethro would inherit equally with Wawinet (NCD 2:4).

1675 Rights to keep six cattle, Nickanoose to Jutte (NCD 3:41).

1676 20 acres, Nickanoose to Jutte (NCD 3:41).

1676-1679 Land near Watt's Run, East Polpis Harbor, from Watt, Wawinet, and Sesapana Will, to E. Cartwright (NCD 2:29,30).

1677 Use of all his lands, Nickanoose to his two brothers, Keattohquen and Wohwaninwat (MVD 1:38).

1679 Control of all his lands, Nickanoose to his son Wawinet (MVD 1:355).

1679 Land at Quidnet, Nickanoose and Wawinet to Jacob Washamon (NCD 1:53,55).

1681 Land near Quaise (Masquetuck), from Wawinet to John Swain (NCD 3:45).

1682 1 acre at "Sisackochar where his stage now standeth", from Nickanoose but signed by his son Wawinet, to R. Gardner. Near the stage of J. Swain (NCD 2:10).

1682 The grass and herbage of all his land from Indian harvest until the first of May, from Nickanoose to the Proprietors (NCD 2:48; NPRC 1&2:134).

1684 "The said Benjamin Joab showed me another Indian writing dated 1684 containing an agreement betwixt Wawinet and a number of his people that no more of the land should be sold to the English", signed Experience Mayhew (Mass. Archives 32:385).

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1684 After the deaths of Wanachmamak, Nickanoose, and Attapeat, the sons and heirs of Wanachmamak and Nickanoose, Jeptha and Wawinet, confirmed their fathers' deeds to the Proprietors, reserving half of the remainder of the meadows and drift whales (NCD 3:73).

*1678 Eleazer Folger, Joseph Coleman, Peter Folger, Joseph Gardner, John Gardner, William Worth, Thomas Macy, and John Swain gave to the proprietors deeds to Indian lands which they had purchased against the proprietary rules (NCD 6:3; 1:49). Such deeds in the list above are starred.

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1976 Sachem Nickanoose of Nantucket and the Grass Contest. Historic Nantucket 23(4):14-22; 24(1):21-30.

Macy, Zaccheus

1792 Account of the Names of the old Sachems.... Mss at Folger Museum, Nantucket.

MVD

Martha's Vineyard Deeds. Registry of Deeds, Edgartown.

Mass. Archives

Indians. Massachusetts Archives, State House, Boston.

NCD

Nantucket County Deeds. Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.

N.Y. Deeds

New York Deeds, Office of Secretary of State, Albany.

NPRC

Nantucket Proprietors' Records, Copy. Registry of Deeds, Nantucket.