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The Nantucket Indian Sickness

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Nantucket Island lies off the coast of Massachusetts, 40 km south of Cape Cod, and once dominated the world oil and candle industry.¹ In the first half of the 18th century, Nantucket Indians formed crews for the sloops which explored the oceans for whales as far north as Davis Strait and Greenland (Little 1988a). In 1763-1764 a sickness, called the Indian sickness because no one of English descent is said to have had it, struck the Nantucket Indian community of 358. Only 136 individuals survived.

December 22, 1987, a Christian Indian cemetery was rediscovered by backhoe during the early stages of site preparation for an affordable housing project near Miacomet Pond at Nantucket (Figure 1). Under the 1983 Massachusetts Unmarked Burial Laws, the bounds of the burial ground were established after survey and examination by the state archaeologist. A sample of ten graves were located, showing the remains of 11 individuals in extended supine positions, in unadorned wood coffins, lying parallel to each other about 19 cm to 2.28 m apart, in fairly regular rows. The bodies were oriented east-west with the heads at the west (Simon 1988; Figure 2). With the concurrence of the town, the state archaeologist and the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs, the cemetery is to be preserved and maintained by the town of Nantucket as the Miacomet Indian Burial Ground.

According to Obed Macy in 1842, "The greater number of those [Indians] who were buried there [at Miacomet] died in the Indian sickness in the year 1763" (Starbuck 1924:612). The sickness of 1763-1764, in which 87% of those infected and 62% of the Nantucket Indian population died, effectively destroyed the Nantucket Indian community. There has been much speculation about the identity of this disease and the uniquely Indian susceptibility to it (Stackpole 1975:8; Macy 1835:45). Although I cannot

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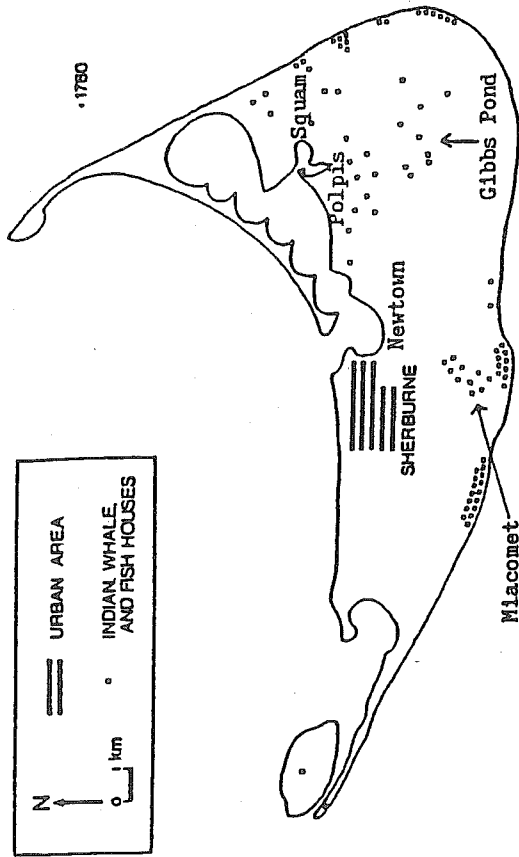


Figure 1: House sites on Nantucket 1710-1760 (Little 1981, 1988b). Indians lived at Miacomet, Squam, Polpis, and near Gibbs Pond. The English lived chiefly at Sherburne, and Newtown was developing after 1750. Houses along the shore were whale hunters' and fishermen's camps.

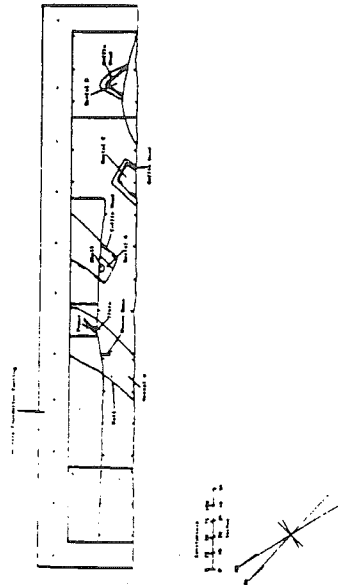


Figure 2: Plan view of burials A, B, C and D, Miacomet Indian Burial Ground, Nantucket (Simon 1988, with permission).

positively identify the disease, the information accumulated here about the epidemic from historic sources contributes to our knowledge of epidemic disease among Native Americans in the Northeast.

Historical Background

Between 1616 and 1620 coastal New England Indians were devastated with a

sickness for which the major symptoms were jaundice and a 75 to 95% mortality rate (Gookin [1674] 1970:9; Cook 1976:33; Spiess and Spiess 1987). Observers reported that there were sometimes so many sick Indians that there were none to provide nursing care or to bury the dead (Spiess and Spiess 1987; Williams [1643] 1973: Chapter 31). Early accounts suggest that epidemics of "Feavers, Pleurisies, Callentures, Agues, Obstructions, Consumptions, Subfumigations, Convulsions, Apoplexies, Dropsies, Gouts, Stones, Toothaches, Pox, Measels, or the like," (Wood [1635] 1865:97, 98) were novel to the Indians in New England (see also Snow and Lanphear 1988:17, 21). Gookin in 1674 (1970:9, 53) and Benjamin Bassett of Martha's Vineyard in 1792 (1792:140) noted consumption (TB) and a yellow fever as the two most common Historic Period mortal disorders for Massachusetts Indians.

The 1617 epidemic has been called the plague, yellow fever (editorial note in Gookin [1792] 1970:9; Snow et al 1988), small pox, measles, or typhus (Duffy 1953). Recently, Snow and Lanphear (1988) and Spiess and Spiess (1987) have argued that 1617 was too early for bubonic plague, measles and small pox to have produced an epidemic in sparsely settled New England. Since yellow fever (the disease so-called today) did not reach the West Indies until about 1650 (Duffy 1953:141), and since frost kills mosquitoes, yellow fever has been dismissed as an unlikely possibility in the continental United States (Spiess et al 1987; Snow et al 1988:19).

In 1763, 146 years later, at Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard the Indians succumbed to an epidemic called in 1764 and 1792 a "an uncommon mortal distemper" (Oliver 1764; Macy 1792) with jaundice and a high mortality rate, which was diagnosed as yellow fever in 1797 (Starbuck 1797, 1798; Coffin 1798) or plague in 1835 (Macy 1835:45). Considerably more documentary details are obtainable for the Nantucket sickness of 1763 than for earlier epidemics.

The Data

Our primary data for the Nantucket Indian Sickness come from manuscript material in the Research Collections of the Nantucket Historical Association at the Peter Foulger Museum, Nantucket. Zaccheus Macy (1792), an 18th-century island bonesetter and a generally reliable historian for the Indians, recorded the data of Table 1 (see Appendix) in 1792. There is a contemporary report on the sickness from Massachusetts Governor Andrew Oliver (1764) to the Royal Society, and an anonymous manuscript list of names of the Indians who died of the sickness (Appendix, Table 2; Little and Sussek 1979). Also at the Foulger Museum are three manuscript letters to Moses Brown of Providence from Christopher Starbuck (1797, 1798) and

Shubael Coffin (1798) of Nantucket. In 1835 Obed Macy (1835) reported on the sickness. To these reports I add, from a study of Indian deeds, wills and other records, the names of 66 (out of 136) Indian survivors of the epidemic (Appendix, Table 3). I shall try to evaluate and analyze these data for evidence about the sickness.

The sickness.

The first locus of the epidemic at Nantucket in 1763 was by all accounts at Newtown, at the south edge of the town of Sherborn (Fig. 1), at a lodging house which contained a dying sailor, and "whither the Indians frequently resorted" (Macy 1835:45), where an Indian woman, Mary Norquarta, fell sick after washing the clothes of sick sailors (Coffin 1798; Starbuck 1797).

The cloaths were washed by an Indian woman, at the House of Joseph Quin, about 1/4 mile or less to the south and eastward of the easternmost windmill. The wife of this Joseph Quin, named Molly Quin, also had the sickness very severe & was very yellow with it, recovered, and I believe is yet living. (Starbuck 1798)

About eight days after she washed the clothes, the Indian woman fell sick and was removed to the Indian village of Miacomet. There, she suffered "much pain, a high fever & then soon appear[ed] yellow", and died in two or three days. From her it spread to her entire family, to most of the Indians at Miacomet, and then to most of the rest of the Indians on the island, except a few who lived on the west end or among the English or were at sea (Table 1). Typically, death occurred in two to six days, and a lack of adequate nursing care for the sick was noted (Oliver 1764; Coffin 1798; Starbuck 1797, 1798).

The hypothesis that the Nantucket Indian Sickness of 1763 might have been a common European disease such as measles or smallpox, transferred from person to person through contact or air-born droplets, is improbable because colonial English, and especially islanders, were susceptible to such well-known diseases (Duffy 1953; Neel et al 1970), and none but Molly Quin succumbed to the Indian sickness.

The whites, apprehensive that the disorder would spread among themselves, were at first cautious in approaching the sick, but they at length found that the natives only were affected by it, for how much soever they exposed themselves, not one was taken sick. (Macy 1835:45)

Governor Oliver (1764) attributed the sickness to a shortage of corn the previous winter and to the cold and wet summer of 1763. By 1797, the reputed origin of the sickness was a brig from Ireland which arrived at Nantucket with sick or dead passengers and crew. The passengers had

been inspected for smallpox, with negative findings, before being allowed to come ashore (Macy 1835:45; Starbuck 1797, 1798; Coffin 1798).

Discussion

I cannot dismiss the alternatives that the Nantucket sickness was typhus, smallpox, bubonic plague, or another poorly identified disease or even a combination of several diseases. However, because the records of the Indian sickness of 1763 suggest that it may have been yellow fever, and a viral hepatitis hypothesis has also recently been introduced for the 1617 epidemic, I shall consider the data from Nantucket in the light of tests of these hypotheses.

Viral hepatitis

Spieess et al (1987) have proposed that the epidemic of 1617 may have been viral hepatitis. This disease today in South American Indians shows a high mortality among children and young men, while associated Europeans are not equally susceptible, a distribution also noted for the 1617 epidemic. It is spread by close human contact or by contaminated food or water, and has an incubation period of 28 to 94 days (Spieess et al 1987:76-77).

Yellow fever

Yellow fever, endemic in West Africa, is transmitted by the bite of a female *Aedes aegypti* mosquito which has become infected about 9-12 days after biting a yellow fever victim in the first three or four days of his fever. The incubation period is three to six days, and the sickness lasts 6 to 8 days; one can die after one to eight days (Powell 1949:vii, 27; Duffy 1953). Mosquitoes do not survive the first frost of the fall or winter. Stagnant water, swamps, drinking water in ships' barrels (Andrew Spielman, personal communication 1988), all can harbor mosquitoes, and a neighbourhood with infected mosquitoes is a source of infection. Conversely, if the home of a sick person does not harbor mosquitoes, people could visit or even live in the house and not catch the disease, a characteristic of yellow fever which led to speculation and superstition. Yellow fever epidemics in mainland ports in the 1790s were difficult to diagnose, and for a long while it was thought that blacks were immune (Duffy 1953; Tatge 1980; Powell 1949).

In the 18th-century major yellow fever epidemics occurred near the wharves in port cities on the east coast as ship-born commerce with the West Indies increased (Tatge 1980; Powell 1949). In 1762, only a year before the Nantucket epidemic, there was a yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia (Powell 1949:89), and major yellow fever epidemics occurred in 1793

at Philadelphia, (Powell 1949:9, 17) and at Providence in 1797 (Tatge 1980:193-194).

Moses Brown, a leading shipping merchant of Providence in 1797, elicited three of our letters (Starbuck 1797, 1798; Coffin 1798) about the Nantucket Indian sickness in order to compile a study of yellow fever which would show that it was not necessary to quarantine ships from the West Indies in order to control this disease (Tatge 1980:193). It is from these biased sources 30 years after the event that we learn that an Irish brig brought yellow fever to Nantucket in the summer of 1763. I suggest that this story is unreliable.

The Nantucket Indian sickness of 1763 had symptoms similar to those of Philadelphia in 1793, which varied from case to case and included what appeared as buboes around what "resembled moscheto bites" (Benjamin Rush in Powell 1949:27, 48). In the Nantucket sickness (but not recorded until 1798), "abt 3/5 of them had a sore to break out under the Ear" (Coffin 1798). Nantucket's epidemic started 16 August 1763 and Philadelphia's epidemics began in August 1762 and 19 August 1793 (Macy 1792; Powell 1949). In Philadelphia the 1762 epidemic lasted until December, and the 1793 epidemic until about 12 days after the first frost of November 28 (Powell 1949:89, 266-271), while the 1763-1764 Nantucket epidemic lasted until February 16, 1764, "at which time it ceased as suddenly as it commenced" (Macy 1835:46).

Climate at Nantucket, 1763-1764

Nantucket is in the same temperature region as Philadelphia, Providence and Cambridge (Figure 3). The ocean tempers the climate to such a great degree that the first fall frost at Nantucket, on the average, occurs later than it does at Philadelphia (Visher 1954:206). In addition, annual variation in climate could account for mosquitoes lasting through January in 1764 at Nantucket. By using content analysis on the diary kept by John Winthrop of Cambridge between 1743 and 1779, W.L. Baron (1980) has been able to show that the summer of 1763 was cool and rainy (Governor Oliver [1764] noted that it had been cold and moist at Nantucket), the fall was cool and clear, and the winter, December, January and February, was exceptionally warm (Baron 1980:409; Figure 4). Additional data would be welcome, but we have no reason to reject a yellow fever hypothesis in 1763-1764 because of the temperature.

Whaling ports

Nantucket traded with the West Indies in the 18th century (Macy 1835). What is perhaps of greater significance is that after many years of whaling

near Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, Nantucket whaleships, which included Indians in their crews (Little 1988a), in 1763 had just begun to whale off the coast of Guinea (West Africa) (Macy 1835), where yellow fever was endemic.

List of names of those who died of the sickness, 1763-1764

A manuscript list of 222 names of those who died (Table 2) was discovered in an attic in 1890 (An Interesting Old Document 1890; Author Unknown n.d.; Starbuck 1924:612). The order of names is neither alphabetical nor grouped by family names, and I have proposed (Little and Sussek 1981) that it is a chronological list of the deaths during the six month epidemic. However, Obed Macy reported that, during the sickness, the English "assisted in burying their dead. This care was taken by the authority of the town . . ." (1835). Thus, the lists may have recorded the names in order of burial. If so, the role of the English in the burial of the Indians in 1763-1764 suggests that the east-west alignment, the extended burial positions, the coffins and the lack of grave goods may all reflect an English influence.

Macy (1792; Table 1) listed as survivors of the sickness, 18 at sea, 34 who recovered, and 84 on the island who did not catch the sickness, for a total of 136. We assume that the 18 at sea were adult whalers or fishermen, and that the 34 who recovered were primarily children, as was the case at Martha's Vineyard (Oliver 1764). In order to add to our census, I have collected a list of names of 66 Indians who did not die from the sickness from deeds, wills, death records, etc. after 1764 (Table 3).

In spite of their limitations, there is much to be learned from a study of Tables 1, 2 and 3. First, we may look at the approximate age distribution. There are 18 "Old" people (8%: 7 males, 11 females), 166 adults (75%: 64 males, 102 females), and 38 juveniles (17%: 16 sons or boys, 9 daughters, 13 "child"s). The high percentage of adults suggests a virgin soil epidemic (Neel et al 1970), which affects all ages, unlike endemic diseases which affect primarily children. If children and young men are particularly susceptible to viral hepatitis, these data do not support a viral hepatitis hypothesis. In addition, for an epidemic with an eight day incubation period, a diagnosis of yellow fever with an incubation period of 3 to 6 days would seem more likely than one of viral hepatitis with a 28- to 94-day incubation period.

Grouping the list by surnames (Little and Sussek 1981), we find 46 groups with from 2 to 9 members and 46 single individuals. The groups may represent one or more nuclear families, but the large number of singletons is unexpected.

Settlement pattern

The sickness started at a lodging house "whither the Indians frequently resorted" (Macy 1835:45) in Newtown. Macy's statement suggests a change in the Indian settlement pattern that could have set the stage for the epidemic. A number of Indians of the outlying regions sold their lands and houses in the mid-18th century and presumably moved near to town in order to be close to the labour opportunities on the waterfront (Little 1981). In addition to the urbanization of Nantucket Indians, off-island Indians were reported in 1746 to be immigrating to Nantucket for employment in the expanding whaling enterprise (Byers 1987:159; Little 1988). By 1771 to 1775 there were 2,000 seamen employed at the island (Macy 1835:71), and cooks, coopers, laborers, laundresses, tavern keepers, etc., all found economic rewards in the booming whale oil economy. Many of the singletons in Table 2 may have been transient laborers from off-island.

However, I have not located any deeds for purchases by Indians of lands or houses in or near the town of Nantucket. This may be in part because the Indians were anglicizing their surnames (to Potter, Mooney, Spooner, etc.), and in part because Indians were living in lodging houses or squatting (living on the commons with no deed).

There is after-the-fact evidence for this settlement change. After 1764, off-island laborers, especially Blacks (Freeman 1807:36), were hired for the whaling industry to augment and replace the Nantucket Indians. Between 1794 and 1834, near Molly Quin's lodging house and an African church, and just outside the town gate at Newtown on the road to Miacomet, town records show a small settlement known as New Guinea, where Black people lived. Here we find houses of the Indians or Indian/Blacks, James Dier, Sarah Tashama and Absalom F. Boston (NCD 4:103; Worth 1904; Cary and Cary 1977).

Conclusions

The chief contribution of this paper is the compilation of manuscript data on the Indian sickness of 1763-1764 at Nantucket, in connection with the recent archaeological discovery of the Miacomet cemetery.

I have shown that one cannot reject the yellow fever hypothesis at Nantucket on the basis of climate. If the disease was yellow fever, the lack of person-to-person contagion could have produced the puzzling aspects which led to its being called the "Indian Sickness" (Oliver 1764). The Nantucket data for 1763-1764 do not appear to support a viral hepatitis hypothesis.

The cold moist weather of the summer and reported shortage of corn, a lack of adequate nursing care for the sick and the increasingly urban

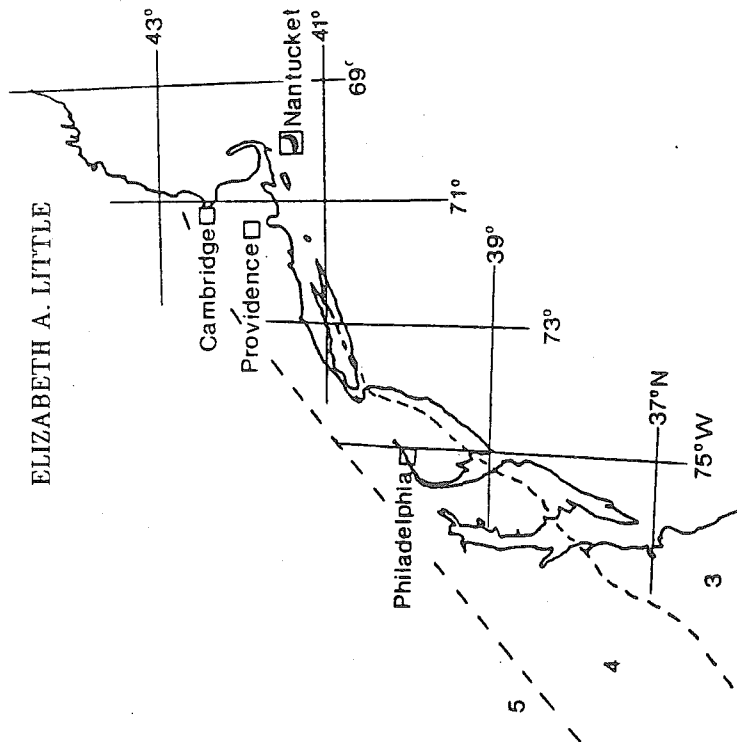


Figure 3: Location of Nantucket Island, Cambridge, Providence and Philadelphia. Dotted lines indicate bounds of three temperature regions based on average January temperatures, in order of decreasing probability of a warm January: 3, regularly mesothermal; 4, occasionally mesothermal; and 5, occasionally microthermal (after Visser 1984:361).

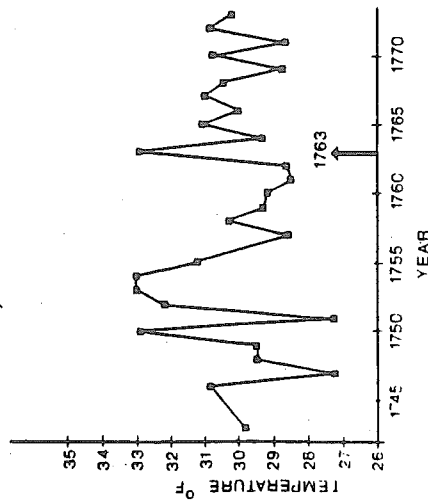


Figure 4: Average winter (December of the year, January, February) temperature (°F) at Cambridge MA from John Winthrop's Diary (after Baron 1980:409). In 1763-1764 the average temperature was 33°F, one of the highest during the years 1743 to 1773. Nantucket is 250 km south of Cambridge and at sea.

settlement pattern of the Indians resulting from the growth of the whaling economy, are also factors which may have contributed to the effects of the sickness on the Indians.

Appendix

Table 1
Zaccheus Macy's Data on the Indian Sickness
(Macy 1792)

"In (1763) an uncommon mortal distemper attacked the (Indians). It began the 16th of the eighth month 1763 and lasted until the 16th of the second month 1764."

358	-	Total Indian population before the sickness
222	-	Died of the sickness
34	-	Were sick and recovered
36	-	Lived among the sick and escaped the disorder
8	-	Lived at the West End and did not go among the sick and none caught the disease
40	-	Lived with the English. None died
18	-	Were at sea

[Although Quakers were slow to adopt the Gregorian calendar, by comparing Friend Macy's first of sixth month date for the annual arrival of bluefish at Nantucket to the approximately June first date of that event today (J. Clinton Andrews, 1984 personal communication), we may equate eighth month with August and second month with February.]

Table 2
Names of the Indians Died of the Sickness 1763
(Nantucket Historical Association; Little and Sussek 1979)

Sarah Tashma	Jo Harcatus wife	Abishia Quaub	John Toddy	Hitte Aaron	Old Titus
Susanna Ease	Dorcas Quabe	Sam Poppomors daughter	" " wife	Abigail Ishena	Old Toddy
Abigail Titus	Hannah Boney	Simon Peteray	" " Boy	Nonishes wife	Eber Sandy
Hannah Robin	Patience Boney	Martha Potter	Pee Titus wife	Zacheus Hoop	" " wife
Abigail Jehoop	Sarah Josiah	Daniel Cheegin	Saml Panchamas wife	Hager Jasup	John Saul
Hannah Easake	Dorcas Jacob	Jo Potters daughter	Saml Panchama	Eave Poppomer	Patience Pock
Sarah Chalance	Patience Panchama	Jo Bonney	Pee Titus	Betty Panchamas wife	Sam Mikeys wife
Alis Jude	Hannah Benja	Betty Cordody	Ben Jobe	Jonathon Spotsos	Betty Neaver
			Ticcoma	Zachara Nevers boy	Simon Peterays wife
			Jemima Bright	Peleg Wanies wife	Rachel Taster
			Betty Titus	John Sauls Boy	Barney Taster
			Betty Eagin	Jonathon Pinkhams boy	Sarah a Stranger
			Patience Munke	Barney Spotsos widow	Shubael Pinkhams Sandy
			Saml Chegin	Old Chance	Easter Spotsos
			Rose Tosto	Susanna Poppoma	Mary a Stranger
			Amsi	Jonathan Never	Zachara Never
			Jonathan Smalls wife	Abigail Smug	Ruth Calap
			Jeremiah Natowar	Jonathan Spotsos Boy	Jeremiah Netowars Child
			Betty Sampson	Tom Tasters son	Smugs Child
			" " Daughter	Old Betty Sampson	Obed Husseys Molatto
			Dorcas Levi	Margaret Punkin	Dorcas Punkin
			John Titus	Charity Jethro	Moll a Stranger
			Eben Small	Zachara Nevers wife	Peleg Wany
			Ritchard Keepe	Daniel Toddy	Jo Potter
			Marthar Punkin	Mary Sandy	Elizabeth Ease
			Hannah Spotsos	Riter Zacharas wife	Betty Nopska
			James Pock	Sarah Quaub	Sam Poppomar
			John Aarons wife	Simon Peters wife	Elizabeth Ease daughter
			John Moneys wife	Old Nornish	Zachara Nevers Son
			Old Squah Rafe	John Toney	Pee Sauls wife
			Old Josiah	John Mordeca	Ephraim Nacks Boy
			Patience Dick Jacob	James Poppomer	Old Toddy wife
			Ben Chegin	Jonthan Spotsos wife	Barney Tasters Daughter
			James Natawar	Jonathan " Child	Smug
			James Panchamas Daughter	Susanna Never	Hitte Aarons daughter
			& wife's Daughter	Jo Quady's wife	Eave Maca
			Jo Sampsons wife	Nortuna	David Quail
			Josiah Spotsos		
			Boy Smug	Martha Saul	
			Mordeca Shai	John Punkin	
			Hitte Benjas	John Tashma	
			& Child	Lame Isaac	

Sam Mika
 Old Esor wife
 Jo Poppomer
 Second Sonug
 Sarah Woosey
 Abigail Youk
 Easter Ease
 Dorcas Homney
 Christian Tashama
 Hannah Punkin
 Abigail Netawar
 Margaret Saul
 Old Shubael Serpent
 Isaac Apte
 Old Eben Cane
 Boy Spotso
 Tom Ichabod
 Tom Jasper
 Jo Sampson
 Old Mordica Easake
 Jo Mika
 Ephraim Nick
 Tom Ichabod
 Tom Aarons wife
 Dinah Sponak
 Tom Aaron
 John Esop
 Elias Echaraca
 John Dimons Boy
 Old Su Cain
 Tom Aarons Child
 James Hoop
 Jo Secunets wife
 & Child
 Jonathan Woosey
 Ruth Isaac
 Martha Toddy
 Easter Munke
 Simon Jethros boy
 Sips Child

Joel Jobes Child
 Old Abigail Tomtia
 Old Jerusha
 Deborah Moony
 Jo Secunets Child
 Jonathan Netowar
 Obed Japhet
 Solomon Esop
 Pee Titus Child
 Old Biah Homny
 Simon James
 Tom Tasters Child
 Jonathan Wooseys child
 Betty Simon
 Sarah Netowar
 Old Easter Dingel
 Dorcas Cane
 Rachel Sip
 Abigail Tashama
 John Jethro
 Solomon Seahors
 Hannah Esop
 Jo Punkin
 Barney Tasters Boy
 Hannah Simon
 John Cordoody
 Solomon Easops wife
 Sarah David
 Old Hannah Dingel
 Jonathan Mika
 Betty Poppomer
 Abigail Mica
 O. Hussey Boy
 Simon Jethro
 Old Hannah Cordoody
 Sarah Bonney
 Betty Ease
 Barney Tasters daughter
 Total: 222

(James Panchamas' wife
 appears on another list
 instead of one of the
 two Tom Ichabod entries
 here)

Table 3

Nantucket Indian Survivors of the Epidemic of 1763-1764

[Dates of deeds or deaths from deeds, wills, Vital Records (1925), Vital Records (1924),
 Douglas-Lithgow (1914)].

Wives or husbands who did not die in
 1763/4 from List of Names of those who
 died of the sickness:

John Aaron
 * John Dimon
 Old Esor
 Jo Harcatus
 Panchama
 Simon Peters
 [Joseph Quady who d. 1765, see below]
 Pee Saul
 Jo Secunet
 Sip
 Tom Taster
 Riter Zachara

Deaths from Vital Records (1925):
 Douglas-Lithgow 1914, etc.:
 Jenny Tasherday, black, widow of
 Indian Minister, 1775
 Indian girl, 1784
 Margaret Hunter, 1789
 Venus, 1789

Joseph Tobey, 1796
 Huldah Reffer, 1797
 Orra Jethro, 1799
 *Isaac Tasherday at 80, 1801
 Sarah Goodridge, 1801
 Joshua Chegin, 1801
 *Peter Micah, 1801
 Abigail Wainer, 1801
 Esther Keeter, 1803
 Abigail Quary, 1806
 Mary Squab, 1807
 Abigail Job, 1808
 Abigail Taster (Tastoo), 1808
 Mosca Job, 1809
 Hannah Joel, 1810
 Abiah Jeffrey, 1811
 Hannah Foster, 1811
 Sarah Eese, 1812
 Hannah Taster, 1815
 Mary Abel, 1817
 Abigail Derrick, 1817
 Molly Morrells, 1817
 Eliza Ross, 1818
 Elizabeth Mingo, 1818
 Tabitha Masham (Marsh), 1820
 Sarah Tashmay, 1821

Dates of Deeds executed:

James Panjame 1764 (NCD 7:31)
 Jonathan Small 1764 (NCD 7:15)
 Joshua Titas 1764 (NCD 7:16)
 Esther Taster 1764 (NCD 7:7)
 Patience Small 1767 (NCD 7:198)
 Sarah Amos 1767 (NCD 7:216)
 *Jonathan Micah II 1768 (NCD 7:263)
 John Tashema 1768 (NCD 7:265)
 John Jethro 1774 (NCD 9:31)
 Sarah Tashama Easop 1778, 1794
 (NCD 9:362; 13:374)

Dates of Deaths from Probate:

Joseph Quady 1765 (NCP 3:45)
 *Stephen Scrute 1767 (NCP 3:74)
 *Isaac Jeffery 1768 (NCP 3:78)

* = whaleman

- *Peleg Titus 1768 "
 *John Charles 1768 "
 *Nathan Quibby 1768 "
 Benjamin Tashima 1770 (NCP 3:109)
 *John Mooney II 1770 (NCP 3:131)
 *Joel Job 1772 (NCP 3:190)
 *Barney Spotso III 1793 (NCP 4:105)
- * = whaleman

Abigail Jethro, 1822

Abram Quary, 1768-1854

Dorcas Honorable (Tashmay) 1855

Isaac Esop

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