

Lunenburg, Townshend, Groton, New-Ipswich, Salem, Canada, Souhegan West, New-Hopkinton, Great Meadows, Contacook, Rumford, Suncook; in the eastern parts were Philips Town, Berwick, Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Scarborough, Falmouth, Sacarippee, Naraganset No. 7, or Gorham's, New-Marblehead, North Yarmouth, Topsom, Wiscasset or Unkschuset, Rices of Charlemont, George Town or Arrowsick, Wiscasset, Sheepscot, Damarascotti, and East George's; being in all fifty-six, generally insufficient cantonments; whereof fifteen are in another province.

In the inland frontiers many of the out farm houses have jets in their corners, with loop holes for small arms, and may be called casernes.

For the several tribes of the New-England or Abnauqui Indians [q]. In the late wars with the English, by cold and hunger, by sickness, and by immoderate use of spirits, these Indians decrease fast. It is true, that in the late wars with the Indians, we lost more people than the Indians; because we had more people to lose, and because the Indians know better where to find us, than we know where to find them.

The variety of ensigns or signatures of the Indians of North-America, are the Tortoise, Bear, and Wolf.

We have given some account [r] of the New-England Indian wars or incursions down to the Revolution, and from thence we now proceed. King William's Revolution in England was November, 1688; in New-England the Revolution happened in April, 1689: from that time to anno 1749, in the space of sixty years, we have had four Indian wars.

1. In the administration of governor Phipps and lieutenant-governor Stoughton, from 1688 to January 7, 1698-9.

2. Under governor Dudley, from August 10, 1703 to July 17, 1713.

[q] Pag. 183.

[r] Pag. 189, &c.

3. Under