

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

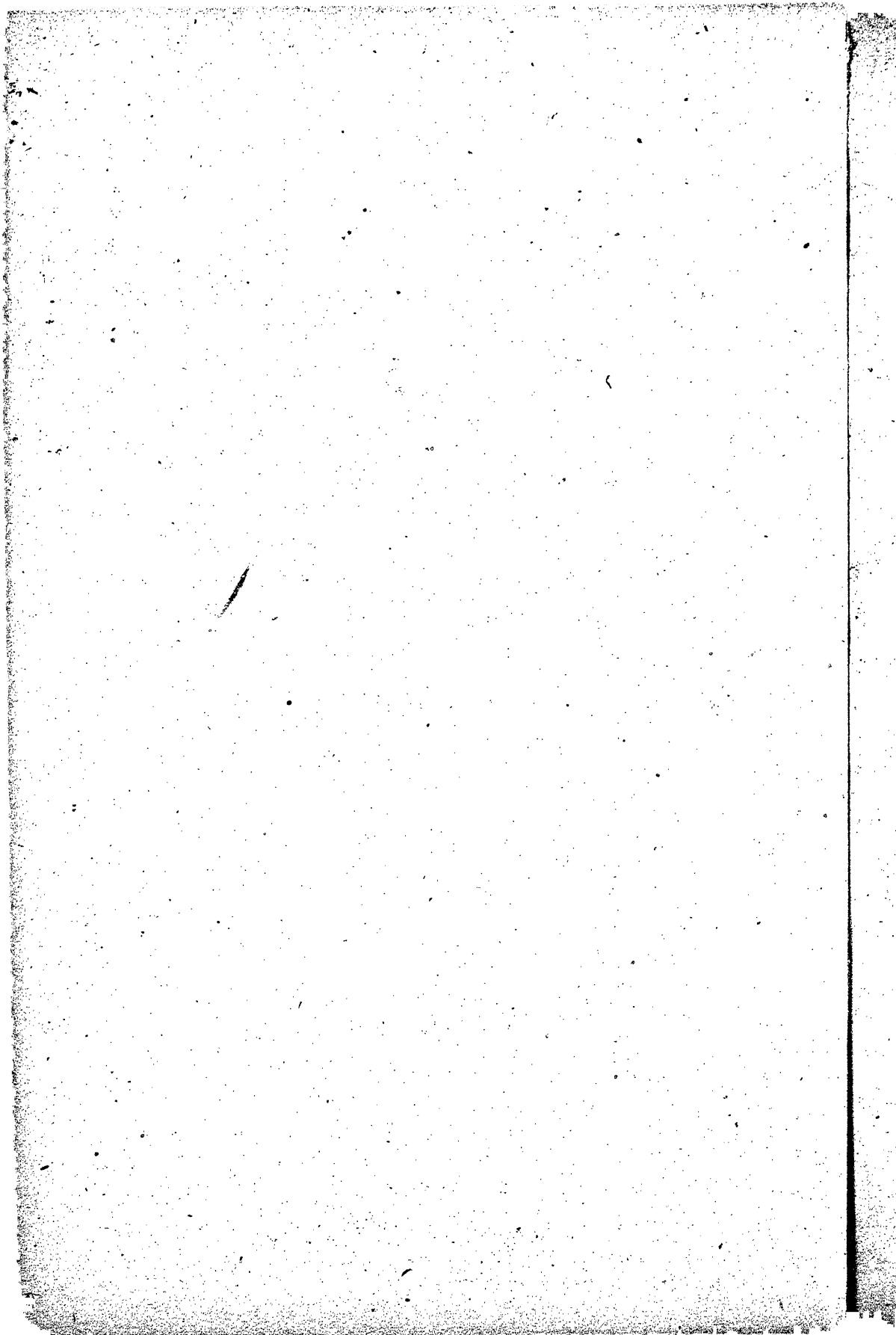
The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:
- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

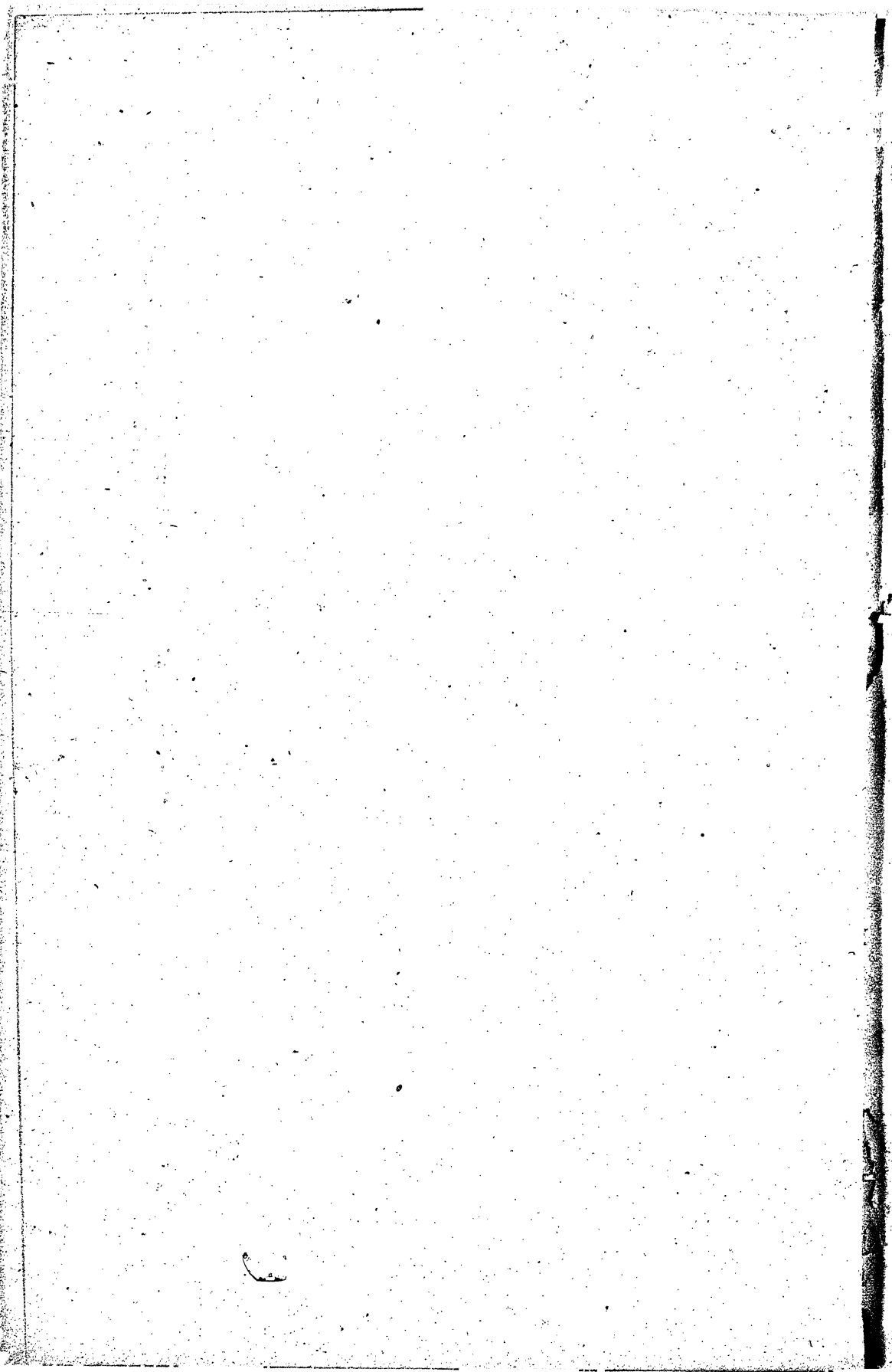


JOURNAL OF SEVERAL VISITS
TO THE
INDIANS ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER,

BY THE REV. JOSEPH BAXTER,
Of Medfield, Mass.

1717.

WITH NOTES,
BY THE REV. ELIAS NASON.



JOURNAL OF SEVERAL VISITS

TO THE

INDIANS ON THE KENNEBEC RIVER,

BY THE REV. JOSEPH BAXTER,

Of Medfield, Mass.

1717.

WITH NOTES,

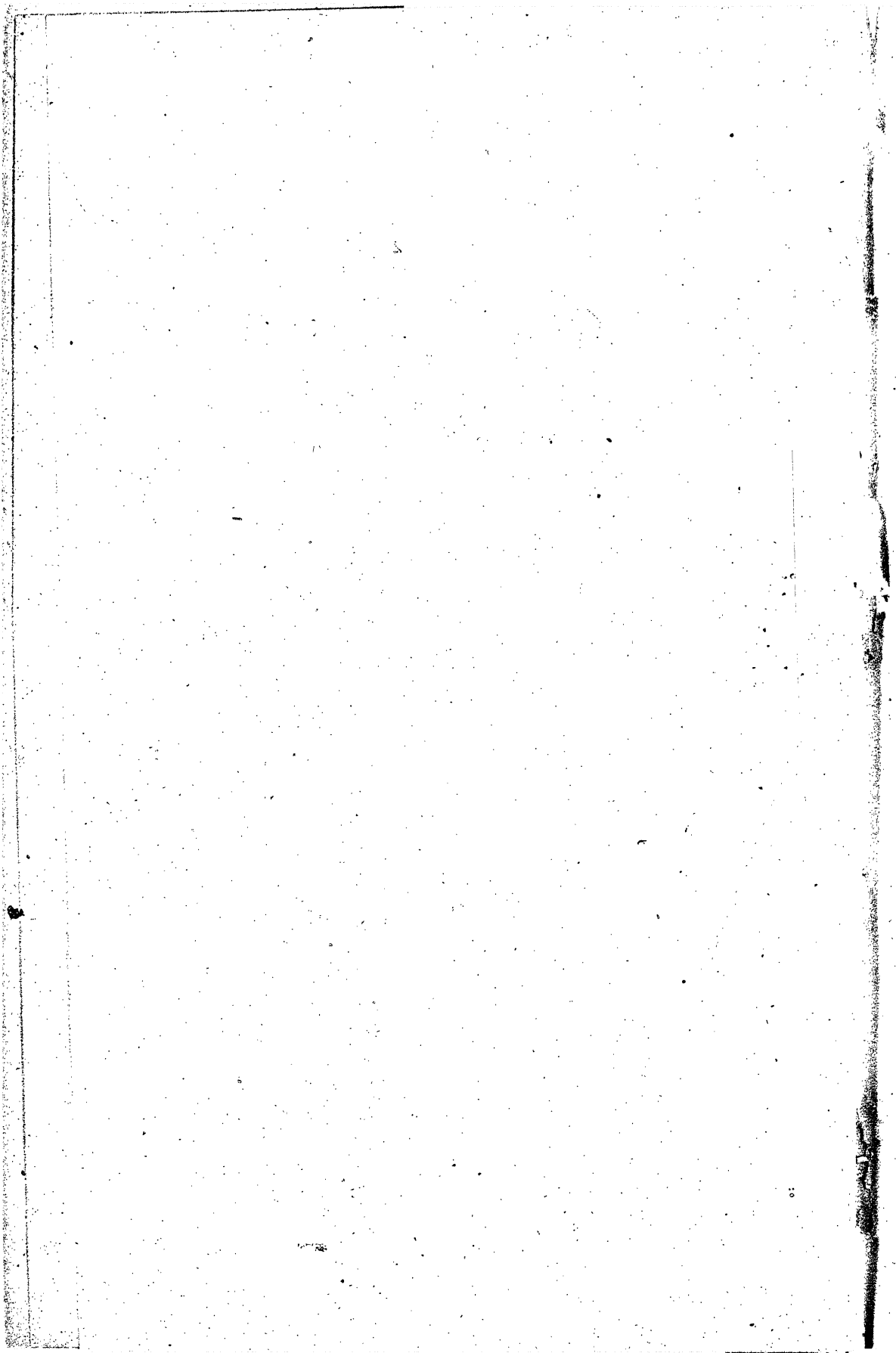
BY THE REV. ELIAS NASON.

Reprinted from the N. E. Hist. and Genealogical Register for January, 1867.

BOSTON:

DAVID CLAPP & SON, PRINTERS, 334 WASHINGTON ST.

1867.



JOURNAL OF THE REV. JOSEPH BAXTER.

We are happy to be able, through the courtesy of Mr. John Langdon Sibley, the learned librarian of Harvard College, to present to the readers of the Register, *verbatim, literatim et punctatim*, the very valuable Journal kept by the Rev. Joseph Baxter while missionary to the Indians at Arrowsic island, Maine, in the early part of the 18th century.

The Journal, which is written in Mr. Baxter's own hand, has upon the title-page the following memoranda :

"Medfield, 16th Jan., 1826. This MS. was sent to me by Rev. Thomas Mason, of Northfield, Mass., a lineal descendant of Rev. Joseph Baxter. Reference is perhaps made to this book at the beginning of Medfield Church Records. D. C. SANDERS."

This diary sheds new light upon an interesting period in the Colonial history of Maine, and shows that the attempts to evangelize the Eastern Indians were more earnest and effectual than is generally supposed.

The Rev. Joseph Baxter³ was the son of Lt. John Baxter,² of Braintree, Mass., and was born in that town in 1676. His grandfather, Gregory Baxter, possibly a relative of the celebrated author of the "Saints' Rest," settled in Braintree in 1632. Joseph³ was graduated at Harvard College in 1693, and ordained at Medfield (Allen erroneously says Medford) April 21, 1697. *Ante*, xx. 57. He kept an exact record of the baptisms, admissions to the church, &c. during his ministry, the last entry in which is, "The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered Nov. 2, 1729. Total 197 times."

He was a man of promise, and when Gov. Samuel Shute visited Arrowsic for the purpose of forming a treaty with the Indians in the summer of 1717, he selected Mr. Baxter as a person well qualified to disseminate the gospel among the aborigines of the East, and to win them to the English, as well as to the celestial, crown.

Inspired by the great example of Eliot and Mayhew, he most heartily dedicated himself to the self-denying task of publishing the gospel among the Indians, and though he had not the scholarship or wit of his opponent Sebastian Rale, he nevertheless engaged in his work with all his heart, and continued laboring faithfully until the hostile attitude of the Indians broke up the mission.

It will be seen by the journal that he began at once to learn the Abnaki language, and that he labored as he had opportunity to instruct the savages in the principles of the gospel, and to fulfil every duty of his holy mission.

In a letter addressed to him, as also in another to Gov. Shute, the Jesuit, who was truly a fine Latin scholar, speaks contemptuously of Mr. Baxter's want of skill in Latin composition; but the Governor most sensibly tells the Frenchman that the main qualification of a missionary to the barbarous Indians was "not to be an exact scholar as to the Latin tongue, but to bring them from darkness to the light of the

gospel." (Mass. Hist. Collections, v. p. 112.) A part of the second letter of Mr. Baxter to Raleigh, written in Latin, April, 1719, is extant, and it must be allowed that the style is far from elegant; but many people know the Latin well, who are not able to compose in it.

That Mr. Baxter was acceptable to the friendly Indians appears from the fact that a petition, dated at Fort George, Brunswick, Oct. 3, 1717, and signed by several chieftains, was sent to the Governor and Council, praying that Mr. Baxter "may be at Pejepscot where there is an interpreter, for he is a good man, we heard him speak well," &c. V. *Mass. State Papers*.

It will be seen by the journal that Mr. Baxter visited the Eastern Indians three several times, and then returned to his flock in Medfield, with whom he remained a faithful pastor until his death, May 2, 1745.

On the first day of August, 1717, being y^e first day of y^e 4th year of the Reign of King George, His Excellency Samuel Shute, Esq. set off, from y^e Long wharfe in Boston about six a clock at night in order to go to Arrowsick,* and Casco Bay, &c.: being attended with Honourable Samuel Sewal, Penn Townsend, † Andrew-Belcher, and Edmund Quincy, Esq^{rs}. The Rev^d M^r. Henry Gibbs, ‡ M^r. Henry Flint, § and divers other Gentlemen, and that night they fell down about a mile or Two below y^e castle, and there came to an anchor, and lay that night.

The next day being y^e 2^d of August about Ten of y^e clock they weighed Anchor the wind blowing very fair, and briskly, till towards night, then we had some rain, and thunder for a little while, afterwards we had a calm, and y^e sloop rouled about till we were almost all sick, and especially my wife, and it was so calm y^t we gained but little that night.

On Saturday y^e 3^d of August we had y^e wind blowing fair some part of y^e day, but a great part of y^e day we had a calm, so y^t we got along but slowly: my wife remained sick that day altho y^e most of us were well, and all y^e night following, and the next morning was very calm, so y^t we gained but little, and were upon y^e water, and under sail upon y^e sabbath day, which was y^e 4th of August, and then we had Two exercises about y^e middle of y^e forenoon y^e wind blew up briskly, and continued blowing so till night, and about five of y^e clock we

* Arrowsick, spelled by Morse "Arrowsicke," and by others variously, is an Island at the mouth of the Kennebec river, which the Indians called "Arrowscag," containing about 20,000 acres of land. It was purchased of Robinhood by John Richards, in 1649, and formed a part of the ancient George-town.

† Col. Penn Townsend died in Boston Aug. 25, 1727, aged 75 years. He was a man of influence in the colony, and held many important offices, among which was that of Judge of the Common Pleas. He was early appointed one of the commissioners for propagating the gospel among the Indians. V. Drake's "Hist. of Boston," page 317.

Dunton says, "He was a gentleman very courteous and affable in his conversation." Id. 463.

‡ Henry Gibbs was son of Robert, a noted Boston merchant. He graduated at H. C. 1635, was ordained minister at Watertown in 1697, died Oct. 26, 1723, aged 55. His wife was Mercy, daughter of William Greenough.

§ Henry Flint, tutor and fellow of Harvard College, was son of Rev. Josiah Flint, of Dorchester, and was born in that town May 5, 1675. In 1705 he was appointed tutor, which office he resigned Sept. 25, 1754, having sustained the position nearly half a century. Many of the most eminent men in the country were educated under his care. Dr. Chauncey pronounced him a solid, judicious man, and one of the best of preachers. He died Feb. 13, 1760, aged 84. See Allen's Dictionary. "Mass. Hist. Coll." ix. 183; x. 165.

arrived at y^e harbour of Casco-bay, and there cast anchor. All that day we were all of us very well, and my wife did eat stoutly as well as others.

On Monday August 5th, we weighed anchor about twelve of y^e clock, and sailed towards Aronsick the wind very fair, and about 3 of y^e clock came to an anchor before y^e Great Chebeego-land. That day it rained at times: but we were all of us very well, and some of us went on shoar at y^e Great Chebeeg.* Judg Sewal went on shoar upon Cousens's Island,† and before y^e Governour, and Divers other Gentlemen took possession of that Island for y^e Indian Corporation.

On Tuesday August 6th, about Twelve a clock we set sail from Chebeeg Island. That day we had but little wind, and so got along but slowly, we were under sail all y^e following night. About Sun rise we came by Segwin Island.‡

On Wednesday, August y^e 7th in y^e forenoon we came to an Anchor near y^e Island of Arousick, and there we lay till towards night, and then we sailed up to George-Town§ and landed at M^r. Watts's,|| and lodged in his House divers of us that night.

Thursday y^e 8th of August was dark, and a little wet, so y^e the man of war¶ did not come up, and the Governour remained on board.

On Friday August y^e 9th, the man of war came up in y^e forenoon and cast anchor before M^r. Watts's house, and y^e cables of y^e anchors coming foul of one another the ship run upon y^e rocks and was likely to be lost. In y^e afternoon the Governour came ashoar and about 3 of y^e clock had a Treaty** with y^e Heads of y^e Indians. He made a

* An island—Great Gebeag—in Casco Bay—containing about 1800 acres, and situated some six miles from the main land.

† This beautiful Island forms a part of North Yarmouth, Me., and was purchased of Richard Vines, an agent of Sir Fernando Gorges, by John Cousins, or Cossins, who resided here until 1675. He removed to York, where he died in 1683, at the age of about 87 years. V. Williamson's "Maine," i. 670.

‡ Seguin, anciently Salquin Island, lies at the mouth of the Sagadahock River, about two miles from the S. E. corner of Phippsburg. It contains about 42 acres.

§ Georgetown, one of the oldest towns in Lincoln Co., Me., was incorporated June 13, 1716, and then included all the territory within the present limits of Bath, Woolwich, and a part of Phippsburg. It embraced Parker's Island, where the Patentees of the Plymouth Colony began to lay the foundation of a State in 1607. It received its name from "Fort St. George."

|| John Watts, who married a granddaughter of Major Clark, an original proprietor of Arrowsic, removed from Boston in 1714, and erected a large brick house on the lower end of the island, near a place called Butler's Cove. He brought the bricks from Medford. In 1718, his and Mr. Preble's, near the upper end of the island, were the only two houses left—the others having been destroyed by the Indians. Mr. Watts's house was occupied in 1720, by John Penhallow. V. "Collections of Maine Hist. Society," ii. p. 198; also p. 201-2.

¶ His Majesty's Ship the Squirrel.

** An account of this celebrated treaty was printed by B. Green, Boston, 1717, under the following title:—"Georgetown on Arrowsick Island, Aug. 9, 1717. Annoque regni regis Georgii magnæ Britanniae, &c. A conference of his Excellency the Governour with the Sachems and chief men of the Eastern Indians." Quarto. Eight Indian Sagamores and chief captains attended, and Capt. John Gyles and Samuel Jordan were the interpreters. In the treaty Gov. Shute addressed these words to them. "Tell them that King George and the British nation are Christians of the reformed Protestant religion; that the great and only rule of their faith and worship and life is contained in the Bible [the governor holding one in his hand], here in this book, which is the word of God, and we would gladly have you of the same religion with us, and therefore we have agreed to be at the charge of a Protestant missionary among you to instruct you, and this is the gentleman (showing Mr. Baxter to them), and I hope also in a little time to appoint a schoolmaster among you to teach your children; and that I hope and expect that they treat this Protestant missionary with all affection and respect, not only for the sake of the King's government, but of his own character, he being a minister of Jesus Christ our only Lord and Saviour, who will judge them and us at the last day." See "Collections of Maine Hist. Society," vol. iii. p. 364; also, vol. vi. p. 231, where the treaties are printed in full, with the fac-similes of the signatures.

speech to y^m and after a complement they desired time to consider of what was said before they gave their answer, which was readily complied with. And on Saturday y^e 10th of August they came and gave an Answer to what the Governour proposed, and manifested a dislike of y^e building of Forts in y^e Eastern parts, and pretended y^t they had a right to y^e lands which the English claimed. The Governour told them y^t what was their own they should peaceably and quietly possess, but what y^e English had purchased they would hold and improve as they saw meet, only the Indians might have liberty to fish, and fowl, and hunt on y^e lands belonging to y^e English, at length y^e Indians broke away disorderly, and in an ill humour. The Governour was resolved not to buckle to them, and on y^e Lords Day went aboard and acted as if he were going away, whereupon the Indians quickly sent on board and desired to speak with y^e Governour before he went away, and in answer to their desire the Governour came ashore and in y^e evening they came to him, and declared y^t they were sorry for what had happened, and manifested their willingness y^t the English sh^d do what they would with their lands, and in regard of Forts, &c. : notwithstanding a scurrilous Letter sent by Sabastian Ralle* y^e French Jesuit to the Governour, wherein he declared y^t what the English had said concerning y^e French Kings resigning y^e lands in new england to y^e English had been reported to y^e Governour of Canada, and he said y^t it was false, and he would assist y^e Indians in defending of these lands.

On Monday y^e 12 of August, y^e Indians Signed Articles of agreement which was a confirmation of what they had before done at former Treaties, and they manifested a desire y^t the English might peaceably enjoy all their lands, and y^t they might live in friendship with y^e English as long as the sun and moon endured having y^e day before made a Present of Two Wampum Belts. After all was concluded the young Indians came on shore with their arms, and honoured y^e Governour with several volleys, and diverted him with a dance. This day Capt^a Belcher on board his sloop having Col^l: Quincey on board, M^r. Gibbs, M^r. Harris, Capt^a Chambers, and divers others weighed anchor, and set sail for Boston.

On Tuesday August y^e 13th. The Governour in y^e man of war and Capt: Wier, who had on board his sloop Samuel Sewal, and Penn Townsend, Esq^r, M^r. Flint, and divers others weighed anchor, and sailed for Boston. This Day uncle Minot, † M^r. Watts and his wife,

* Sebastian Rale, called by the English Rallé and Rasles, the learned French Jesuit missionary to the Abnakis at Norridgewock, or Narantsouak, was killed at that place, with some 30 of the natives, Aug. 23, 1724. He labored as a missionary among the Abnakis about 26 years; conforming to their modes of life, and mastering their difficult language, so that he came at length to exercise a powerful religious and political influence over them, and thus to render himself peculiarly obnoxious to the English settlers. He left a dictionary of the Abnaki language, which is now in the library of Harvard College. It is a quarto vol. of some 500 pages, and is invaluable to the student of Ethnology. There is a very pleasant story of Rale's mission in the "Atlantic Souvenir" for 1829, entitled—"Narantsank."

Rale's Indian village at Norridgewock was at that beautiful place now called "Indian Old Point." A monument was erected over his grave, Aug. 23, 1833, twenty feet in height, inclusive of an iron cross by which it is surmounted.—A good life of Rale is now a desideratum. V. "Lettres Edifiantes." Drake's "Book of the Indians," Bk. iii. p. 127, and Life of Rale, by Dr. Convers Francis, also, Memoir of Father Rasles, by Rev. T. M. Harris, D.D., Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d Series, vol. viii. p. 250.

† John Minot, son of Stephen, was born Dec. 27, 1690, and died at Brunswick, Jan. 11, 1764. [*Ante*, i. 174.]

Mr. John Minot, my wife and myselfe went up to Fort-George at Brunswick.

On Wednesday Aug: 14th we came down from Brunswick to George-Town.

Thursday Aug: 15th we were at George-Town, the weather being very hot.

Friday Aug: 16th we were at George-Town y^e weather being very hot.

Saturday Aug: 17th, we were at George-Town, the weather remaining very hot.

August y^e 18th, we were at George-Town being sabbath day.

On Monday August 19th, I had an opportunity at Mr. Watts's to discourse with Captⁿ Jo, his squaw, his brother John, Robin Bone, and another Indian. Captⁿ Jo understood English pretty well, and interpreted what I said to the Rest. I discoursed with them about the one only True God in y^e Three Persons, the creator of y^e world who hath revealed his will to us in his Holy word to be y^e rule of our Lives, the necessity of believing in X and depending on his righteousness alone for salvation, the necessity of confessing our sins to God, and not to man, and of praying to him alone for y^e Pardon of sin, who will pardon sinners freely for y^e sake of Christ, &c. : And they seemed to be very well pleased with what I said. And Captⁿ Jo promised to come and visit me sometimes, and learn me to speak Indian.

On Saturday August 24th, I went up to Brunswick, and the next day preached in y^e fort, and 3 of y^e Indians came to meeting in y^e afternoon, when sermon was ended I repeated the heads of it, and Capt: Giles* interpreted y^m to y^e Indians, and they seemed to be well pleased therewithal.

On Monday I had some discourse with y^e Indians to shew them the necessity of sanctifying y^e Sabbath, which was occasioned by their shooting a gun on y^e Sabbath day.

On Saturday Aug: 31st, I discoursed with several Indians at Brunswick about Religion, and they seemed to be very well pleased with my discourse.

September y^e 1st, I preached at Brunswick and several Indians came to hear me, Capt: Giles interpreted to them y^e Heads of y^e Sermons and they seemed well pleased therewithal.

September y^e 8th, I preached at Augusta.†

September y^e 15th, I preached at George-Town.

September y^e 22^d, I Preached at G: Town.

September y^e 24, I discoursed with an Indian belonging to Neridge-wock.

* Capt. John Gyles, who was for a time Commander of the garrison on St. George's River, was son of Thomas Gyles, of Pemaquid, born about 1678, married, 1st, at Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1703, Ruth True, born at Salisbury, Oct. 5, 1663, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Whittier) True of that place, who were married April 20, 1675. Mrs. Ruth Gyles died at Salisbury in 1720. Thomas Gyles married 2d, at Roxbury, Nov. 6, 1721, Hannah Heath, born 1689, eldest daughter of Capt. Wm. and Hannah (Weld) Heath, all of Roxbury.

Capt. Gyles was taken captive by the Indians, Aug. 2, 1689, and on the 19th of June, 1698, arrived at Boston, after an absence of more than eight years. He excelled as an interpreter. See his Narrative in "Indian Captives"; Gyles Family, by Rev. John A. Vinton, p. 122, &c.

† Augusta. This town was once quite promising. It embraced the whole of a part of the territory of the present Phipsburg. Penhallow, p. 82, says that Doctor Noyes "built a stone Garrison at Augusta, at his own charge, which was judged to be the best in the Eastern Country." The sloop Pejepscot sailed from this place to Boston. This flourishing settlement was destroyed in the time of "Lovewell's war."

Sept: 25th, I discoursed with another Indian belonging to Nerridgewock at M^r. Watts's.

Sept: 29th, I preached at George-Town.

Octb: 6th, I preached at Brunswick, and staid there y^e ensuing week, and preached there on Octob: 13th, and while I was there we had news from Neridgewock by y^e Indians y^t an Indian there was almost killed by his squaw which was a squaw y^t formerly tended upon y^e Jesuit: but afterwards we heard y^t y^e Indian was likely to recover.

While I was there we likewise heard by y^e Indians of Terrible fires beyond Canada whereby many of y^e Indians were destroyed, and many being terrified fled from y^e places where they used to dwell. And we had an account of about fourscore strange Indians y^t were come to Penecook with their families who said y^t they fled for fear of y^e fire: but it was suspected y^t they were come from Carolina.

The Indians said y^t the Jesuit told them y^t the world is now to be gradually destroyed by fire, and y^t the fire would come to them by Christmas. While I was at Brunswick I was informed by Capt^o Giles y^t the Amberoscoggin Indians had sent a Petition to y^e General Court to have a Praying-house built for them at Brunswick to meet with y^e English.

Octob. 14th, I went from Brunswick to George-Town and soon after I came thither there came an Indian to inform M^r. Watts y^t Capt^o Jo (who was speaker on behalf of y^e Indians y^e Two first Days of y^e Governours treaty with them) had wounded himself by falling down on a knife y^t hanged behind him in a Pouch, and the knife ran quite through his body and he was very like to die. Octob: 20th I preached at George-Town.

Octob: 27th, I preached at George-Town in y^e forenoon, and Mr. Elmore in y^e afternoon. While I was at George-Town this time Capt^o Jo who was wounded came to Town, and I had an opportunity to discourse with him. Here also I had an account from Capt^o Giles of his being informed by y^e Indians y^t the Jesuit still predicted y^t y^e world would soon come to an end, y^t it would be in 49 days.

Octob: 31st, I went on board of M^r. Watts's sloop which was bound for Boston, and there went in y^e sloop with me, M^r. Watts, M^r. Elmer, my wife, and Divers others; we sailed out of M^r. Watts's Harbour about half an hour after sun-rising, and were favoured with a fair wind.

On Nov: 1st, we landed at Boston about an hour after sun set. When we came to Boston we heard of the death of Capt. Belcher, Judg Sewals wife, M^r. Hurst, M^{rs}. Cable, and some others.

Nov: 2^d, I went to Brantry.

Nov: 3^d, I preached at Brantry.

Nov: 4th, I was at Weymouth.

Nov: 5th, I returned to Boston.

Nov: 8th, I waited upon y^e General Court to give them an account of Affairs amongst y^e Eastern Indians.

Nov: 9th, I went to Cambridg and from thence to Medfield, where I arrived a little after sun set, and found my family (through y^e goodnesse of God) in very good health.

Nov: 10th, I preached at Medfield.

Nov: 11th, I catechised y^e children at Medfield.

Nov: 17th, I preached at Medfield, and administered y^e sacrament, and the evening after that Day died y^e wife of Nathaniel Smith.

Nov: 18th. I went to Boston from Medfield, and while I was at Boston, and Medfield, and thereabouts died Major General Winthrop, Deacon Hubbard, Doctor Cutler, M^r. Mills, and a great many others.

Nov: 20th, M^r. Thomas Foxcroft was ordained a Pastor of y^e old church in Boston.

Nov: 21st, we came on board M^r. Watts's sloop, M^r. Watts being very ill, we sailed from y^e Long wharf about Ten a clock, and the wind blowing very fair, we got into y^e Harbour at Capan about 2 a clock in y^e afternoon. And about 12 a clock in y^e night the wind blowing very fair we sailed out of Capan Harbour, and

On Nov: 22^d, we came to Saggadehock a little before night: but y^e wind, and Tide being both against us we could not get into y^e River: but were forced to stand away for Cape nenaggen,* and in that Harbour we lay all night.

The next day Nov: 23^d we had very little wind so y^e it was near night before we got again to y^e mouth of y^e River, and then the Tide was against us again: but with a great deal of difficulty we got in at y^e mouth of the River and came to an anchor by Honeywells Point, where we lay till y^e Tide favoured us, which was about 9 or 10 a clock, then we sailed for Arousick, and Landed at M^r. Watts's wharfe about 12 or 1 a clock, M^r. Watts was carried ashore very sick.

The next Day being Sabbath Day, Nov: 24th, I preached at George-Town. On Tuesday Nov: 26th, M^r. Watts died in y^e evening about five a clock.

Thursday Nov: 28th, was kept as a Thanksgiving throughout y^e Province, and I preached at George-Town.

On Nov: 29th, M^r. Watts was buried.

On Dec: 1st, being Sabbath Day, I preached at George-Town, from Hebr. 11: 13. All These died in faith.

Dec: 6th, M^r. Stratton sailed from G. Town bound for Boston.

The Night following M^r. Wiet sailed from thence being also bound for Boston.

Dec: 8th, I preached at G— Town.

Dec: 14th, Dies Tr:†

Decemb: 15th, I preached at G— Town, and Baptized Lydia Watts, y^e daughter of Madame Watts, Charles Stockbridge, y^e son of Samuel Stockbridge, and Allen Poor, the son of Robert Poor.

Decemb: 22^d, I preached at G— Town.

Decemb: 26th, I discoursed with some Nerridgewöck Indians about Religion.

Decemb: 27th, I discoursed with Captⁿ Jo, and Kerebendit about Religion.

Decemb: 29th, I preached at G— Town.

The night after died at G— Town, M^r. Samuel Bray, a hopeful young man.

The first day of January, 1717, I went to Saggadehock and preached to the Indians. That day arrived at G— Town, M^r. Stratton in a sloop from Boston, and brought Tidings of y^e death of Co^l. Hutchin-

* The Island of *Cape Nenagen* is four and a half miles long, and separated from Boothbay by a narrow passage for small vessels.

† "Dies tristicus"—Day of sadness. It was Christmas. V. for the change of time, *Ante*, xx. 41.

son, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. Corwin,* y^e Minister of Salem, Mr. Samuel Bridg of Boston, the wife of Doctor Clark, and Divers others, and they also brought news y^t the sicknesse was abated, and y^t our friends and Relations were in health.

The night after died at G— Town Robert Young a Hopeful young man.

January y^e 5th, I preached at G— Town.

On January y^e 6th, died old Mr. Bray, of George Town.

January y^e 12th, I preached at G— Town.

January y^e 16th, Stratton sailed from Arowsick for Boston.

January 17th, I went from Arowsick for Brunswick, and reached to Topsham, and there lodged that night.

January y^e 18th, I went from Topsham to Brunswick.

January 19th, I preached at Brunswick, and there came 3 Indians to meeting, the most of y^e Indians being gone from thence before I came thither.

January 26th, I preached at Brunswick. While I was at Brunswick, I understood by Capt: Giles that he had lately had Intelligence by a certain Indian who had been travelling Eastward as far as St. John's River, y^t y^e People that way were glad to hear of y^e good agreement between y^e English and Indians. But while He was at St. Johns he said y^t the Friar† there read a Letter, y^t he said came from Governour Vaudrel, wherein he wrote. My children if y^e English propose to settle at y^e Eastward, viz. : at Penobscot, and St. John's River, hinder y^m by all means, and in case they come forcibly to settle drive them off, if you cannot do it yourselves Inform me, and I will assist you. As to Kenebeck Indians I leave them to work their Ruine.

Afterwards the Friar said to them, there is a strong Peacc between y^e French and English, and I believe it will be a lasting one.

The Informer said to Captⁿ Giles, we do not understand what the Governour means by hindering the English from settling here unlesse he is afraid y^t we shall live too Happy together.

There being a sawco Indian at Captⁿ Giles when this Informer was there he said y^t the Indians towards Piscataqua were very easy with respect to what y^e Government had done about y^e man y^t had killed y^e Indian at Piscataqua.

He likewise said y^t there was no Truth in y^e Report y^t there had been concerning some forreign Indians come to Pennecook.

Captⁿ Giles likewise said y^t he had Information y^t on Decemb: 14th, being y^e Romish Christmas there was a meeting of y^e Indians, near an Hundred of them at Pemaquid, and when They were together, The young men were for promoting a war with y^e English, saying we are now certainly informed y^t the English have killed us a man. They are grown Proud, Let us make war with them immediately.

The old men and the wise men said you are Foolish children. If you do as you will do y^e Devils work, &c., the Devil will take you. It is not according to our Promise to Governour Shute. We have an old man near y^e Fort at Pejipscot naming Terramuggus and He hath a Friend there y^t will tell him y^e Truth, we will first hear their say,

* The Rev. George Curwin was born at Salem, Mass., May 21, 1683; H. C. 1701; settled May 19, 1714, and died Nov. 23, 1717.

† Father Lauverjat.

our eyes are on them. After their Discourse, the young Men hearkened to y^e old men, and are now easy, and every man to his hunting.

January 27th, I came from Brunswick to Topsham on y^e Ice, and thereby lodged that night.

January 28th, I came from Topsham upon y^e Ice to Cheemere Island and there several of Arowsick Friends met me with a Boat. I came down with them in y^e Boat, it raining pretty hard all day so y^t we arrived very wet at Arowsick about Half an hour after nine a clock at night.

February 2^d, I preached at G: Town.

February 3^d, The Penobscot Friar came to visit me, and I had a great deal of Discourse with him.

Febr: 4th, Mr. Robinson was drowned.

Febr: 6th, The sloop arrived here from Boston, and brought tidings of y^e death of some in Boston, and of Divers at Medfield, and y^t two of my children had been very Ill, but were pretty well recovered. Blessed be y^e name of the Lord.

Febr: 9th, I preached at G— Town.

Febr: 12th, I received a Letter from y^e Penobscot Friar.

Febr: 18th, I preached at G— Town and baptized William Hopkins, y^e child of W. Hopkins.

Febr: 21st, Mr. Stratton sailed for Boston.

Febr: 23^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 2^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 3^d, died Mr. Ragget a Pious man.

March 8th, died Timothy Hamant.

March 9th, I preached at George-Town, and Baptized Jacob Pike, the son of Samuel Pike, and y^e next day sent a Letter to y^e Penobscot Jesuit.

March 13th, Stratton in y^e sloop arrived here from Boston, with a great many Passengers, and brought y^e comfortable Tidings of y^e health and welfare of our Friends.

March 16th, I preached at G— Town.

March 17th, &c. :

March 23^d, I preached at G: Town.

March 24th, there was an unusual noise in y^e air.

March 26th, Stratton sailed from Geor: Town for Boston.

March 27th, was kept as a Day of Fasting and Prayer at George-Town.*

March 30th, I preached at G: Town.

April 6th, I preached at G: Town and baptized Samuel Bray y^e son of y^e widdow Bray.

April y^e 13th, I preached at Augusta.

April y^e 15th, Stratton arrived at George-Town from Boston with divers Passengers, who brought y^e comfortable Tidings of y^e abatement of y^e sickness in, and about Boston, and of y^e health of our Friends.

April y^e 18th, I went from G— Town to Topsham.

April 19th, I went from Topsham to Brunswick.

April 20th, I preached at Brunswick.

April 23^d, I discoursed with three Indians. One of them was inquisi-

* Was it on account of the "unusual noise in the air" ?

tive about things in Religion, and I had a great deal of discourse with him who gave an account likewise of an Apparition y^e the Jesuit at Nerridgewock saw who Lying alone in his wigwam, awaked in y^e night and saw a great Light as if his wigwam had been on fire, whereupon he got up, and went abroad, and after some time he returned to his wigwam, and went to sleep again; and after awhile he waked, and felt as it were a hand upon his Throat y^t almost choaked him, saw a great light again, and heard a voice saying it is in vain for you to take any pains with these Indians, your children, for I have got possession of them, and will keep possession of them. The Jesuit likewise said y^t there was a Letter brought to him which was written in y^e name of an Indian y^t was dead, wherein he declared y^t He was now burning in a most terrible fire. He showed this Letter to the Indians, but first tore off the name y^t was subscribed, and did not Let them know who he was. The Letter was written in y^e Indian Tongue. This Apparition he said was about forty days ago.

April y^e 26th, an Indian came to desire me to go to his squaw who was very sick, and Like to die, accordingly I went to her with Captⁿ Giles, and discoursed with her about y^e state of her soul, and directed her how to get prepared for death, and she seemed to be very well pleased with what was said to her.

April y^e 27th, I preached at Brunswick.

April y^e 28th, I came down to G— Town, and there I heard y^t Stratton who set sail for Boston the week before had like to have been castaway.

April 30th, I received a Letter from y^e Nerridgewock Jesuit. And the next day sent a letter to him.

May 2^d, Co^l: Taylor, Co^l: Winthrop, Co^l: Hutchinson, Doctor Noyes* and Co^l: Minot, arrived at George Town in y^e Pejepscoot sloop.

May 4th, I preached at George-Town.

May y^e 12th, I came from G— Town in y^e Pejepscoot sloop for Boston.

May y^e 14th, we arrived at Boston.

May 16th, I went from Boston to Medfield, and found my family in health, and under comfortable circumstances. Praised be y^e name of the Lord.

May 18th, I preached at Medfield.

On Friday, August 4th, 1721, we went on board y^e sloop Sea Flower of which Captⁿ Peet was commander, about Five of y^e clock in y^e afternoon, Capt. Westbrook setting out by land for Piscataqua. As we were coming out of y^e Harbour we met, &c. We had a fair wind till about nine, or Ten a clock at night, and then there came up a sudden, and violent squall which was something surprising, and while y^v were haling down the main sheet it took the master of the sloop and carried him overboard with the Tiller which broke off short in y^e Rudder, He being at y^e Helm and Steering, and there he perished in y^e water between Marblehead and Capan to the great sorrow and amazement of all y^t were on board. But we were all beside the Master carried along safely (through the great goodness of God) and the

* The Rev. Nicholas Noyes was born Dec. 22, 1647, in Newbury, Mass.; H. C., 1667. Settled over the 1st Church in Salem, Nov. 14, 1683, and died Dec. 13, 1717. V. "American Quarterly Register," vol. 7, p. 253.

He published a poem on the death of Joseph Green, of Salem village, 1715.

next day we arrived at New castle, in Piscataqua River, about three of y^e clock in y^e afternoon, and there I staid till Monday Morning, and then I went with y^e Rev. Mr. Shurtleff* and divers others up to Portsmouth, and in y^e evening I went up to M^r. Adams's† at Newington.

Tuesday August 8th, it was foul weather and the wind against us, and so I continued at Newington.

Wednesday Aug: 9th, it continued foul weather, and the wind continued against us, and so I remained at Newington.

Thursday Aug: 10th, it continued foul weather, and the wind was against us; but it did not rain so much as it did on y^e foregoing days, and then I went with M^r. Adams as far as Exeter, and lodged there that night.

The next day Aug: 11th, the weather cleared up, and the wind came fair for us, and then I returned to Portsmouth and visited M^r. Emerson, who was sick, and had buried his eldest Daughter, and had 3 Daughters more very sick.

That evening we went down to new-castle, viz.: Captⁿ Westbrook, and Captⁿ Sherbourn (who supplied the place of Captⁿ Peet) and myself, and in y^e night we sailed out of Piscataqua River.

The next Day which was Saturday, Aug: 12, we had a good wind, and towards night we arrived at Casco-Bay, where we met with M^r. Hilton, of Muscongus in a small vessel with his cattle and Hogs on board, removing to y^e westward, who informed us y^t all the People were gone from Muscongus upon y^e rumours they had heard about the Indians.

That evening we went ashore to Captⁿ Moody's and there met with Col^l Wheelright‡ who was going to Arrowsick as a Commissioner from y^e Governour, and Council, and was to meet with divers others to treat with y^e Indians about y^e disturbance they had made at Arrowsick, and other places.

The next, viz.: Aug: 13th, Collonel Wheelright came on board our sloop early in the morning, and then we sailed out of Casco-Bay, and having a good wind we arrived about noon at Small Point where we landed Col: Wheelright in order to his going to Arrowsick. And in landing that Gentleman at Small Point we had an affecting sight of a Good Fort, and several Good Houses y^t were totally deserted and left empty.

Then we sailed for St. George's River, and as we passed by Damascove there came out Two men and a Boy in a Boat to speak with us, and enquire what news, who told us y^t They had removed y^e woman and children y^t had been on that Island for fear of the Indians.

The evening after we arrived at Mun-Hegan where we found several

* The Rev. William Shurtleff was born in Plymouth, Mass.: H. C. 1817; ordained at Newcastle, N. H., 1712; installed at Portsmouth, Feb. 21, 1733, and died May 9, 1747. *Ante*, v. 16, p. 60 (note).

† The Rev. Joseph Adams was born in Braintree, Mass., Jan. 1, 1689; H. C. 1710; and was ordained pastor of the church at Newington, Nov. 6, 1715. He remained pastor of this church for the remarkable period of 68 years, and died May 26, 1783. No pastorate in New Hampshire had then exceeded his in duration. V. "The New Hampshire Churches," p. 100.

‡ John Wheelwright was the son of Samuel, of Wells, and grandson of the Rev. Samuel, of Exeter. He was of great service to the State in defending it from the assaults of the French and Indians. He held the office of Judge, as well as that of Colonel.

Fishermen, and some Families y^t were removed from Muscongus,* for fear of y^e Indians.

On Monday morning Aug: 14th, we sailed from Mun-Hegan, taking aboard several Families which removed from Muscongus. That Day we were becalmed, and got along very slowly. And at the mouth of St. George's River there appeared a Canoo with Three Indians in it, who came on Board our sloop, and talked very friendly. One of them shewed us a writing which He had of Captⁿ Gyles at Brunswick, which signified that This Indian was one with whom said Captⁿ Giles had formerly kept, and was one who desired to live always in friendship, and Brotherhood with the English, and y^t He was one of the Chiefe of y^e Indians of St John's River. His name was Maccoller, and the names of the Two other Indians y^t were with him were Mijaiel, and Phrossey. They were all kindly, and civilly entertained by Captⁿ Westbrook, † and after some discourse with them they went away leaving Two skins on board to assure us y^t They would come to us again the next Day at the House in St. George's River.

When the sloop was entered a little way in the River a Great Gun was fired to give notice to y^e People in y^e Fort y^t we were coming, whereupon there came down Three men in y^e Boat to meet us, and M^r. Lebbey the Head-man in Captⁿ West-Brooks absence being one of them, informed y^t the People at y^e Fort were all well, and had been in good health all y^e time of Captⁿ West-Brook's absence, and had followed their business y^e most of y^e Time: but hearing rumours about y^e Indians, they had been some of them as far as Saggadehock to enquire how things were.

M^r. Lebby likewise informed y^t there had been Indians with him at 2 several times at y^e Block-house while Captⁿ West brook was absent, who desired to come into y^e house, but were not permitted. They talked as though they wondered at y^e Peoples removing away from their Habitations in several places as they did. Some of them were some of y^e chief of the Penobscot Indians, and said that they would come again wⁿ Their Brother Westbrook returned.

That night we arrived late at y^e Block-House, being necessari: to

* Muscongus Island is the southerly island in Broad bay, towards the western shore, Muscongus Bay being on the east and Muscongus Sound on the west of the island. It contains more than 900 acres of land, and has several fine farms. Muscongus with other islands in the bay belongs to the town of Bristol, in Lincoln county, which embraces the ancient Pemaquid. Josselyn, in 1674, speaking of Muscongus, says, it was then "all filled with dwelling houses and stages for fishermen, had plenty of cattle, arable land and marshes." See Josselyn's Voyages, p. 200-205.

† The proprietors of the territory, here, erected two block houses, built a double saw mill, bought a sloop to transport their people and effects to the place, employed other vessels and men, brought in neat cattle and erected near thirty frames for houses. They were making more complete arrangements towards settling the place, and were about engaging the services of a young clergyman named Smith to preach to them. At this interesting moment in the affairs of the settlement the Indians disputed the right of Madockawando to dispose of their lands, as they termed them. The natives resorted thither, daily, in great numbers, "and oft-times threatened those employed in building and clearing the land, who used several stratagems to get them from off those lands." The result was that the company put under command of Capt. Thomas Westbrook, one of the "twenty associates," a garrison of twenty men, which they maintained here for more than twelve months, and furnished with "great and small Artillery to defend themselves and the workmen." See Eaton's *Hist. of Thomaston*, i. p. 31. This movement on the part of the Indians may be considered the nucleus of "Lovewell's war." In 1722, Capt. Westbrook was promoted to the command of St. George's Fort on the river of that name. In 1723, Col. Walton was displaced, and Col. Westbrook was made Commander in Chief of the forces in that quarter. He died Feb. 11, 1743-4.

tow y^e sloop up y^e River. And the next day a little after noon there came up to us Two of the Three Indians y^t were on board our sloop y^e evening before, according as they said y^t They would, and They brought with them a squaw, and a Pappoose, and then we had a great deal of Discourse with them.

Captⁿ Westbrook shewed them the Letter y^t was sent to our Governour by the Jesuit, and told them y^t He wrote in y^e names of all y^e Indians, and how insultingly He wrote, and threatened to burn y^e Englishmen's Houses, &c. : whereupon they said y^t Patrahans, i. e. the Jesuit Lied, and he was very wicked, &c. : and y^t They desired always to live in friendship and Brotherhood with the English.

That afternoon we went up to y^e Mill by water and viewed That, and as we were going up we went on shoar on y^e other side of y^e River, and viewed y^e land there, where we found extraordinary good land, and when we had viewed y^e mill which we found in a good forwardness we returned to y^e Block-house by Land, and saw a great deal of Good land.

Wednesday Aug: 16th, was foul weather but not raining very hard, we went up y^e River in a Boat as far as y^e Falls and as we went and returned we went ashore in some places and saw good land, and a Body of Pine timber, and a great many pieces of good marsh.

Thursday Aug: 17th, it continued foul weather, and was more Tempestuous then the Day before y^t we could not stir abroad.

Friday Aug: 18th, The storm continued and increased, it was more rainy, and Tempestuous then the Day before y^t we could not stir abroad.

Saturday August y^e 19th. The storm continued, but not so bad as the Day before: so y^t some thing was done towards finishing y^e Block-house down by the River.

Sabbath Day August 20th. The storm was over tho something showery. The forenoon we met together in y^e Lower Block house, to attend on the worship of God, and in y^e Afternoon we met in y^e upper Block-house.

Monday Aug: 21st, was a fine Pleasant Day, and all Hands went briskly to work, to finish y^e log-work in y^e Lower Block-house, to dig y^e Trenches between y^e Two Houses and to get stockado's to wall in y^e yard, and to get y^e shop in a readiness to defend ourselves against y^e Indians if they should assault us.

Tuesday Aug: 22^d, was a fair Pleasant Day and the men went on briskly with their work, endeavouring to finish y^e yard between y^e Block-Houses, and fit y^e sloop, &c. :

Wednesday August 23^d, was a fine pleasant day, and all hands were employed to get up y^e fortification between y^e Block-Houses, &c.

Thursday Aug: 24th, was cloudy, and like to rain: but yet it rained very little so y^t all hands were briskly employed in getting up y^e fortification between y^e Block-houses, &c. : On this Day about noon we heard some guns over towards Wessaweshheag* at some distance, which made us conclude y^t there were Indians coming near us: but because they gave us such warning of their coming by firing at a distance, we concluded y^t they were coming in a friendly manner, and so all hands kept to their work, unless a few y^t were upon y^e look out round about to observe how things were every way. Towards night

* The Wessaweskeag River is in the southerly part of South Thomaston.

there appeared some Indians at y^e carrying place over against y^e Block-house towards Wesseweshheag who fired several Guns, and set up a white flag, whereupon Captⁿ Westbrook ordered a Great Gun to be fired, and a white flag to be set up, and soon after there came a canoo to y^e sloop in which was nimquid, and another Indian who were courteously received, and entertained by Captⁿ Westbrook, and they carried themselves very friendly, saying y^t they desired to live in love and friendship with y^e English, and they said y^t Perixus, and Hundra y^e Saggamores and divers other Indians were on y^e other side of y^e Bay, at y^e carrying-place. After a while these Two went away to the Rest, and Captⁿ Westbrook went wth Them to y^e Saggamores who received him very courteously firing several Guns when He came to them, and also wth he left them. There were at that place fifteen Indians, and one French-man.

Friday August 25th, in y^e morning came nimquid, and 2 more Indians aboard y^e sloop, and informed y^t y^e Indian Saggamores would come by and by, and in a little time went away. After a while came Perixus, and Hundra on board with nine Indians more, and a French-man. After y^e usual greeting of them they sate down. And Captⁿ Westbrook informed them y^t He had acquainted Governour Shute with y^e conferences He had with them in July, and the Governour was well pleased with their good behaviour. And the Captain delivered them a Letter y^t was sent by the Governour.

They asked whether it was written in French or in English.

Captⁿ Westbrook told them it was written in English.

They said y^t they had sent to y^e Governour to desire y^t when He wrote to them He would write in French bec: They had none among them y^t understood English.

Captⁿ Westbrook told them y^t perhaps the Letter was written before the Governour had received that message from them. Then They opened the Governours Letter, and desired y^t it might be read to them: And accordingly it was read, and interpreted to them, and they seemed to be well pleased with it.

Then Captⁿ Westbrook showed them a copy of the Letter y^t was sent by y^e Indians to Governour Shute, wherein They threatened y^t they would plunder and burn y^e Englishmans Houses if they did not move off their lands, &c.: and some of the most Threatening expressions in it were read and interpreted to them.

The Indians said the Penobscot men are good men, and would not hurt the English.

Then they were shewed y^t Penobscot Indians as well as others had signed that Letter.

The Indians said They had come away from Manashoak while the Letter was writing and could not tell what was in it. They were asked if none of them signed that Letter. They said they did not know that any of them did. They were asked if They desired to Live in love, and peace with y^e English: To this They did not readily answer, but desired time to consider it. And about an hour after desired to speak again. And then They said It is now seven years since we have lived in peace with y^e English, and we desire to do so always. The King of England, and the King of France are brothers, and we desire y^t the English and Indians may live as Brothers, and we will never hurt them if They do not break the Peace first. And after a while They went away in a friendly manner.

On Saturday Aug: 26th, nimquid with Two other Indians came on board y^e sloop, and said y^t the Indians were going down the River to catch fowl: And accordingly we saw them moving down the River in the forenoon.

On Sabbath Day Aug: 27th, we met together in y^e Lower Block-House to attend y^e worship of God.

Monday Aug: 28th, was a fine, pleasant day, and all hands followed business briskly to get y^e fortification between y^e Block-Houses done and get wood into y^e sloop. This day 2 Ind: came to us with foul?

Tuesday Aug: 29th, was a fine, pleasant Day, and all hands were at work again to drive on business.

Wednesday Aug: 30th, we set sail for Arrowsick but the wind being against us we got no farther that day then the Harbour at George's Islands, and there we anchored that night.

Thursday Aug: 31st, we had very calm weather a great part of y^e Day and some times sudden squalls, and we got but little a head, being in sight of Pemaquid Point all Day, and that night we kept out.

Friday Sept: 1st, we arrived at Arrowsick about y^e middle of y^e Afternoon.

On Saturday Sept: 2^d, we sailed up to Captⁿ Wainwrights Fort at Richmond. And There we kept Sabbath, Sept. 3^d.

On Monday Sept. 4th, we went to Topsham and there lodged.

On Tuesday Sept. 5th, we went to Brunswick, and lodged there.

On Wednesday Sept. 6th, I went down from Brunswick to Arrowsick.

On Thursday Captⁿ Westbrook sailed for St. George's River.

On Friday Sept: 8th, I went on Bord M^r. Parkers sloop, who was bound for Boston. That Day we went down y^e River, and at night Anchored at Saggadehook.

Saturday Sept: 9th, having not a good wind we sailed but a little way.

Sabbath day Sept: 10th, we were becalmed and could not get any farther then cape Porpoise, and in that Harbour* we anchored that night.

Monday Sept: 11th, was very calm, and we sailed but a little way, and that night stood out to sea, and towards day the wind sprang up very fresh and fair, and then we came along very briskly, and arrived at Boston about one or Two a clock on Tuesday Sept: 12th. [*Cetera desunt.*—Ed.]

The above journal is written in a little book bound in parchment, in a plain and legible hand. The journal occupies 27 pages, and the rest of the book contains sundry accounts inserted from time to time by persons into whose hands the book has fallen. On the first page is written the name of John Mason, Bangor.

In the last part of the book, in the hand writing of Mr. Baxter, is a brief vocabulary of the Indian language, which we give entire.

How do you. Conhechau—Pum Mättám.

I do not care. Hegriodarrke.

I forgot. Plamene. Nogawed honze.

I. Nea.

Ile. Egqumoh.

You. Kea.

We. Messeue.

* "Secure from all winds, whether you have anchor or not."—MORSE.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Pesegu. | 16 | Nunquittunskejunkou. |
| 2 | Nees. | 17 | Tombauanskejunkou. |
| 3 | Nosj. | 18 | Sensukesunkou. |
| 4 | Yau. | 19 | Noruekesunkou. |
| 5 | Perens. | 20 | Nesenskeh. |
| 6 | Nunguittuns. | 30 | Zeenskeh. |
| 7 | Tombawans. | 40 | Yauenskeh. |
| 8 | Sensuk. | 50 | Nonenskeh. |
| 9 | Norsel. | 60 | Nunghittunskesenskeh. |
| 10 | Madarra. | 70 | Tombawanskesenskeh. |
| 11 | Hequedunquou. | 80 | Sensukesenskeh. |
| 12 | Nepenkou. | 90 | Nourekesenskeh. |
| 13 | Sunkou. | 100 | Nequedocklequa. |
| 14 | Yauonkou. | 1000 | Neguedumquoukeh. |
| 15 | Nannunkow. | | |

