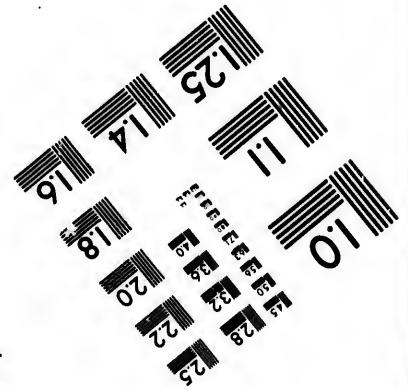
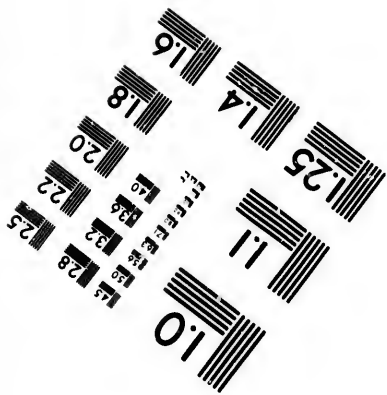
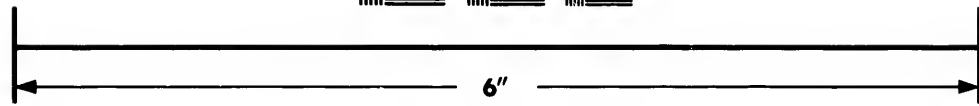
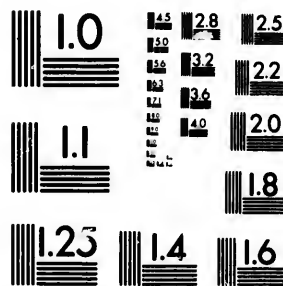


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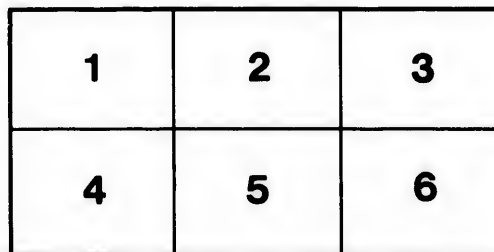
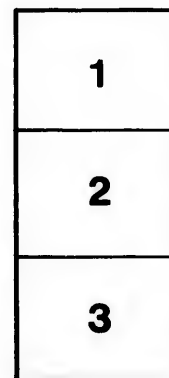
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E L I Z A B E T H H A N S O N,

Wife of *John Hanson*, of *Knoxmarsh at Kecheachy*,  
in *Dover Township*, who was taken Captive  
with her Children and Maid-servant, by the *In-*  
*dians*, in *New-England*, in the Year 1724, in  
which are inserted, sundry remarkable Preserva-  
tions, Deliverances, and Marks of the care and  
kindness of Providence over her and her children,  
worthy to be remembered.

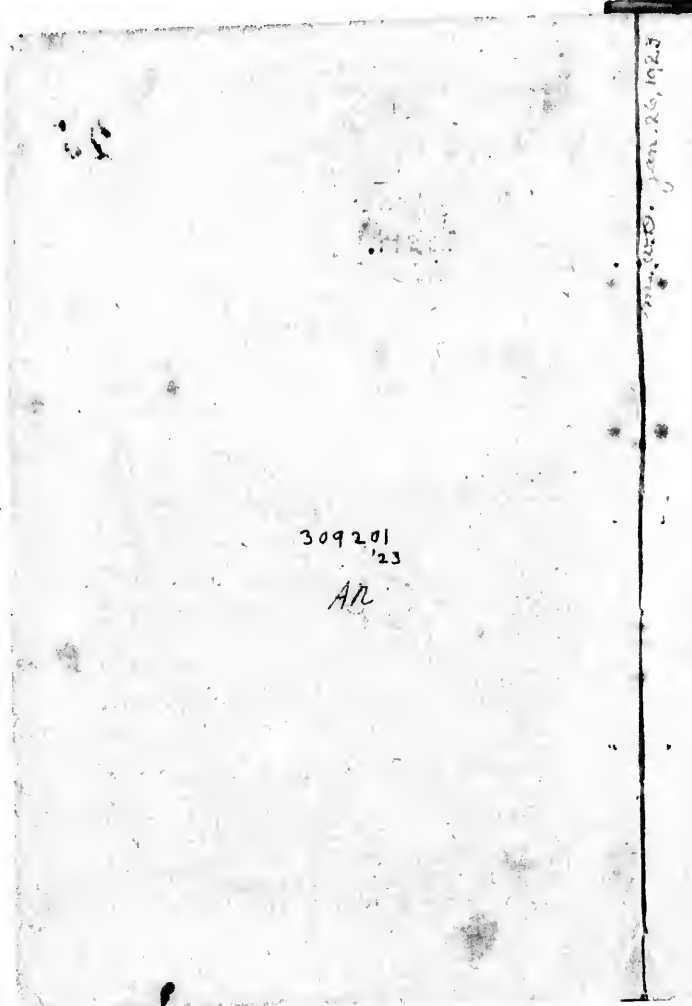
*The substance of which was taken from her own  
mouth, and published for general service.*

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T H E T H I R D E D I T I O N .

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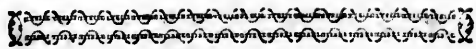
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## G O D'S MERCY SURMOUNTING MAN'S CRUELTY, &c.

*REMARKABLE and many are the providences of God towards his people for their deliverance in a time of trouble, by which we may behold, as in lively characters, the truth of that saying, That he is a God near at hand, and always ready to help and assist those that fear him, and put their confidence in him.*

*The sacred writings give us instances of the truth hereof in days of old, as in the cases of the Israelites, Job, David, Daniel, Paul, Silas, and many others. Besides which, our modern histories have plentifully abounded with instances of God's fatherly care over his people, in their sharpest trials, deepest distresses, and sorest exercises, by which one may know he is a God that changeth not, but is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.*

*Among the many modern instances, I think I have not met with a more singular one, of the mercy and preserving hand of God, than in the case of Elizabeth Hanson, wife of John Hanson, of Knoxmarth, in Kecheachy, in Dover township, in New-England, who was taken into captivity the 27th day of 6th month, called August, 1724, and carried away (with four children and a servant) by the Indians; which relation, as it was taken from her own mouth by a friend, is as follows.*



=====

AS soon as the *Indians* discovered themselves (having, as we afterwards understood, been lurking in the fields some days watching their opportunity, when my dear husband, with the rest of his men, were gone out of the way) two of them came upon us, and then eleven more, all naked, with their guns and tomahawks, and in a great fury killed one child immediately as soon as they entered the door, thinking thereby to strike in us the greater terror, and to make us more fearful of them.

After which, in like fury the captain came up to me; but at my request, he gave me quarter. There was with me our servant, and six of our children; two of our little ones being at play about the orchard, and my youngest child but fourteen days old, whether in cradle or arms, I now remember not; being in this condition, I was very unfit for the hardships I after met with, which I shall endeavor briefly to relate.

They went to ransacking the house in a great hurry (fearing, as I suppose, a surprize from our people, it being late in the afternoon) and packed up some linen, woollen, and whatever suited them best; and when they had done what they would, they turned us out of the house immediately, and as we were out the door, two of my younger children, one six, and the other four years old, came in sight, and being under a great surprize, cried out aloud, upon which one of the *Indians* running to them, took them under the arms, and brought them to us.—

My maid prevailed with the biggest to be quiet and still; but the other could by no means be prevailed

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with, but continued screaming and crying very much, and the *Indians* to ease themselves of the noise, and to prevent the danger of a discovery that might arise from it, immediately before my face, knocked his brains out. I bore this as well as I could, not daring to appear disturbed, or shew much uneasiness, lest they should do the same to the other : but should have been exceeding glad if they had kept out of fight till we had gone from the house.

Now having killed two of my children, they scalped them (a practice common with these people, which is, whenever they kill any enemies, they cut the skin off from the crown of their heads, and carry it with them for a testimony and evidence that they have killed so many, receiving sometimes a reward for every scalp) and then put forward to leave the house in great haste, without doing any other spoil than taking what they had packed together, with myself and little babe, fourteen days old, the boy six, and two daughters, one about fourteen, and the other about sixteen years, with my servant girl.

It must be considered that I having lain in but fourteen days, and being very tender and weakly, and removed now out of a good room well accommodated with fire, bedding, and other things suiting a person in my condition, it made these hardships to me greater than if I had been in a strong and healthy frame ; yet, for all this, I must go or die. There was no resistance.

In this condition aforesaid, we left the house, each *Indian* having something ; and I with my babe and three children that could go of themselves. The captain, though he had as great a load as he could well carry, and was helped up with it, did for all

that, carry my babe for me in his arms, which I took to be a favor from him. Thus we went thro' several swamps, and some brooks, they carefully avoiding all paths of any track like a road, lest by our footsteps we should be followed.

We got that night, I suppose, not quite ten miles from our house, on a direct line; then taking up their quarters, lighted a fire, some of them lying down while others kept watch; I being both wet and weary, and lying on the cold ground in the open woods, took but little rest.

However, early in the morning, we must go just as the day appeared, travelling very hard all that day thro' sundry rivers, brooks and swamps, they as before, carefully avoiding all paths, for the reason already assigned; at night I was both wet and tired exceedingly, having the same lodging on the cold ground in the open woods. Thus for twenty-six days, day by day, we travelled very hard, sometimes a little by water, over lakes and ponds; and in this journey we went up some very high mountains, so steep, that I was forced to creep up on my hands and knees; under which difficulty, the *Indian* my master, would mostly carry my babe for me, which I took as a great favor of God that his heart was so renderly inclined to assist me, tho' he had, as it is said, a heavy burden of his own; nay, he would sometimes take my very blanket, so that I had nothing to do, but take my little boy by the hand for his help, and assist him as well as I could, taking him up in my arms a little at times, because so small; and when we came to very bad places, he would lend me his hand, or coming behind, would push me before him; in all which, he shewed some humanity and civility more than I could have ex-

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pected; for which privilege I was secretly thankful to God, as the moving cause thereof.

Next to this, we had some very great runs of water and brooks to wade through, in which at times we met with much difficulty, wading often to our middles, and sometimes our girls were up to their shoulders and chins, the *Indians* carrying my boy on their shoulders. At the side of one of these runs or rivers, the *Indians* would have my eldest daughter *Sarah* to sing them a song: then was brought into her remembrance that passage in the 137th Psalm, *By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down, yea we wept when we remember'd Zion; we hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof; for they that carried us away captive, required of us a song, and they that wasted us, required of us mirth.* When my poor child had given me this account, it was very affecting, and my heart was full of trouble, yet on my child's account, I was glad that she had so good an inclination, which she yet further manifested, in longing for a bible, that we might have the comfort of reading the holy text at vacant times, for our spiritual comfort under our present affliction.

Next to the difficulties of the rivers, were the prodigious swamps and thickets, very difficult to pass through; in which places my master would sometimes lead me by the hand a great way together, and give me what help he was capable of under the straits we went thro'; and we passing one after another, the first made it pretty passable for the hindmost.

But the greatest difficulty that deserves the first to be named, was want of food, having at times nothing to eat but pieces of old beaver-skin-match-coats, which the *Indians* having hid (for they came as is said before) which in their going back

8 NARRATIVE OF

took with them, and were used more for food than raiment; being cut into long narrow Straps, they gave us little pieces, which by the *Indians*' example we laid on the fire till the hair was singed away, and then we eat them as a sweet morsel, experimentally knowing, *that to the hungry soul, every bitter thing is sweet.*

'Tis to be considered further, that of this poor diet we had but very scanty allowance: so that we were in no danger of being over charged. But that which added to my trouble, was the complaints of my poor children, especially the little boy. Sometimes the *Indians* would catch a squirrel, or a beaver, and at other times we met with nuts, berries and roots they digged out of the ground, with the bark of some trees: but we had no corn for a great while together, tho' some of the younger *Indians* went back, and brought some corn from the *English* inhabitants (the harvest not being gathered) of which we had a little allowed us: but when they caught a beaver, we lived high while it lasted; they allowed me the guts and garbage for myself and children: but not allowing us to clean and wash them as they ought, made the food very irksome to us to feed upon, and nothing besides pinching hunger could have made it any ways tolerable to be borne.

The next difficulty was no less hard to me; for my daily travel and hard living made my milk dry almost quite up, and how to preserve my poor babe's life, was no small care on my mind; having no other sustenance for her, many times, but cold water, which I took in my mouth, and let it fall on my breast, when I gave her the teat to suck in, with what it could get from the breast; and when I had any of the broth of beaver's guts, I fed my babe with it, and as well as I could I preserved her

life till I got to *Canada*, and then I had some other food, of which more in its place.

Having by this time got considerably on the way, the *Indians* parted; and we were divided amongst them. This was a fore grief to us all: but we must submit, and no way to help ourselves. My eldest daughter was first taken away, and carried to another part of the country, far distant from us, where, for the present, we must take leave of her, though with heavy hearts.

We did not travel far after this, before they divided again, taking my second daughter and servant maid from me, into another part of the country; so, I having now only my babe at my breast, and this little boy six years old, we remained with the captain still: but my daughter and servant underwent great hardships after they were parted from me, travelling three days without any food, taking nothing for support, but cold water; and the third day, what with the cold, the wet and hunger, the servant fell down as dead in a swoon, being both very cold and wet, at which the *Indians* with whom they were, were surpris'd, shewing some kind of tenderness, being then unwilling to lose them by death; having got them so near home, hoping, if they lived, by their ransom to make considerable profit of them.

In a few days after this they got near their journey's end, where they had more plenty of corn and other food: but flesh often fell very short, having no other way to depend on for it, but hunting; and when that failed, they had very short commons. It was not long ere my daughter and servant were likewise parted; and my daughter's master being sick, was not able to hunt for flesh; neither

had they any corn in that place, but were forced to eat the bark of trees for a whole week.

Being almost famished in this distress, Providence so ordered, that some other *Indians* hearing of their misery and want, came to visit them (these people being very kind and helpful to one another, which is very commendable) and brought unto them the guts and liver of a beaver, which afforded them a good repast, being but four in number, the *Indian*, his wife and daughter, and my daughter.

By this time my master and our company got to our journey's end, where we were better fed at times, having some corn and venison, and wild fowl, or what they could catch by hunting in the woods; and my master having a large family, fifteen in number, we had at times very short commons, more especially when game was scarce.

But here our lodging was still on the cold ground, in a poor wigwam (which is a kind of little shelter made of the rind of trees, and mats for a covering, something like a tent.) These are so easily set up and taken down, that they often remove them from one place to another: our shoes and stockings, and our other clothes being worn out, in the long journey through the bushes and swamps, and the weather coming in very hard, we were poorly defended from the cold, for want of necessaries; which caused one of my feet, one of the babe's, and both of the little boy's to freeze; and this was no small exercise, yet thro' mercy we all did well.

Now, tho' we got to our journey's end, we were never long in one place, but very often moved from one place to another, carrying our wigwams with us, which we could do, without much difficulty.— This being for the conveniency of hunting, made our accommodations much more unpleasant than if

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Having now got to the *Indian* fort, many of the  
*Indians* came to visit us, and in their way welcom'd  
 my master home ; and held a great rejoicing, with  
 dancing, firing of guns, beating on hollow trees,  
 instead of drums ; shouting, drinking and feasting,  
 after their manner, in much success for several days  
 together, which I suppose, in their thoughts was a  
 kind of thanks to God put up for their safe return  
 and good success : but while they were in their jol-  
 lity and mirth, my mind was greatly exercised to-  
 wards the Lord, that I, with my dear children sep-  
 arated from me, might be preserved from repining  
 against God, under our affliction on the one hand,  
 and on the other, we might have our dependance  
 on him, who rules the hearts of men, and can do  
 what he pleases in the kingdoms of the earth, know-  
 ing that his care is over them who put their trust in  
 him ; but I found it very hard to keep my mind as  
 I ought, in the resignation which is proper it should  
 be in, under such afflictions and sore trials, as at that  
 time I suffered, in being under various fears and  
 doubts concerning my children that were separated  
 from me, which helped to add to, and greatly in-  
 crease my troubles : and herein I may truly say, my  
 afflictions are not to be set forth in words to the  
 extent of them.

We had not been long at home ere my master  
 went a hunting, and was absent about a week, he  
 ordering me in his absence to get in wood, gather  
 nuts, &c. I was very diligent, cutting the wood,  
 and putting it in order, not having very far to car-  
 ry it: but when he returned, having got no prey,



he was very much out of humor, and the disappointment was so great, that he could not forbear revenging it on us poor captives. However he allowed me a little boiled corn for myself and child, but with a very angry look threw a stick or corn-cob at me, with such violence as did bespeak he grudged our eating. At this his squaw and daughter broke out in a great crying. This made me fear mischief was hatching against us: and on it, I immediately went out of his presence into another wigwam: upon which he came after me, and in a great fury tore my blanket off my back, and took my little boy from me and struck him down as he went along before him; but the poor child, not being hurt, only frightened in the fall, started up, and ran away without crying; then the *Indian* my master left me; but his wife's mother came and sat down by me, and told me, *I must sleep there that night*. She then going from me a little time, came back with a small skin to cover my feet, without informing me that my master intended now to kill us; and I being desirous to know the reason, expostulated, that *in his absence I had been diligent to do as I was ordered by him*. Thus, as well as I could, I made her sensible how unreasonable he was. Now, tho' she could not understand me, nor I her, but by signs, we reasoned as well as we could: she therefore made signs that I must die, advising me, by pointing up with her fingers, in her way, to pray to God, endeavoring by her signs and tears to instruct me in that which was most needful, *viz.* to prepare for death, which now threatened me; the poor old squaw was so very kind and tender, that she would not leave me all that night, but laid herself down at my feet, designing what she could to assuage her son-in-law's wrath, who had conceived evil against me, chiefly as I un-

derstood, because the want of victuals urged him to it. My rest was little this night, my poor babe sleeping sweetly by my side.

I dreaded the tragical design of my master, looking every hour for his coming to execute his bloody will upon us: but he being weary with his hunting and travel in the woods, having toiled for nothing, went to rest and forgot it. Next morning he applied himself again to hunting in the woods, but I dreaded his returning empty, and prayed secretly in my heart, that he might catch some food to satisfy his hunger, and cool his ill humour. He had been gone but a little time till he returned with booty, having shot some wild ducks; and now he appeared in a better temper, ordering the fowls to be dressed with speed; for these kind of people, when they have plenty, spend it as freely as they get it; using with gluttony and drunkenness in two days' time, as much as, with prudent management, might serve a week. Thus do they live, for the most part, either in excess of gluttony and drunkenness, or under great straits for want of necessaries. However, in this plentiful time I felt the comfort of it in part with the family, having a portion sent for me and my little ones, which was very acceptable. Now, I thinking the bitterness of death was over for this time, my spirits were a little easier.

Not long after this, he got into the like ill humor again, threatening to take away my life. But I always observed whenever he was in such a temper, he wanted food, and was pinched with hunger. But when he had success in hunting, to take either bears, beavers, bucks, or fowls, on which he could fill his belly, he was better humored, tho' he was naturally of a very hot and passionate temper, throwing sticks, stones, or whatever lay in his way, on every

slight occasion. This made me in continual danger of my life: but God, whose Providence is over all his works, so preserved me, that I never received any damage from him that was of any great consequence to me; for which I ever desire to be thankful to my Maker.

When flesh was scarce, we had only the guts and garbage allowed to our part; and not being permitted to cleanse the guts any otherwise than emptying the dung, without so much as washing them, as before is noted, in that filthy pickle we must boil and eat them, which was very unpleasant: but hunger made up that difficulty, so that this food which was very often our lot, became pretty tolerable to a sharp appetite, which otherwise by no means could have been dispensed with. Thus I considered, none knows what they can undergo, till they are tried; for what I had thought in my own family not fit for food, would here have been a dainty dish, and a sweet morsel.

By this time what with fatigue of spirits, hard labor, mean diet, and often want of natural rest, I was brought so low, that my milk was dried up, my babe very poor and weak, just skin and bone; for I could perceive all her joints from one end of the back to the other; and how to get what would suit her weak appetite, I was at a loss; on which one of the *Indian* squaws perceiving my uneasiness about my child, began some discourse with me, in which she advised me to take the kernels of walnuts, clean them, and beat them with a little water, which I did, and when I had so done, the water look'd like milk; then she advised me to add to this water a little of the finest of the *Indian* corn meal, and boil it a little together. I did so, and it became palatable, and was very nourishing to the babe, so that

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the began to thrive and look well; which was before more like to die than live. I found that with this kind of diet the *Indians* did often nurse their infants. This was no small comfort to me; but this comfort was soon mixed with bitterness and trouble, which thus happened; my master taking notice of my dear babe's thriving condition, would often look upon her, and say, *when she was fat enough, she should be killed, and we would eat her*; and pursuant to his pretence, at a certain time, he made me fetch him a stick that he had prepared for a spit, to roast the child upon, as he said, which when I had done, he made me sit down by him, and undress the infant. When the child was naked, he felt her arms, legs, and thighs, and told me, *she was not fat enough yet; I must dress her again until she was better in case.*

Now, tho' he thus acted, I could not persuade myself, that he intended to do as he pretended, but only to aggravate and afflict me: neither ever could I think but our lives would be preserved from his barbarous hands, by the overruling power of him in whose providence I put my trust, both day and night.

A little time after this my master fell sick, and in his sickness, as he lay in his wigwam, he ordered his own son to beat my son: but the old *squaw*, the *Indian* boy's grandmother, would not suffer him to do it: then his father my master being provoked, caught up a stick very sharp at one end, and with great violence threw it from him, at my son, and hit him on the breast, with which my child was much bruised, and the pain, with the surprize, made him turn as pale as death; I entreated him not to cry, and the boy, tho' but six years old, bore it with wonderful patience, not so much as in the least

complaining, so that the child's patience assuaged the barbarity of his heart; who, no doubt, would have carried his passions and resentment much higher, had the child cried, as always complaining did aggravate his passion, and his anger grew hotter upon it. Some little after, on the same day, he got up on his feet, but far from being well. However, tho' he was sick, his wife and daughter let me know he intended to kill us, and I was under a fear, unless Providence now intercepted, how it would end. I therefore put down my child, and going out of his presence, went to cut wood for the fire, as I use to do, hoping that would, in part, allay his passion; but withal ere I came to the wigwam again I expected my child would be killed in this mad fit, having no other way but to cast my care upon God, who had hitherto helped and cared for me and mine.

Under this great feud the old squaw, my master's mother-in-law left him; but my mistress and her daughter abode in the wigwam with my master; and when I came with my wood, the daughter came to me, whom I asked, if her father had killed my children, and she made me a sign, *No*, with a countenance that seemed pleased it was so; for instead of his further venting his passion on me, and my children, the Lord in whom I trusted did seasonably interpose, and I took it as a merciful deliverance from him, and the *Indian* was under some sense of the same, as himself did confess to them about him afterwards.

Thus it was, a little after he got up on his feet, the Lord struck him with great sickness, and a violent pain, as appeared by the complaint he made in a doleful and hideous manner; which when I understood, not having yet seen him, I went to another squaw that was come to see my master, which could

both speak and understand *English*, and enquired of her if my mistress (for so I always called her, and him master) thought master would die? She answered, *Yes, it was very likely he would, being worse and worse*: Then I told her, *He struck my boy a dreadful blow, without any provocation at all, and had threatened to kill us all in his fury and passion*; upon which the squaw told me, *My master had confessed the above abuse he offered my child, and that the mischief he had done, was the cause why God afflicted him with that sickness and pain, and he had promised never to abuse us in such sort any more*: and after this he soon recovered, but was not so passionate; nor do I remember he ever after struck either me or my children, so as to hurt us, or with that mischievous intent as before he used to do. This I took as the Lord's doing, and marvellous in my eyes.

Some few weeks after this, my master made another remove, having as before, made several: but this was the longest ever he made, it being two days' journey, and mostly upon ice. The first day's journey the ice was bare, but the next day some snow falling, made it very troublesome, tedious and difficult travelling; and I took much damage in often falling, having the care of my babe, that added not a little to my uneasiness; and the last night, when we came to encamp, it being in the night, I was ordered to fetch water; but having sat a while on the cold ground, I could neither go nor stand; but crawling on my hands and knees, a young *Indian* squaw came to see our people, being of another family, in compassion took the kettle, and knowing where to go, which I did not, fetched the water for me. This I took as a great kindness and favor, that her heart was inclined to do me this service.

I now saw the design of this journey; my master being, as I suppose, weary to keep us, was willing to make what he could for our ransom; therefore he went further towards the *French*, and left his family in this place, where they had a great dance, sundry other *Indians* coming to our people; this held some time, and while they were in it, I got out of their way in a corner of the wigwam as well as I could; but every time they came by me, in their dancing, they would bow my head towards the ground, and frequently kick me with as great fury as they could bear, being sundry of them barefoot, and others having *Indian* mockosons: this dance held some time, and they made (in their manner) great rejoicings and noise.

It was not many days ere my master returned from the *French*; but he was in such a humor, when he came back, he would not suffer me in his presence. Therefore I had a little shelter made with some boughs, they having digged through the snow to the ground, the snow being pretty deep. In this hole, I and my poor children were put to lodge, the weather being very sharp, with hard frost, in the month called *January*, made it more tedious to me and my children. Our stay was not long in this place, before he took me to the *French*, in order for a chapman; and when we came among them, I was exposed for sale, and he asked for me 800 livers: but his chapman not complying with his demand, put him in a great rage, offering him but 600, he said, in a great passion, *If he could not have his demand, he would make a great fire, and burn me and the babe in the view of the town, which was named Fort-Royal.* The *Frenchman* bid the *Indian* make his fire, and I will, says he, help you, if you think that will do you more good than 600 livers,

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calling my master *fool*, and speaking roughly to him  
 bid him be gone. But at the same time, the  
 Frenchman was very civil to me; and for my en-  
 couragement, *bid me be of good cheer, for I should*  
*be redeemed, and not go back with them again.*

Retiring now with my master for this night, the  
 next day I was redeemed for 600 livers; and, in  
 treating with my master, the Frenchman queried,  
*why he asked so much for the child's ransom? Urg-*  
*ing, when she had her belly-full, she would die.* My  
 master said, *No, she would not die, having already*  
*lived 26 days on nothing but water, believing the*  
*child to be a devil.* The Frenchman told him, *No,*  
*the child is ordered for longer life; and it has pleased*  
*God to preserve her to admiration.* My master said,  
*No, she was a devil, and he believed she would not*  
*die, unless they took a hatchet and beat her brains out.*  
 Thus ended their discourse, and I was, as aforesaid,  
 with my babe, ransomed for 600 livers, my little boy  
 likewise, at the same time, for an additional sum of  
 livers, was redeemed also.

I now having changed my landlord, my table  
 and diet, as well as my lodging, the French were  
 civil beyond what I could either desire or expect.  
 But the next day after I was redeemed, the Ro-  
 mish priest took my babe from me, and according  
 to their custom, they baptized her, urging, if she  
 died before that, she would be damned, like some  
 of our modern pretended reformed priests, and  
 they gave her a name as pleased them best; which  
 was *Mary Ann Frossways*, telling me, *My child, if*  
*she now died, would be saved, being baptized;* and  
 my landlord speaking to the priest that baptized  
 her, said, *It would be well now Frossways was bapti-*  
*zed for her to die, being now in a state to be saved.*  
 But the priest said, *No, the child having been so mi-*



*raculously preserved thro' so many hardships, she may be designed by God for some great work, and by her life being still continued, may much more glorify God than if she should now die.* A very sensible remark, and I wish it may prove true.

I having been about five months amongst the *Indians*. In about one month after I got amongst the *French*, my dear husband, to my unspeakable comfort and joy, came to me, who was now himself concerned to redeem his children, two of his daughters being still captives, and only myself and two little ones redeemed; and thro' great difficulty and trouble he recovered the younger daughter: but the eldest we could by no means obtain from their hands, for the squaw to whom she was given, had a son which she intended my daughter should in time be prevailed with to marry; the *Indians* are very civil toward their captive women, not offering any incivility by any indecent carriage (unless they be much overcome in liquor) which is commendable in them to far.

However the affection they had for my daughter, made them refuse all offers and terms of ransom; so that after my poor husband had waited, and made what endeavors and attempts he could to obtain his child, and all to no purpose, we were forced to make homeward, leaving our daughter to our great grief, behind us, amongst the *Indians*, and set forward over the lake, with three of our children, and the servant-maid, in company with sundry others, and by the kindness of providence we got well home on the first of the seventh month, 1725. From which it appears I had been from home amongst the *Indians* and *French*, about twelve months and six days.

In the series of which time, the many deliverances and wonderful providences of God unto us, and

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over us, hath been, and I hope will so remain to be  
as a continued obligation on my mind, ever to live  
in that fear, love and obedience to God, duly re-  
garding, by his grace, with meekness and wisdom,  
to approve myself by his spirit, in all holiness of life,  
and godliness of conversation, to the praise of him  
that hath called me, who is God blessed forever.

But my dear husband, poor man! could not  
enjoy himself in quiet with us, for want of his dear  
daughter *Sarah*, that was left behind; and not wil-  
ling to omit any thing for her redemption which  
lay in his power, he could not be easy without ma-  
king a second attempt; in order to which, he took  
his journey about the 19th day of second month,  
1727, in company with a kinsman and his wife, who  
went to redeem some of their children, and were so  
happy as to obtain what they went about: but my  
dear husband being taken sick on the way, grew  
worse and worse, as we were informed, and was  
sensible he should not get over it; telling my kins-  
man, that, *If it was the Lord's will he must die in  
the wilderness, he was freely given up to it.* He  
was under a good compo-sure of mind, and sensible  
to his last moments, and died, as near as we can  
guess, in about the half-way between *Albany* and  
*Canada*, in my kinsman's arms, and is at rest, I  
hope, in the Lord; and tho' my own and children's  
loss is very great; yet I doubt not but his gain is  
much more: I therefore desire and pray, that the  
Lord will enable me patiently to submit to his will  
in all things he is pleased to suffer to be my lot while  
here, earnestly supplicating the God and Father of  
all our mercies, to be a father to my fatherless chil-  
dren, and give unto them that blessing which maketh  
truly rich, and adds no sorrow with it; that as they  
grow in years, they may grow in grace, and expe-

rience the joy of his salvation, which is come by Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior. *Amen.*

Now tho' my husband died, by reason of which his labor was ended, yet my kinsman prosecuted the thing, and left no stone unturned that he thought, or could be advised, was proper to the obtaining my daughter's freedom; but could by no means prevail; for, as is before said (she being in another part of the country distant from where I was) and given to an old squaw, who intended to marry her in time, to her son, using what persuasions she could to effect her end, sometimes by fair means, and sometimes more severe. In the mean time, a *Frenchmen* intercepted, and they, by persuasions, enticing my child to marry, in order to obtain her freedom, by reason that those captives married by the *French*, are by that marriage made free among them; the *Indians* having then no pretence longer to keep them as captives, she therefore was prevailed upon, for the reasons afore assigned, to marry, and she was accordingly married to the said *Frenchman*.

Thus as well, as near as I can from my memory, (not being capable of keeping a journal) I have given a short, but a true account of some of the remarkable trials, and wonderful deliverances, which I never purposed to expose; but that I hope thereby the merciful kindness and goodness of God may be magnified, and the reader hereof provoked with more care and fear to serve him in righteousness and humility, and then my designed end and purpose will be answered. *E. H.*

*As the following Pastoral Hymn, wrote by the excellent ADDISON, seems adapted to the foregoing remarkable Providence, it was thought it would not be amiss to add it to fill a vacant page.*

I.

**T**HE Lord my Pasture doth prepare,  
And feed me with a Shepherd's Care:  
His Presence doth my Wants supply,  
And guard me with a watchful Eye;  
My Noon-day Walks he doth attend,  
And all my Mid-night Hours defend.

II.

When in the sultry Glebe I faint,  
Or on the thirsty Mountain pant;  
To fertile Vales, and dewy Meads,  
My weary wand'ring Steps he leads;  
Where peaceful Rivers, soft and slow,  
Amidst the verdant Land-skip flow.

III.

Tho' in the Paths of Death I tread,  
With gloomy Horrors overspread,  
My steadfast Heart doth fear no Ill,  
For thou, O Lord, art with me still;  
Thy friendly Crook doth give me Aid,  
And guide me thro' the dreadful Shade.

IV.

Tho' in a bare and rugged Way,  
Thro' devious lonely Wilds I stray,  
Thy Bounty doth my pains beguile:  
The barren Wilderness doth smile,  
With sudden Greens, and Herbage crown'd,  
And Streams doth murmur all around.

F I N I S.

