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Nantucket Historical Association
Nantucket, MA 02554
ZACCHAEUS 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 1763, at that time there was living nere about 370 of the neativa 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 Sousoaucou 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 Married to James Shaa & from Abel Sprung Eben Abel & from him Sproung Benjamin Abel the last Sacham from whom I bought all his rite tital & property that he had on Said Island for and in behalf of the whole English proprietors, & all the Said Jemimas rite was bought byoure old proprietors many years before as may fully appeare on our re cords and there lands or bounds began at a place on the South Side of the Island Called Toupchue 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 Sas sachacor 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 our famos fishing Stages houses where our 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.

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 rescomb el 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 behaviour 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 here aboute fourety years and we made many Large purchases 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 they could send some good committee to find out by our old Indian whether they ever knew or heard of the Said Necornoose having such a son gon & they said found by the old Indians that he had, but they had not heard what was become of him. So they said they should lose all they had bought of the Said Sptsors then they held a parla with the Said Jethro and agreed to buy all his right title and property that he owned on Said Island as appears on our records & the Said Necornoose gave deeds to his two bastard sons Paul & Wat Mouse forty acres each a title to the Eastward of Podpis village.

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 meadar at monemoy where we now call New Town & from thence westward along to ye Southward of the hills called Popsquatchet hills where are our three Mills now Standeth & so to the west we 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 right and there habitation was moyaucoumet which signifies a meeting place & there meeting house they call it Moyaucamor and the Said Autapeeot was call a great waryor and got his land by his bow.

The fourth Sacham of the northwest part was called Potoonet & owned all the island called Tuckanuck which signifies in English a lour of bread & his bound extends 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 Saving Som particlor
tracts that belonged to the Jafets and the hoihts & Som others

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

The most noated Indiens in the Said Autapeots bounds was Benjamin Tashama
a Minestor of the gospel and was a Scholmator to teacth the Children to
read and rite he was granson to the old Sacham but there was one old
Indier 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

& there was one Indien man his Name was James Skouel but was mostly
 Called Cordudia he was Justice 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
Serva 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 Sassampoline 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 Squire Bunker for feare of another whiping

I will Say Somthing more in recomendation of Som of our 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 our Coming in but reather appered glad to Seel 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 Smock & then blow it ute of there noses & So hand there pipe to there next neighbor & one pipe of tobaco would Serve teen or a dozen 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

& 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
Jespors 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
Jespors wife

Those words thou wanted Explened are thus Oggawane which we now call
Oggauwa which is the headquarters of old Waunuchmamuck Teratoray’s
the words Wamaquaquid Squatiteot we call Musauquid & Terators by the name
of Popsawatche 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 outhe to understand --
& formorly when any of them died & any English peopel went in to Se Them
theay would a make a Sort of an Indian yel outhe Loud

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 where we once had a great number
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 Nobedern pond was where Benjamin Gardiner Lived
formerly - then aboute then aboute three & one half miles Eastward is the
afore Said Toupf 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 Susseachac pond where our other fishing
Stage Standeth then begins the Said Squam and runs northward two miles
to the begining of our other 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 our tow Called wesko
which makes the East Side of the Intering in of our harbor then Nex to
the Said Squam westward is the village Called Podpis neack whare our
fuiling mill Stands then Next wastward is the famos neack of land Called
quisa 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 Shu-
beal 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 westward a place Called (Watau)coumet which Signifies
a pond field which formerly was owned by the old Neatives Called the
Hoites then Next westward is the great pond Called Cuppame where 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 west-
ward 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 pretly high which was
bought by the Said old Tristram Coffin from the old Sacham Potconet in
the yeares 1659 - by virtue of a pattain he had from New York - Excuse
me for Erroirs & pore riting & Speling & Consider me in Station of life
worn ouxe

Nantucket ye 2nd ye 10th month 1792 by Zaccheus Macy -
to Peleg Coffin Esquire of Nantucket
now resident in boston
for the perusal of oure historical
Sociiaty 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.
 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 at 15 yr. 3 mo. 1763. At that time there were living near about 370 of the natives on the island of Nantucket—pr me the subscriber.

Wannochmanock 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 Souusauco, 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 Wannochmanock'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 Nauna, 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 or 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 Wap-pordonggo, 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 Spotson, and he reigned sachem, by his wife, near about forty years; and we made large purchases of the said Spotsons. 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 House 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 Spotsons, 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 Wewoder Ponds, and from thence to the northward to a place called Gunsue meadow at Monemey, 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 Tawimeo, which we call the Hummock pond. And his name was Autapeeot. Next to him was his son called Harry Pothain. Next to him was Peter Mausauquit. Next to him was Isaac Peter. Next to him was Isaac Isaac, of whom we bought the last and all that sachem-right; and their habitation was Moysucomet, which signifies a meeting-place, and their meeting-house they call Moysucomer. 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 Poconomet, 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 brought of him at the coming of the English, saving some particular tracts that belonged to the Jafts and the Hights and some others.

Now I shall give some of the most respectable Indians in Wannochmianock's bounds. There was James Mannack, 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 Mannack succeeded in his father James Mannack's place. Richard Nonumush 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 Cordula. He was justice of the peace, and very sharp with them if they did not behave well. He would catch 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 couichau 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 cooutautumuchary. 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 whiffs 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 "tawpoor," 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 Wadecker ponds, stood another parcel of whale houses; then about three miles eastward to Nobodeer 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 Siasconsset; then about one mile northward is the head of land called Sancoty Head, and the Indians called Naphececy, which signifies round the head; then about one mile northward is the aforesaid Susaccca pond, where our other fishing stand stands. Then begins the said Squam, and runs northward two miles to the beginning of our said long sandy point called Nauama; 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 Squanm, 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 Potcommet, 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, ye 24 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.

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 of 1764

An Inventory of Jonathan Micahe's Moveables in Old Tenor

\[ \text{By 60\# feathers at } 8/\# = \underline{24-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Horse at } = \underline{18-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Cow at } = \underline{10-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By # feathers at } 8/ = \underline{2-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 blanket at } 60/ = \underline{3-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By } D^0 \text{ at } 25/ = \underline{1-5-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Quilt at } 20/ = \underline{1-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Ironing blanket } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By } D^0 \text{ By 1 blanket } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 3 old flannel Coats } = \underline{1-15-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 blanket at } 20/ = \underline{1-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 blue quilted Coat } = \underline{1-0-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 yarn flannel Coat } = \underline{1-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Stript flannel Coat } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Great Coat } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 2 woolen Shirts at } 5/ = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 5 old Towels } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 4 Napkins } = \underline{0-12-0} \]
\[ \text{By 3 pillow Covers } = \underline{0-8-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 linnen Shirt } = \underline{0-8-0} \]
\[ \text{By 2 Check aprons } = \underline{0-12-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Cap } = \underline{0-5-0} \]
\[ \text{By 3 Handkercheifs } = \underline{0-10-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 Stript Jacket } = \underline{0-5-0} \]
\[ \text{By 1 looking Glass } = \underline{1-10-0} \]
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
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

82- 5-0
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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 large</td>
<td></td>
<td>0-5-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 1 ½ Bushels Beans at 30/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 round Table</td>
<td></td>
<td>3-10-0</td>
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<td>By Stone Crockery</td>
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<td>By 1 tin Cannister</td>
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<td>0-2-6</td>
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<td>By tea Spoons</td>
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<td>0-5-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 8# yarn at 5/</td>
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<td>2-0-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 6# worsted at 5/</td>
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<td>1-10-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 stick basket</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 brass ladle</td>
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<td>By 2½# pewter at 8/Plb</td>
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<td>By 8# Dº at 6/6 Plb</td>
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<td>By 1 Dripping pan</td>
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<td>By 3 earthen platters</td>
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<td>By 1 Mortar</td>
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38-15-0

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<td>By Scowlers</td>
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<td>0-2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 pair tongs</td>
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<td>Item Description</td>
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<td>By 1 tost Iron</td>
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<tr>
<td>By warming pan</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>By 4 trammels at 25/yard</td>
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<td>By 1 cracked kittle</td>
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<tr>
<td>By D° at</td>
<td>0- 5-0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>By 1 whole kettle</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 Great pot broke</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 Gun</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 ax</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 Great Chair</td>
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<td>By ads and auger</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 pair Bellows</td>
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<td>By 2# Mopyarn</td>
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<td>By 1 pocket</td>
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<td>By 4 Bushels Rye at 16/</td>
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<td>By plow Gear</td>
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<tr>
<td>By hames</td>
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<tr>
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<td>By old traces</td>
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<tr>
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<td>By old Andirons</td>
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<td>By 1 Codline</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 2 little Baskets</td>
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<td>By 1 pair mogersins</td>
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<td>By 1 little Bottle</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 1 wooden stow</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1-0-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>By 13½ of Corn at 18/</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>By 1 Boat</td>
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<td>By 1 Clash</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2-10-0</td>
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<td>By 1 table Cloth</td>
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<td>By hay</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6-0-0</td>
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<td>By turkies</td>
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</table>
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 ye 27th 1764
This Day Richard Mitchel Junr 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 Jerh Gardner Judg of Probate

(Inventory of Jonathan Micah: Nantucket Probate Records 3:35,36)
Transcribed by Jamie Ranney
Tara Torcoletti May 1981

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)
**An Inventory of Jonathan Micks Moveables in the Tenor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<td>1 Horse</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Cow</td>
<td>£18 0 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Sheep</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Blanket</td>
<td>£2 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Shawl</td>
<td>£3 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Working apron</td>
<td>15 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair of Garters</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Small white handkerchief</td>
<td>1 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pair of Spectacles</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Large stone posture</td>
<td>10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bag</td>
<td>2 0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Small Stone posture</td>
<td>2 0 0 0</td>
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</table>

**Total Value:** £38 15 0
REFERENCES CITED.

Little, Elizabeth A., and Marie Sussek

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

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

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 pauogqua kunnoo oo kooche
mushsho tashakunnoo oo yo nattumnunnunmoowanu Sekunnowut ne ohtak quaquinippp(?)
wok: neen nekonoowussoo yu nunnicheg Q
wana nen wawenit yu nunnicheg
unachunateau-wen ukkamu wetnussog
unachunmatou won Y Entered /June 8th:1687
wana wunachunateau Jahmahat - Ch V
November 24 • 1687
acknowledged before me / John Gardener
by wawinnit chief Magistrate:
NANTUCKET INDIAN DEEDS: 1659-1684.

by

Elizabeth A. Little

1981
This deed conveys 35 acres of land to Thomas Mayhew and his heirs. The land includes a meadow, a pond, and a grant. The deed is witnessed by several individuals, including Mary Coffin and John Smith. The deed is dated March 26, 1731.

John Smith

March 26, 1731
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.
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 Gardiner in 1676, recorded 1731 (NOD 4:93; 6:6; NFRC 1&2:35).

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

1664 The Old Fields on Nanahuma's Neck (Ram Pasture), from Pakapenessa, Harry the son of Wapscowet, and Jonas Kimmo (NOD 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 Wanachmanak, 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 Wanaquin (John Hoyt) (NCD 3:68). Probably at the North Shore (Macy 1792).

FOR QUaise, COATUE, POCOMO, AND SHAWKEMO:

1659 Quaise Neck (Masquetuck), from Wanachmanak and Nickanoose to Thomas Mayhew (NOD 1:7; 2:28,35; NFRC 1&2:114).

1660 Coatue including Great Point, from Wanachmanak, Nickanoose, and Neodotant, to Edward Starbuck, signed only by Wanachmanak. Two days later, another deed, from Nickanoose, signed only by Nickanoose (NOD 1:7).
1662 Pocomo, from Wanachnamak to the Proprietors (NCD 1:7; 4:89).
1674 Shawkemo land and meadow, from Waquakesuh (alias Wanachnamak), 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):?).

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

1667 Obadiah, Spotso, and Attapeat agreement (NCD 1(b):?).
1668 Boundary between Spotso and Wanachnamak established by court order, from Shimmo Spring to Madequecham Valley (NCD 1(b):?).
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 WANACHNAMAK'S TERRITORY:

1671 Grass, herbage, and winter feed, and all his proprietary, from Wanachnamak to the Proprietors, part of 1671 West End deed.
1682 Grass, herbage, and winter feed, from Jeptha, son of Wanachnamak, to the Proprietors (NCD 2:48).

FOR NICKANOOCSE'S TERRITORY:

1667 100 acres at Squam from Nickanoose to Quaquachwinet (NCD 2:6,9,70;
1668 Land willed by Nickanoose to his four sons: James, Watt, Paul, and Puttumpantanun 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&2:176).

1674 4 acres of meadow south of Coatus, 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 (Masquepuck), from Wawinet to John Swain (NOD 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 (NOD 2:10).

1682 The grass and herbage of all his land from Indian harvest until the first of May, from Nickanoose to the Proprietors (NOD 2:48; NPRO 1&2:124).

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).

1684 After the deaths of Wanachmanak, Nickanoose, and Attapeat, the sons and heirs of Wanachmanak and Nickanoose, Jeptha and Wawinet, confirmed their fathers' deeds to the Proprietors, reserving half of the remainder of the meadows and drift whales (NOD 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 (NOD 6:3; 1:49). Such deeds in the list above are starred.
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