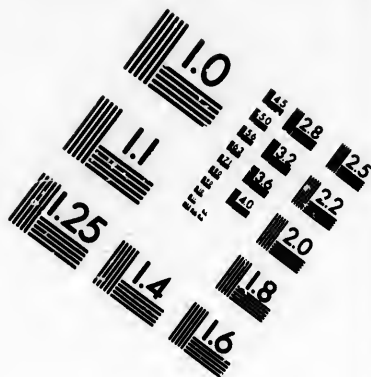
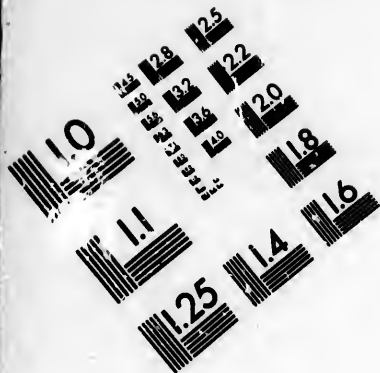
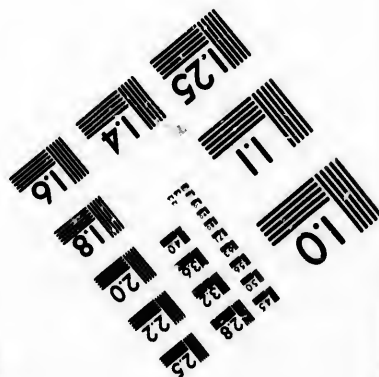
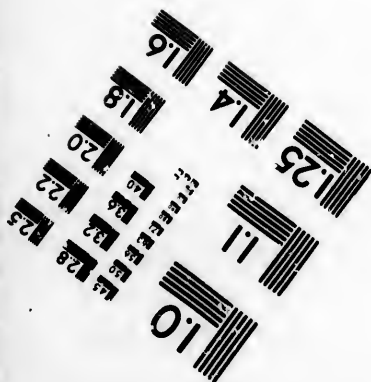
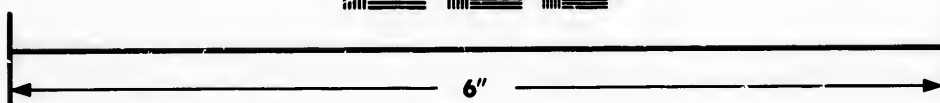
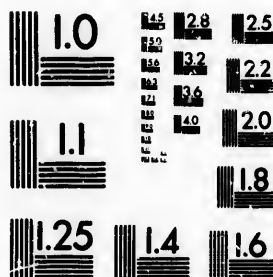




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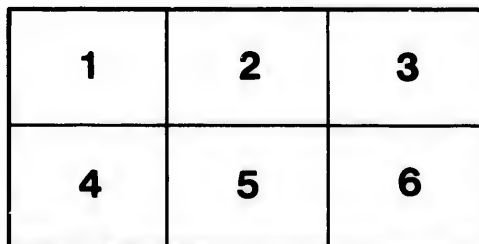
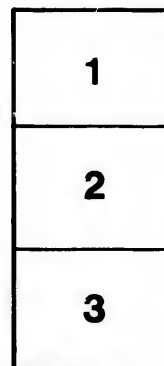
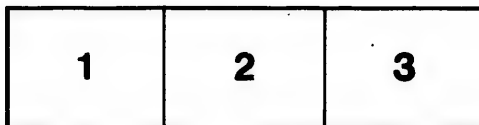
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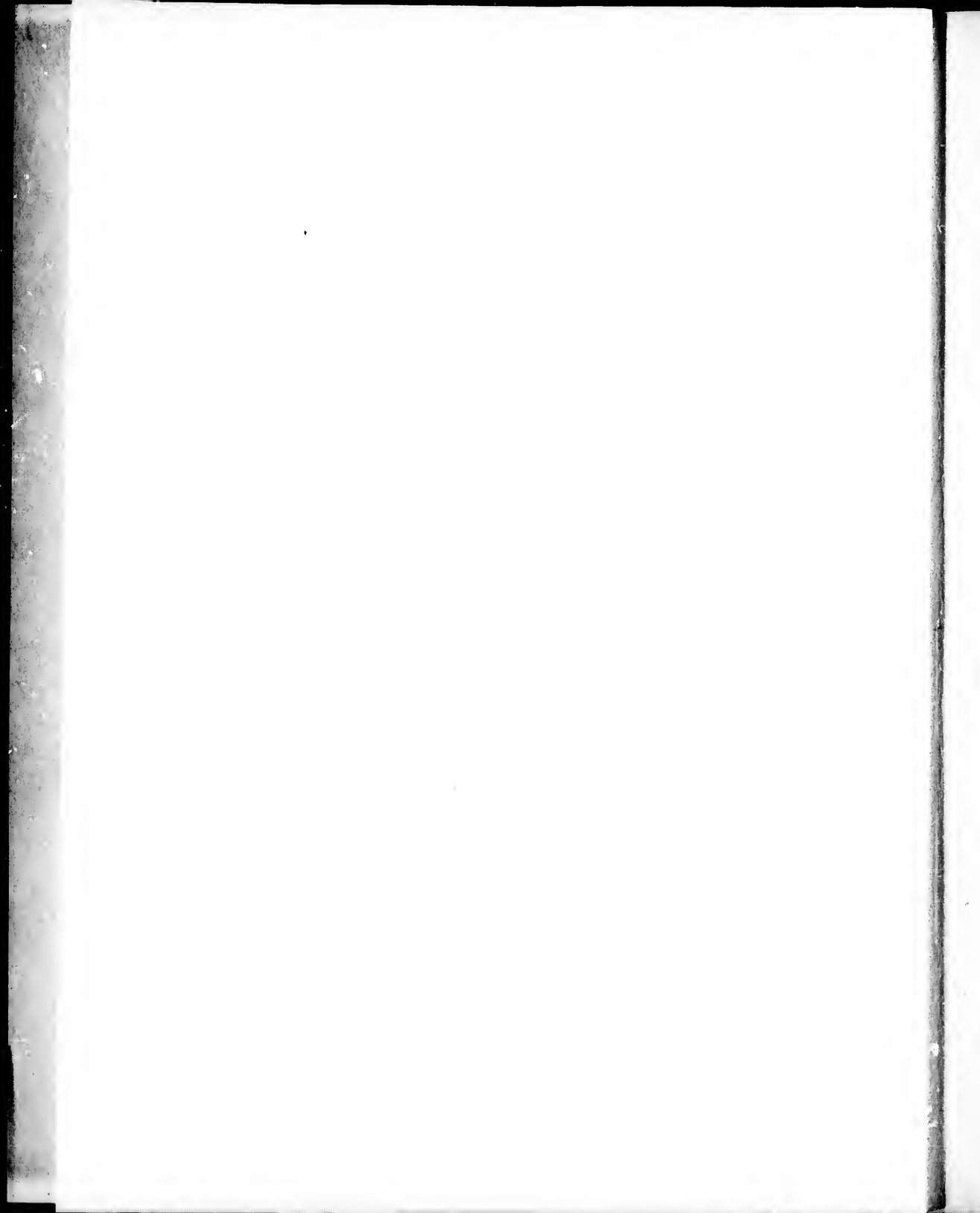
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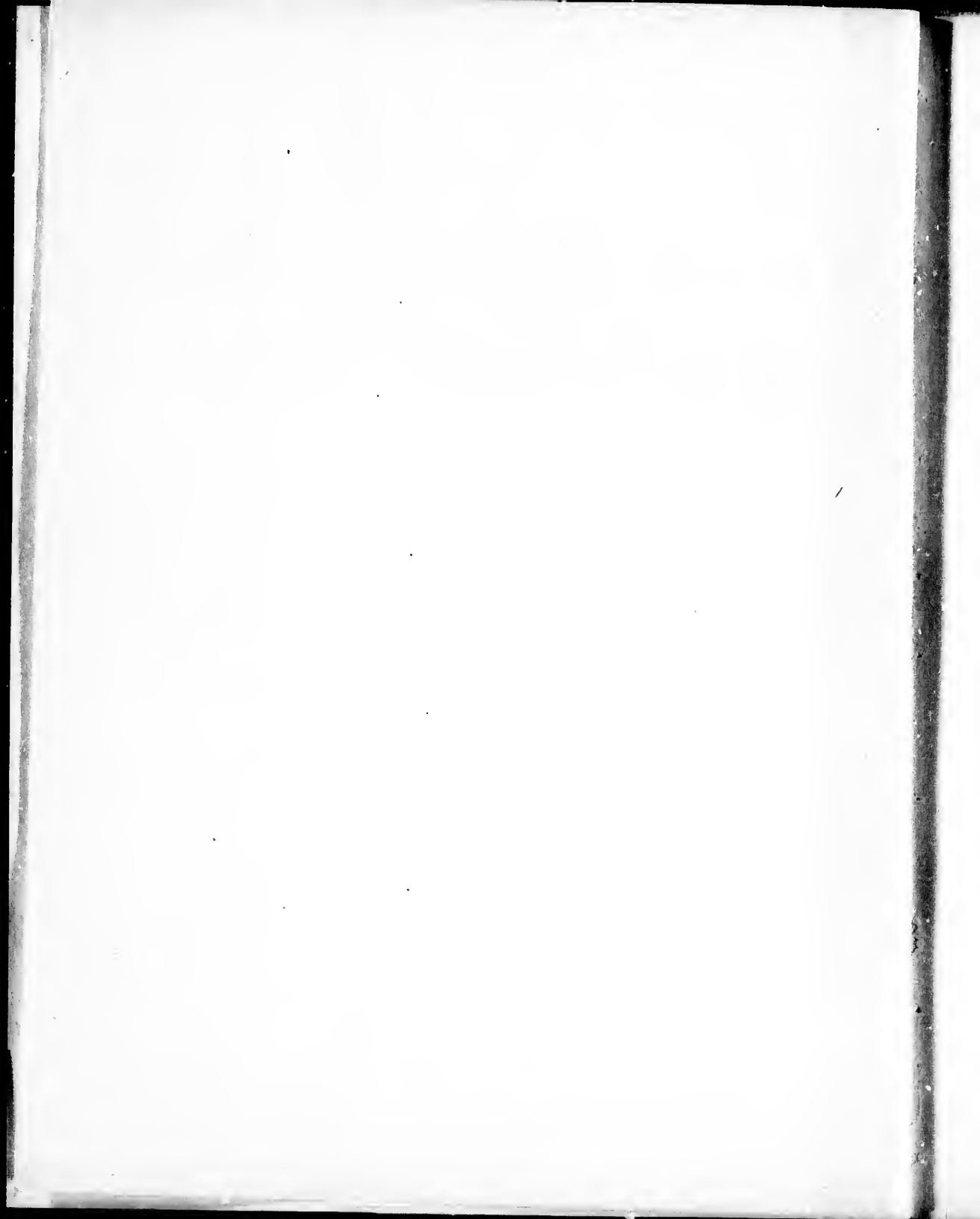
*New York Colonial Tracts.*

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Number I.

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**Voyage of the Sloop Mary.**



JOURNAL  
OF THE VOYAGE OF THE  
**Sloop Mary,**  
FROM QUEBECK,

Together with an Account of  
her Wreck off Montauk  
Point, L. I.,

ANNO 1701.

WITH

*Introduction and Notes*

By E. B. O'CALLAGHAN.

---

ALBANY, N. Y.,  
J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE ST.  
1866.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Edition, 100 Copies.

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## TO THE READER.

**T**HE Journal and accompanying Papers now published have been copied from a few mouldering Leaves lying among the Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany. They are considered worthy of Preservation, as Illustrative of the Trade which was carried on by Sea in those early Times with Canada, and as connected, in some Degree, with subsequent Events in the History of New York.

The first Attempt to open a Trade by Sea between New York and that Country was made in 1658, when the French Bark *St. Jean*, Captain John Perel, sailed from the Port of New Amsterdam for Quebeck, with a Cargo of Sugar and Tobacco. That Vessel was, unfortunately, wrecked off the Island of Anticosti, and so the Enterprize failed.

New York, on becoming a British Colony, came under the British Trade Acts, which forbade all Commerce between the Colonies and Foreign Plantations. Whatever commercial Intercourse there was

subsequently with Canada, previous to 1763, was, therefore, carried on in a surreptitious Manner, through Lake Champlain. Occasionally, however, in Time of Peace, colonial Ventures were sent to Quebec by Sea, the Laws enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

King William's War terminated in 1697, and Peace continued with France until 1702. Towards the close of this Peace the Sloop *Mary* was sent with a Cargo, consisting of Flour, Tobacco, Earthenware, &c., to Quebec. Having remained there fifteen Days she set Sail, loaded with Wine, Brandy and Furs, on

viii      *To the Reader.*

her Return, and, after leaving the Gulf of St. Lawrence, pursued a strictly coasting Voyage. Passing by the Islands of St. Paul and Prince Edward, she ran through the Gut of Canso, and then along the south Coast of Nova Scotia, stopping occasionally here and there at Places, the Names of which are laid down in the Journal. This was nearly half a Century before Halifax was founded. On leaving that Coast, the *Mary* steered West across to ancient Agamenticus, now York, in Maine; thence coasted to Cape Anne, where she anchored; touched at "ye Misery,"

and landed at Salem, avoiding Boston and its revenue Officers; rounded Cape Cod, and came to an Anchor off Webb's Island, which has since been swallowed up by the Sea. On the 16th November, 1701, being then twenty-five Days from Quebeck, she reached Martha's Vineyard, and here terminates the Journal. Seven Days after, she was driven ashore at Montauk.

The Journal was found in the Chest of John Maher, the Mate by whom it was probably written. We append to it an Account of the return Cargo of the Vessel, and of several Incidents connected with her loss.

On receiving Intelligence of the Disaster, Lieutenant Governor Nanfan, then administering the Government of New York, despatched Lieutenant Oliver to Easthampton to take Charge of the Sloop and Cargo, which were soon after condemned for Violation of the Trade and Navigation Laws. From this Adjudication an Appeal to the High Court of Admiralty in England was entered, "whereupon it was ordered that John Champante Esq., Agent of the Province, be desired to take care in the said matter, and retain the King's Attorney Generall [Northey] and Mr

Pere Williams as Council there, and he shall be allowed his fees and Expences about the same."

The Owner of the Sloop and Cargo now turned out to be Captain Vetch, who figured somewhat prominently in New York and Massachusetts Histories in the fore Part of the last Century, and of whom we have collected the following Particulars.

SAMUEL VETCH was the son of a "Godly Minister and a Glorifier of God in the Grass Market," Edinburgh. Having no Trade, he was appointed, on account of his Father, one of the seven Councillors who

constituted the local Government of the Colony of Caledonia, a Scotch Settlement, established in 1698 at Darien, a little South of the Isthmus of Panama. This Colony having been denounced by Government as an unjustifiable Encroachment on Spanish Territory, was per Force abandoned. The following Year several of the Adventurers were brought to New York, and on the 20th Dec., 1700, Mr. Vetch married Margaret, Daughter of Robert Livingston, of Albany, whose Son, with said Vetch and one Mr. Saffin,\* are

\* John Saffin was a Signer with Vetch to the Petition got up in New York against Lt. Gov. Nanfan in December, 1701.

said to have been interested in the Sloop *Mary*.

In the Summer of 1700, we find him attending fundry Indian Conferences at Albany, and at this Time, probably, the Trade to Canada attracted his Attention; for in the following Year we have the Result of his first Experiment in the present Journal.

He next turns up at Boston in 1705, when he was sent to Quebeck by Gov. Dudley, of Massachusetts, with Proposals for a Treaty or Truce between Canada and New England; after which Visit he boasted that he knew more of

Canada than the People who were living there. He was afterwards employed in procuring an exchange of Prisoners at Port Royal, N. S.; and, on returning to Boston, was arrested, committed to Prison on a Charge of Trading with the French and Indians, Enemies to the Government, and fined £200.

Subsequent Events seem to indicate that this Voyage of the Sloop *Mary* was not intended wholly for Trade. Colonel Vetch, who, says Smith, had been several Years before at Quebeck, and founded the St. Lawrence, visited England in 1708, and laid before the Ministry the

bold Project of seizing Canada, of which Country he aspired to be the Governor. His Plan was approved, and he returned to New York with the Queen's Instructions for the Expedition, which he laid before the Lieutenant Governor, the Council and the Assembly in joint Session, 17th May, 1709. But this Expedition aborted after putting the Province to great Expence, and Vetch, whom all swore against as the Cause of the useless Outlay, retired to Rhode Island. In the Fall of the following Year, he served as Adjutant General in an Expedition against Port Royal, N.

S., and on the Reduction of that Place, the Name of which was changed to Annapolis, he was appointed Governor thereof. He does not appear to have been connected with the Expedition against Canada in 1711, and eventually returned to England, where he was residing in 1719, and where he eventually died, 30th April, 1732.

In the Hope of rendering this little Tract of further Interest, a few Notes are subjoined indicative of the Places at which the Sloop touched in her Voyage, and embodying Information respecting some of the prominent Inhabitants

*To the Reader.*      xvii

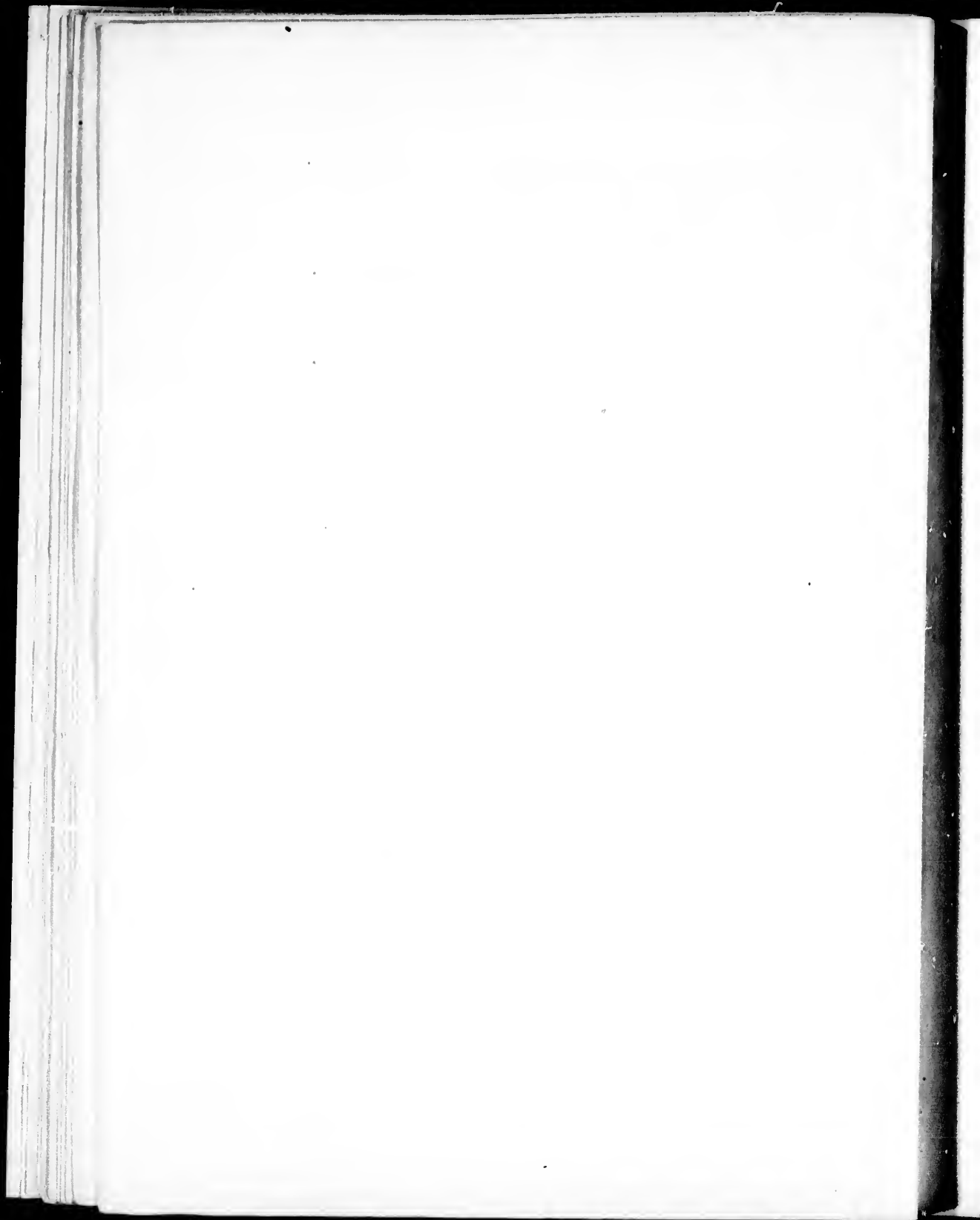
of Easthampton at that remote Period.

These we hope will relieve, in some degree, the dryness of the uncouth Text, and render it more acceptable to the Reader..





JOURNAL  
OF THE  
*Voyage of the Sloop Mary.*





## JOURNAL.

*October y<sup>e</sup> 3: 1701*

**N** T 12 to day y<sup>e</sup> wind  
Caime vp at s: and  
ffe faire wather  
smothe wotor Litol  
wind at 4 to daye Caime  
along Cape Marey shore  
hiley land and uery hy Land  
Corse a Long shore nw: and  
nwbw 12 and at wnw and  
w<sup>t</sup> and wbs fres gaile of wind  
ese and ebs thick wather and

fom Raine at 10 to day we  
came by fom Lo Land maide  
Licke Islands distance from  
Cape mareys 62 Legs from  
those Islands to Il Rufey is  
25 Legs Cours

*October y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>to</sup> 1701*

At 12 to day Reft Mainfel  
fresh gaile of wind at e. and  
fom Raine, at on aclock to day  
ftod of or nwbn to y<sup>e</sup> north  
fhor graite fea at 6 to night  
maide y<sup>e</sup> north fhor Cors  
along fhor wfw at 7 aclock  
Maid fom Land low and at  
y<sup>e</sup> eter<sup>n</sup>dmost end maide Like  
an Island Cors along fhor fwbw

( 3 )

and wfw at 8 to night we  
maid som brakers of from this  
Land Distanc 2 mils from y<sup>e</sup>  
shore Cors along wbs. at 10  
to night maid y<sup>e</sup> Il Rufey at  
12 to night Caime Along shore  
wfw nerefst at 8 this morning  
maid y<sup>e</sup> Isl Cudor\* fres gaile  
at ne: and ene

*October y<sup>e</sup> 5: 1701*

faire wather fres gaile of  
wind at ne and ene at 2 to  
daye we Caime to an Ancker

\* Isle aux Coudres, about 2 miles  
from the North Shore of the River St.  
Lawrence, and some 50 Miles below  
Quebec.

( 4 )

about 3 Legs to y<sup>e</sup> eastard of  
y<sup>e</sup> Island Orlane.

At 6 to night Caime to  
saile againe litil wind at fw  
Cours up along y<sup>e</sup> Island Or-  
lane fw: fwbw: at 10 to night  
Caime to anckar ner y<sup>e</sup> plase  
wher we lost our anker

At 2 to night waid our anc-  
ker again

*October y<sup>e</sup> 6 1701*

It beng fair wather and Liti  
Wind and drofe up with the  
tid till 8 this morning Caime  
to an Anker at the west end of  
y<sup>e</sup> Island orlene at 3 to d waid  
againe fres gaile of wend at 6

( 5 )

to day Caime to an Enker at  
Caback \*

*October y<sup>e</sup> 7 1701*

things delifard. out of y<sup>e</sup>  
slope Marey

to 166 Cheses

to 20 Rols of tobacko

to  $\frac{81}{101}$  Rols of tobacko

to 9 barels of flower

to 2 square boxes marckt

S.V.

to 1 flat box mart B 2

to 1 Lather tronke

to 2 hogheds of botls marked

SR

\* Quebec.

( 6 )

to 9 barels of flower  
to 16 barels of flower  
to 1 Grait hoghsed of Lines  
to 1 Lather tronke  
to 1 grait box TH N° 1  
to 1 smol chest markt D, 1  
to 1 smol hoghed of botils  
to 1 flat box marckt SV  
to 12 barels of flower  
to 70 bunches of arthen  
waire pots and muges  
to 7 barels of tar  
to 4 barels of flower and 2  
barels of Rosom marked SV  
to 2 bareles of flower and  
2 barels of Rosom marked SV  
to 1 Large hoged of earthen  
waire (N° 2 and 4)

( 7 )

to 1 barel of beaire and 10  
barels of aples mustard

to 6 barels of flower and 1  
pipe of wine

to 5 barels of flower and 1  
pipe of wine, on Long Cask  
of por<sup>tr</sup>

to 9 big Caske of shot and  
7 smol Caske of shot

to 1 long Caske of puter SV

to 7 barels of beare DI

to 3 big caskes of shot

*October y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> day 1701*

things Resefd on bord y<sup>e</sup>  
flup Marey

to 4 barels of brandy

to 4 hogfds of Claret

( 8 )

*October y<sup>e</sup> 17 day 1701*  
things Refesd on bord y<sup>e</sup>  
flope Marey  
to 2 brandy peses  
to 10 smol barels of brandy  
and 1 pes of Lining Cloth:  
and 2 bolts of Canfis  
to 8 smole caske of brandye  
to 2 bondls of fyle skns  
and stons  
to 1 Caske of brandy  
to 2 Lather trunkes and  
2 sqwaire boxes  
and 1 box otor stons

*October y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> 1701*  
It bing wenfday  
At 10 Last night Waide our

anker at Cabeck faire wather  
 Lital wind at w: and ffw:  
 At 12 to night Caime to Anc-  
 ker againe Lital wind at 8 this  
 morning waid againe fresh  
 gaile of wind at fw<sup>t</sup> faire wa-  
 ther at 4 to daye we wore up  
 with y<sup>e</sup> Ile Codor distance  
 frome Ile orlane to Ile Codor  
 14 Leges at 6 to night strong  
 tide against us drofe up till  
 12 this night tide of, eb  
 maide, Cep Close ondor y<sup>e</sup>  
 north shore

*October y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1701*

It being thorsdday faire wa-  
 ther fres gaile of wind at nw:

B

( 10 )

at 10 to day Caime by the Ile  
Codor Cors from Il Codor  
down ene to y<sup>e</sup> Ile vnder y<sup>e</sup>  
fouth fhor and wfw This 24  
houres faire wather fres gaile of  
wind at nw and wnw Cours  
ene<sup>2</sup>e distance from Il Codor  
till 12 to day 38 Legs Latt<sup>d</sup>  
by obfaruation 49---48

from Il Cudor Cape marey  
63 Legs

*October y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>d</sup> 1701*

It bing friday faire and fres  
gaile of at wnw Cors ebn 6  
Legs till 4 then e 8 Legs then  
ebs and efe rownd Cape marey  
at 12 to night we wore up with

( 11 )

fe Cape marey: at 2 this morn-  
ing y<sup>e</sup> wind did away Cors  
Litill wind at ebn at 2 our  
topn Lift gaue way Cors at  
fle fresh gaile of wind at ebs  
at 7 this morning Left y<sup>e</sup>  
Land to y<sup>e</sup> west word of Cap  
marey distance 6 Legs thick  
wather and some snow very  
thick wather fres gaile of  
wind ebs At 11 to day 12  
Legs baring from us ne and fw

*Octobar y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>d</sup> 1701*

It bing Satrday fres gaile  
of wind at ebs grat sea at 12  
to daye our gibhalarde gaf way  
at 1 Reft mainfail Coars fbe

distans            at 6 hand forsel  
 lay by grat sea at 12 Last night  
 wind veerd to ne and n at 8  
 this morning bor away land in  
 s Cors ffe dist from y<sup>e</sup> Island  
 to y<sup>e</sup> w. word of [Cape Ma-  
 rey] 20 Legs fbe at 12 to day  
 a grat sea Cors ffe wind at  
 nbw

*October y<sup>e</sup> 26 day 1701.*

It being funday Roning  
 away onder our bar polse ffe  
 distanc 25 Legs Cors ffe fres  
 gaile of wind nwbn and nw  
 grait sea at to night ffe and  
 fe At 4 this morning maid y<sup>e</sup>  
 Land we Jodge to be to y<sup>e</sup>

westard of fant Pols Island\*  
and at 8 this morning Caime  
to ancor of the Land fres gaile  
of wind at nw and grait sea.

*Octobar y<sup>e</sup> 27 day 1701*

It being Monday we Rid  
verey hard ol day and of this  
night till 8 this morning cut  
our cabel and stod to y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>e</sup>s-  
tard ondar an Island and  
Caime to an anker againe fres  
gaile of wind nnw som sn<sup>o</sup>w  
and raine werey grait sea

\* Saint Paul's Island in the Gulf of  
St. Lawrence.

*Octobar y<sup>e</sup> 28 day*

It being tuesday at 2 to daye  
hift out our bot and went  
ashor fres gaile of wind at n<sup>o</sup>  
and nne<sup>t</sup> and snow at 12 to  
night got in or bot againe  
thick wather fresh gale at nne

*Octobar y<sup>e</sup> 29 day 1701*

It being wednesday at 12  
to daye waid our anker and  
stod to y<sup>e</sup> westord fres gaile  
of wind at nne and n<sup>o</sup> : Cors  
from this Island w. and wfw  
till we Caime to y<sup>e</sup> Island of  
son Jons as we Jodge distanc  
12 Legs at 7 to night Caime

to anker againe vnder y<sup>e</sup>  
 Island of son Jons\* Littill  
 wind at nnw : and nw. at 6  
 this morning waid our anker  
 againe, this Island of son Jons  
 makes hi Land to y<sup>e</sup> west hi-  
 land to y<sup>e</sup> est<sup>d</sup> and semes to  
 goine to y<sup>e</sup> Land at y<sup>e</sup> wesi-  
 tord Cors frome San Jons  
 Island s.e.b.s. distanc 8 Legs to  
 ye Gut of Canfar.† At 11 : 40  
 This morning Caime to y<sup>e</sup> Gut  
 of Canfar It is about 4 mils  
 wid at y<sup>e</sup> mouth Cors op a  
 Long ffe Cloudy wather---  
 wind at w<sup>t</sup>

\* Now, Prince Edward's Island.

† Gut of Canfo.

*October y<sup>e</sup> 30 day 1701*

It being thorsday Cloudy  
wather at 12 to day a canew  
Caime aboard of us Cors along  
threw this gut of Canfer fle  
at 4 to daye Caime to anc<sup>r</sup>  
about 4 Legs threw y<sup>e</sup> gut  
and Laye thare till 8 this  
morning at 10 to day Caime  
downe a Long the wind at  
nne: thick wather at y<sup>e</sup> mouth  
of this gut makes Islands to y<sup>e</sup>  
estord with Cors 1e out aftar  
you Com to y<sup>e</sup> Islands at 10  
to day Caime out of y<sup>e</sup> gut  
Cours ofer to y<sup>e</sup> Lital gut of  
Canfar febs distanc 9 Legs

*October y<sup>e</sup> 31: 1701.*

It being friday At 12 to  
day Caime threw y<sup>e</sup> Litill gut  
a Canfar Cors a Long shore  
from Canfar harbor: wbs: to  
whithed\* at 2 to daye Reft  
mansel hand forsel fres gaile  
of wind at nw. Cors til 4  
wbs Cors this 24 hours: wfw:  
Distanc from Cancar 35 Legs

*November y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1701*

being Saturday at 12 to  
day tacked and stod to y<sup>e</sup> nord

\* An Island on the S. E. Coast of  
Nova Scotia.

( 18 )

Cors nne at 4 to daye tackt  
ageine Cors fwbw. at 2 to  
night tacked againe wind at  
fw. Cors nwbw till 12 to  
day ftod in and maid Lahaif\*  
Distanc from Cancar 55 Legs

*November y<sup>e</sup> 2, 1701*

It being Sunday At 12 to  
day Run Into Lahaif thick  
wather fres gaile of wind at  
wfw<sup>t</sup> at 1. Reft mains At 2  
to day Caime to ancor In  
Lahaif wind at wfw at 8 to  
night waid our anker againe

\* La Heve; now Lunenburgh, No-  
va Scotia.

( 19 )

ye wind at nnw faire wather  
Litol wind Cors wfw till 10  
this morning Calme: at 11  
ye wind Caime up at wfw:  
and fw fres gail distance from  
Canfer harbr to port broton 65

*Nouember y<sup>e</sup> 3. 1701*

It being monday at 12 to  
day Caime to anker In port  
broton fres gaile of wind at  
wfw f<sup>r</sup>ir wather distanc from  
Canfar to port broton 85 Legs

*Nouember y<sup>e</sup> 4 1701*

It being tuseday faire wa-  
ther fres gaile of wind at  
wnw we lay thare all this day

*November y<sup>e</sup> 5 daye 1701*

It being wensday at 8 this morning waid our anker againe in port broton y<sup>e</sup> wind at nw fres gaile of wind at 12 verd Round to s: and s.s.w: we stod in againe at 2 Reft mains: we brock one of our frouds

*November y<sup>e</sup> 6, 1701*

It being thorsday at 8 this morning maid Cape neger fres gaile of wind at nnw uery hasey wather, at 11 to day bor away for port Roseeway at 12 to day Caime to ancur In port Rosaway faire wather fres

gaile Distance from Cancer  
95 Legs.

*November y<sup>e</sup> 7 day 1701*

It being friday Lay In Port  
Rofaway.\*

*November y<sup>e</sup> 8 day 1701*

It being Satorday ye wind  
at nnw fres gaile and thick of  
snow At 8 this morning waid  
our anker in port Rofaway at  
12 to day we wor up with  
Cape fables uery thick of snow  
Cours from port Rofaway fwbw  
to Cap Sable

\* On S. W. Coast of Nova Scotia.

*Nouember y<sup>e</sup> 9 : 1701*

It being Sunday thick wather  
snow fres gaile of wind  
at nwn Cors thos 24 hors  
fwbw dist 84 Legs meridon  
Dist 69<sup>m</sup> Distanc Latt<sup>d</sup> 46<sup>m</sup>  
Latt<sup>d</sup> by Jodgment 43---40

*Nouember y<sup>e</sup> 10 day 1701*

It being munday this 24  
hours fres gaile of wind at  
nnw and nbw grait sea and  
thick wather snow Cors till  
6 fwbw dist. Legs at 6 tacked  
we had bot 12 faddams watar  
Jodg to be on son gorgs\* and

\* St. George's Bank.

ftod to y<sup>e</sup> norod Cors ne---till  
8 this morning y<sup>e</sup> wind did  
away diftance 9 Legs Cors this  
24 hours wbn diftanc 27 mer-  
idion diftanc 28 diff<sup>r</sup> Latt<sup>d</sup> 5  
holl meridon diftance from  
Cap fabls 96<sup>ml</sup> Latt<sup>d</sup> by Jodg-  
ment 43---05

*November y<sup>e</sup> 11 daye 1701*

It being tufday this 24 hours  
litill wind and imoth watar  
Cors this 24 hours nwbn dif-  
tanc 89<sup>m</sup> meridon diftanc 55  
Diff<sup>r</sup> Latt 65 hol meridon  
diftanc from Cap fabls 151  
Latt<sup>d</sup> by Judgment 44---05

*November y<sup>e</sup> 12 1701*

It being weniday This 24  
hours uerey haifey wather and  
some Raine Litill winds at  
wbs Cors this 24 hours Dif-  
tanc 48 meridon Distanc 44<sup>m</sup>  
hole meridon distanc difr Latt  
18 from Cap fables to Cape  
pane\* 195<sup>m</sup> at 12 last night  
y<sup>e</sup> wind Caime up at nne fres  
gaile and some Raine at 8  
this morning Eckamenticos†  
and stod sbw of or for Cap  
Cod at 10 to tacked againe  
and stod for Cap an

\* Cape Ann.

† Agamenticus, now York, New  
Hampshire.

*November y<sup>e</sup> 13 day 1701*

It being thorsday At 1 to  
day Caime to an anker in  
Cap an thick wather the wind  
at ene fres gaile at 2 this morn-  
ing waid our anker againe and  
went out thick wather y<sup>e</sup> wind  
at ne and stod ofor for Cape  
Cod at 6 tacked and stod in  
for failum\* at 8 Caime to an-  
ker within y<sup>e</sup> misery†

\* Salem.

† Misery Island, off Salem Harbor.  
It is joined to Little Misery Island by  
a Bar at half Tide.

D

*November y<sup>e</sup> 14 day 1701*

It being friday thick wather  
y<sup>e</sup> wind at ne and sum Raine  
day hift out our bot and went  
ashor grait sea and stof har at  
4 maid our anker againe and  
Ran up

*November y<sup>e</sup> 15 day 1701*

It being saturday at 3 this  
morning Caime to faile againe  
Litol wind at ene Cors from  
failam harbor se to Cape Cod  
at 8 maid Cape Cod, a 12 to  
day we wos up with y<sup>e</sup> hy  
Land of y<sup>e</sup> Cape

*November y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>*

It being funday faire wather  
at 6 Came to anker of against  
webs Island\* Litol wind at ene:  
fair wather at 8 ofor by<sup>e</sup> sandy

\* When the English first settled upon the Cape (Malebarre) there was an Island off Chatham, at three Leagues Distance, called Webb's Island, containing twenty Acres, covered with red Cedar or Savin. This Island has been wholly worn away for almost a Century. A large Rock that was upon the Island, and which settled as the Earth washed away, now marks the Place. It rises as much above the Bottom of the Sea, as it used to rise above the Surface of the Ground. The Water is six Fathoms deep on this Spot.—*Mas. Mag.*, iii, 151.

pynt\* Cors from fyl Islands†  
to Capoge‡ wfw at 4 to day  
Caime to anker in Martanve-  
nerd

\* Cape Malebar, or Sandy Point,  
South of Cape Cod.

† Seal Islands, Nova Scotia.

‡ Cape Poge, on the east End of  
Martha's Vineyard.

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SLOOP MARY  
*And Her Cargo*

W<sup>CH</sup> drove on shore at  
Mantauke as a Wrecke  
not having any p<sup>r</sup>son on  
Board her the Twenty third  
Day of November 1701 and  
so was ceased by Josiah Ho-  
bart by a Power Given him  
by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Coll William  
Smith thereunto authorized  
by his Late Excellency the  
Earle of Bellomont Deceased  
w<sup>ch</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup> was taken before

the said Coll Smith and the  
goods surendred unto him  
and by him deposited in  
the hands of the said Capt  
Josiah Hobart and Mr Abra-  
ham Schellenx, To Answer  
the Law as the Government  
shall direct

The Sloop w<sup>th</sup> her stand-  
ing Riging

The Sayles and runing Rig-  
ing

1 hh<sup>d</sup> of Brandy

18 Quarter Cask of Brandy

4 hh<sup>ds</sup> of Claret

60<sup>lb</sup> of Beaver stones

200 seale skinns

- 3 Beaver skins & a Papoose
- 1 Doz of Catt skins: 2
- Otters
- 1 Boult of hollands Ducke
- 1 p<sup>s</sup> of Broad Canvas
- 18 p<sup>s</sup> and Two remnants of  
severall sorts of stuff
- 7 pcees of Cullerd Demity
- 8 p<sup>s</sup> of stript Kentings
- 4 p<sup>s</sup> or Remnants of Alli-  
gars
- 3 Remnants of Dyed callica
- 4 P<sup>s</sup> of musling or Rem-  
nants
- 4 Printed Callico Carpetts
- 2 bundles of Beads
- 9 P<sup>s</sup> of Printed lining or  
callico and a Remnant

A Remnant of Light Colored Broad cloth 14 yards  
12 ps of Stuff and two Remnants

A parcel of tobacco  
1 Ps of Light culled shalloon

The Eight p<sup>s</sup> of Kenting and three p<sup>s</sup> of Remnants of muslin remain in possession of Coll William Smith\*

\*WILLIAM SMITH, commonly known as "Tangier" Smith, was born in England in 1655. After having been for some Time Governor of Tangiers, he came to New York and settled at Brookhaven, L. I., and in 1693 had his Property there erected into a Manor, by the Title of St. George's Manor. He filled various important Offices in the Colony, and died Feb. 18, 1705.

Rec<sup>d</sup> the Goods 'aboue of  
William Smith for the Ends  
and intents afore<sup>d</sup> attest our  
hands

JOSIAH HOBART

ABRAHAM SCHELLENX\*

*November the 27<sup>th</sup> 1701*

Wee Josiah Hobart and  
Abraham Schellenx doe owne  
that wee haue this 29<sup>th</sup> day of

\* ABRAHAM SCHELLINGER, of East-  
hampton. He was in the Commission  
of the Peace from 1702 to 1712. He  
made a Voyage in 1711 from East-  
hampton to New York in Command  
of his own Sloop, which was embar-  
goed there on account of the Expedi-  
tion against Canada. His Will is  
dated 7 March, 17<sup>09</sup><sub>10</sub>, and he died, it  
is inferred, about 1712.

E

( 34 )

Novem<sup>br</sup> deliuered Vnto Let<sup>t</sup>  
Charles Oliver the above p<sup>r</sup>ti-  
culers: according to the order  
of the Honor<sup>ble</sup> John Nanfan  
Esq<sup>r</sup> Let<sup>t</sup> gov<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>r</sup>vince  
of N. York

JOS HOBART  
ABRAHAM SCHELLINX

Received the above goods  
from L<sup>t</sup> Oliver into his Ma-  
jestys Custom house this 18  
dec, 1701

T. WEAVER Coll<sup>r</sup>

5 December 1701 East }  
Hampton }

Before Mee Josiah Hobart  
one of his Majesty's Justices

of peace William Rose made  
oath that he being at Mean-  
tauke to helpe to save goods  
out of the wreck that was  
Cast on shore there he saw  
Landed there out of her twen-  
tythree or twenty foure small  
Caske: six hheds: a p<sup>e</sup> of Red  
Cloath and a parcell of bever  
stones in a box as he the de-  
ponant Judged to be about  
two third parts full, & a bever  
coate or covered

taken the day aboue f<sup>d</sup> Co-  
ram me

JOS. HOBART.

*East Hampton the 11<sup>th</sup> day* }  
*of Decembr 1701* }

Mr Abraham Schelenx Vpon  
oath testifies that those papers  
Viz. the Journall and the paper  
of the accompt of the goods  
Landed from the sloop Mary  
& taken on bord her, wear  
handed to him on bord the  
sayd floope when she Lay on  
shore at Meantauke & affirmed  
to be taken out of the Mates  
Chest whose name is John  
Maher and they gaue him that  
reson because within the sayd  
Chest was a booke with sayd  
Mayher his Name in it and

further this deponent sayth  
not. This deposition taken  
the day above sayd Coram me  
JOS HOBART.\*

\* JOSIAH HOBART, of Easthampton,  
L. I., was one of the Patentees of that  
Town, according to the Grant made  
by Gov. Dongan in 1686. He was  
Sheriff of Suffolk County from 1685  
to 1689, and from 1691 to 1699. He  
was subsequently in the Commission of  
the Peace from 1700 to 1711. In  
May, 1695, he obtained a confirmatory  
Grant of eight Acres of Upland, which  
is described as bounded southwardly  
by the home Lot of Daniel Bishop,  
north by Thomas Edwards, west by  
the town Street of Easthampton, and  
east by the town Swamp, together with  
two Acres of salt Meadow, next unto  
that of William Scaliger. His Death  
is supposed to have occurred about the  
Year 1711 or 1712.

Jn<sup>o</sup> Wick's affidavit aged 40  
testifyeth that he and Doct<sup>r</sup>  
Wade were imployed by the  
March<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> sloop about 80  
tuns being drove on shore a  
little Eastwad of Southampton  
we did house into Cap<sup>t</sup> Mul-  
fords\* ware house 6 bails one

\* SAMUEL MULFORD was born in Sa-  
lem, Mass., in 1645. He was the Son  
of John Mulford, who was one of the  
first Settlers of the Town of East-  
hampton, Commissioner of Indian Af-  
fairs on the east End of Long Island,  
Justice of the Peace for the County of  
Suffolk, 1665-1673, and Representa-  
tive for that County in the first Assem-  
bly of New York in 1683. On this  
last Occasion Samuel was chosen, with  
others, a Delegate to select such Re-  
presentative. In 1686, certain Parties

# Chest of goods four bails Con-

had obtained an Order from the Governor and Council that Land be laid out for them in the Town. Against this Order a strong Protest was drawn up, signed by Samuel Mulford, the Recorder of the Town, and by Beat of Drum, published and affixed upon the Wall of their Meeting House. An Information was filed against all concerned in the "Scandalous and Libellous paper," and they were ordered prosecuted, but with what Result is not known. In 1689, Mr. Mulford was appointed by Lieut. Gov. Leifler, Justice of the Peace for Suffolk County, and continued in the Commission until 1712. He represented his County in the Assembly from 1705 to 1720, and soon took a prominent Position in public Affairs. The Governors, by Virtue of a Clause in their Commission, claimed the Fourteenth of all Oil and Bone procured from

tents unknown but by the f<sup>d</sup>

Whales caught at Sea, and required Whalemens to take out Licenses. Capt. Mulford visited England during Lord Cornbury's Administration to procure Relief from this Exaction. He succeeded so far that nothing was demanded of, nor paid by the Whalemens until the Accession of Gov. Hunter, who revived the Claim and caused an Action to be instituted in the Supreme Court against Mr. Mulford and others in 1712, for having converted the Queen's Property to their own Use. This Suit was carried from Court to Court as many as fifteen or sixteen Times, and finally Judgment was given and Execution issued by Ch. Justice Morris against the Defendants, who were mulcted in heavy Damages and Costs. The House of Assembly next became the Theatre of Capt. Mulford's Action. On 2d April, 1714, the House being in Committee on the Governor's

March<sup>ts</sup> ord<sup>r</sup> two bails and the

Speech, Capt. Mulford referred to some ill Measures that had been taken, and asked for Justice. This Speech was subsequently printed; some Time after which the Assembly was dissolved and a new one elected, to which Capt. Mulford, then nearly 70 years of age, was again returned. In violation of all parliamentary Law, this new House expelled him on 2d June, 1715, "for printing, without Leave of the House, a Speech formerly made to the Assembly, in which are many false and scandalous Reflections upon the Governor." And the next Week he was indicted for a high Misdemeanor, but the Grand Jury refused to find a Bill. Attorney General Jamison then filed an Information against him for printing and publishing the above Speech, and he was obliged to give Security in the Sum of £500, that he should attend the Court, and not depart without

F

Chest we open consisting of

Leave. The Assembly being again dissolved, Capt. Mulford was reelected for Suffolk, and took his Seat in the new House in June, 1716; and on 21st Aug. following the Assembly presented an Address to Gov. Hunter, praying that the Prosecution against Capt. Mulford should be discontinued. The Governor declined to comply unless Mr. Mulford should acknowledge that he had set out a false Libel, and apologise. This the Captain peremptorily refused, as he could prove all he alleged in his Speech. "The worst of it was, it was too true." After the House rose in September, Capt. Mulford again proceeded to England to complain of Gov. Hunter, who, on hearing of his Departure, transmitted a Despatch to the Lords of Trade, in which he represented the Complainant as "the only Mutineer at present" in the Province, and a

lennens Cheifly the w<sup>ch</sup> I w<sup>th</sup>  
Doct<sup>r</sup> Wade & Henry Ludlam

Fugitive from Justice. On his arrival in England, Capt. Mulford drew up and presented "A Memorial of Several Aggrievances and Oppressions of His Majesty's Subjects in the Colony of New York, in America." This Paper, which was referred to the Board of Trade, was printed in England, and a number of Copies communicated to Members of the House of Commons. In September, 1717, Gov. Hunter called the attention of the Assembly to this "very strange Memorial," and the House voted it "a most false, malicious and scandalous paper," demanded that the Author be brought to Justice, and, alluding to Capt. Mulford, declared that, "tho one of the Assembly of this Colony, he is very much a Stranger to the Affairs and Interests of it, and, to promote his

did bair away into y<sup>e</sup> woods  
and after by ord<sup>r</sup> of f<sup>d</sup> March<sup>ts</sup>

beloved Connecticut, an Enemy to it." Further Action was, however, interrupted by the adjournment of the Legislature; and in the following Spring, Gov. Hunter was ordered to cease all Proceedings against Mr. Mulford, or his Sureties. "The incouragement Mr. Mulford and some others met with from some great Men" so disgusted His Excellency that he resolved to return to England. Gov. Burnet met the Assembly in 1720, and early in the Session, Capt. Mulford objected to the legality of the House, but upon what Grounds does not appear; and refusing to sit and act with it, he was expelled a second Time on the 26th October. He now returned for the last Time to his Constituents, to whom he was endeared by his many and continuous Efforts in their Service, and died in 1725, aged 80 years.

did deliver to Cap<sup>t</sup> Abr:  
 Howel y<sup>e</sup> f<sup>d</sup> goods and left  
 f<sup>d</sup> Howel w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> f<sup>d</sup> goods in  
 y<sup>e</sup> woods w<sup>th</sup> Christiffer Foster  
 Daniel Haley Richard Haley  
 and where they secured them  
 Knows not, only seven [peices  
 of cloath] hath Cap<sup>t</sup> Howel  
 deliured me for the reward of  
 my labor pains and Expence  
 in y<sup>t</sup> servis. for w<sup>ch</sup> cloath I  
 afterward did receiue a boy  
 of 9 or 10 years of age, y<sup>e</sup>  
 w<sup>ch</sup> is to serve me 13 years and  
 for f<sup>d</sup> boy according to obliga-  
 tion deliuer those 7 peeces w<sup>th</sup>-  
 out furth<sup>r</sup> reward: also the  
 master of f<sup>d</sup> floop deliuer<sup>d</sup> to

me an Eleven peices of wolen  
stuff and Linnin cloaths: y<sup>e</sup>  
w<sup>ch</sup> by f<sup>d</sup> Masters ord<sup>r</sup> I aft<sup>r</sup>  
did deliuer to Cap<sup>t</sup> Howels  
son Abr: and where secur'd I  
Know not: The f<sup>d</sup> deliueryes  
and agreements were Con-  
tracted and made before any  
directions or ord<sup>r</sup> from Go-  
vernment to me in y<sup>e</sup> premi-  
ses

*Hunting tounne, March 19,*  
1702. John Wick\* appeared  
before me and gaue upon oath  
y<sup>e</sup> truth of y<sup>e</sup> aboue written

[JOHN] WOOD Just

\* JOHN WICK, of Southampton, Yeoman, was Sheriff of Suffolk County from October, 1699, to October, 1700, and from December 20, 1701, to October, 1702, and a Magistrate of the County from 1702 until his Death. His Will, on File in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Albany, is dated 15th Dec., 1718; from which it appears that his Wife's Name was Temperance. He had five Sons, viz: Job, John, Henry, Daniel and James, and two Daughters, Temperance and Edith. Provision was made in the Will that John "be brought up to learning at College." He accordingly entered Yale, where he graduated in 1722.

*Easthampton, Dec<sup>r</sup> }*  
*The 4<sup>th</sup> 1701. }*

MEMORANDUM---

Taken out of my Pocket Book,  
being The names of the  
men That Watched the  
goods upon the Beatch att  
Meantauke Belonging To  
The Sloop Mary Drove on  
Shore here The 24<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>br</sup>  
1701.

Ebenezer Leeke Constable

Ebenezer Leeke J<sup>r</sup>

Ikobell Leek

Sam<sup>ll</sup> Hedges

John Conklin, son of Benj<sup>n</sup>  
Conklin

Tho Edwards

Lyon Gardiner

Nath<sup>l</sup> Baker Was y<sup>e</sup> first  
That Went on board y<sup>e</sup> Sloope  
after Wray of Block Island,  
as I have been Informed.

The names of y<sup>e</sup> men That  
helped To unlade y<sup>e</sup> Sloope  
&c.

David Conklin

John Lupton

Josiah Garlick

Lewis Conklin

John Perfons

Will Rose

The mens names That Carted  
y<sup>e</sup> goods from Meantauke  
to Easthampton  
Sam<sup>ll</sup> Persons Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Eaton, Jun<sup>r</sup>  
John Wheeler Jun<sup>r</sup>  
Hedges  
Will<sup>m</sup> Schellenxs' Teeme  
& horses, But not himfelfe.

*FINIS.*



red  
ke

me

