

Master

STUDY of the
1658 and 1686 DEPOSITIONS of

THOMAS OSMAN

and

EARLY HISTORY of HASHAMOMUCK

in the Town of

SOUTHOLD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

By

WESLEY L. BAKER

Author of Monell Genealogy (1946) and member of Long Island
Historical Society

in collaboration with

Dr. ARTHUR CHANNING DOWNS, Jr.

Author of several family histories and Editor of the Riverhead
Town Records (1967)

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

It was originally intended that this article be a Chapter of a Study of the Southold Reeve Family which the author has been making since 1965, but its length and scope have made that inadvisable. The 1658 Thomas Osman Deposition importantly affects that Study because of Osman's statement that William Purrier was his father-in-law and James Reeve his brother-in-law; also because of its recital of an adventure of these men and others, including Thomas Reeve.

As most of the people named therein were early settlers of Southold, the 1658 Deposition particularly is of historic and genealogical interest to Southolders. For that reason we have researched the people and events described in some depth.

Like many other projects, we found that unearthing some items made it advisable to probe even deeper with the result that this article is much longer than was expected.

Unfortunately we have not been able to find the original 1658 Osman Deposition. We have learned that a number of other unsuccessful efforts to track it down have been made by interested persons both in Southold and elsewhere.

Because the 1658 document has not been located and as it contains some statements which evidently were not known to Southold historians of the past, it is not surprizing that questions have been raised as to the correctness of such statements and the authenticity of the deposition.

In this Study we will discuss these questions, will describe our efforts to locate the 1658 deposition, and will give the information we have found in pertinent Colonial records, manuscripts, histories and genealogies for references to Thomas Osman and the persons named in his 1658 Deposition, as well as Mathew Sunderland's dealings with James Farrett and the Earl of Stirling which are referred to in the Deposition.

CHAPTER I

DEPOSITIONS OF THOMAS OSMAN

1658 Deposition, from copy in Southold Town 1636-1939 Commemorative Book, page 8:

The Deposicon of
Thomas Osman

March ye 18th, 1658.

Swearinge be Ye Holy Evangelists that he with his now father-in law, William Purrier, and his brother in ye law, James Reeve did go adventuringe in ye Chowan country for sperrits resin in ye yeare 1636 and there did meet William Salmon, Thomas Reeve, Thomas Terrill, Thomas Benedict, Henery Whiteney and others who had come hither from ye Summer Islaes and ye said adventure failinge through ye overplus of adventurers, who had come thither prior to their coeing. They did set sale with one Sunderland to a country the said Sunderland had from his master one James ffarrett by letters patent from ye Earle of Starlinge. And ye said Osman does farther depose that ye said company with others whose names he has forgotten did set downe on ye necke called Hashammock and did ingage in distillinge sperrits resin from ye trees in ye greate swampe and further Sunderland, Salmon, Whiteney and Benedict did from ye beginning owne ye said necke in equal shares and did so from our first sittinge downe in ye yeare 1636-7.

(Signed) Thomas Osman

in ye presence of
Barnabas Horton
Thomas Moor

It will be observed from the attached photocopy of this deposition as it appears in said Book, that there is a footnote reading as follows:

"(Original in possession of Lester D. Mapes)".

Lester Mapes died in 1944. He had been a member of the Long Island Historical Society, had a great interest in local historical and genealogical matters, and over a long period made a study of Mapes genealogy. This culminated in the preparation by him in 1941 of a 21 page article entitled "A Tentative Correction of the Mapes Family".

Mr. Mapes attached to a copy of the article which he placed in the Long Island Historical Society, a photo of another deposition of Thomas Osman made in 1686, a photocopy of which is also attached hereto. It is somewhat similar to the 1658 Osman Deposition but deals with the boundaries of Hashamomuck while the earlier one relates to its ownership.

A transcript of the photocopy of this deposition reads as follows:

September 16, 1686 Deposition

The Deposition of Thomas Osman aged Sixty five years or there aboutes Testifieth yt some time before the Towne Dispised of a Certain parcle of land yt lyeth Estward from hashamomack Land to (Coll?) John Youngs Mr Thomas Moor Senr

and hashamomack proprietors that he went with his father in law William Purrier & his brother Thomas Mapes Sen^r and ~~Hashamemaek-proprietors-that~~ to run ye Line between ye bounds of hashommomok and ye Land belonging to ye Town which was afterwards Desposed as aforesd begining to Run ~~in-or-near-ye-water-and~~ ther Line on ye Northeast of the Inlett against a point of Rocks in or near the Water and from thence rane near upon a South Line to a Swamp Called in ye Indian Tongue Coshawoshahog to a white oak tree marked South East of said Swamp from thence along the East side of Desmal to a known sasofax tree which is ye ? Standing north (from ye?) Called Cerukomes? Creek further Sai (th)(not?)

Witness my hand September ye 16 / 1686

Thomas Os(man)

This deposition, in fragile condition, is now in the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. It appears to be an ancient copy rather than the original as in two places, where words were crossed out, the copyist seems to have lost his place and miswrote words which appear elsewhere in the deposition. Also the words "Thomas Osman" at the top and what remains of the name at the bottom are very different from the signature "Thomas Osman" on the attached photo of the October 4, 1662 appointment by 32 Southolders of Capt. John Youngs as their Deputy to the Connecticut Court to be held at Hartford. This document is in "Towns and Lands" Vol 1 No. 12 in Connecticut State Library and is referred to in the printed Colonial Records of Connecticut, Vol I p386.

In searching for the 1658 Deposition, we found a news article by Jefferson "Notes of the History of Southold" describing still another Osman Deposition, dated September 6, 1686 (the one above is dated September 16, 1686). We will discuss this additional item in the following chapter.

On Page 1 of Liber C of the Town Records (Printed Volume II) "a paper of evidence from Thomas Osman" is included in a 1696 list of papers which presumably were in the Town Clerk's Office. This could be the 1658 or 1686 depositions or (more likely) his 1677 sworn testimony in open Court recorded in Town Records, Printed Volume I p463, and described in "Thomas Osman" section later in this article.

A number of depositions made in 1657, 1658 and 1659 were recorded in Liber B of the Town Records, printed pages 466-475. On page 468 Case, who transcribed the records, made the following note regarding them:

"On page 126 and so on to page 132 are entered the depositions taken in different suits by Barnabas Horton and Thomas Moore, officers of the town court and invested with power to hear and determine civil causes".

The matters dealt with are of minor importance. In several depositions in January 1658 before Barnabas Horton and Thomas Moore, Osman is quoted as having accused Lt. Budd's son John of Stealing hogs at Oysterponds. Two depositions were taken before Horton concerning John Scott's accusation that Lt. Budd hadn't paid him for three pounds of beaver. The latter two depositions are dated the same date as the Osman Deposition, i. e. March 18, 1658.

CHAPTER II

THE SEARCH FOR THE 1658 OSMAN DEPOSITION

The first step taken was to contact Donald Mapes of Woodside, Long Island, and Gerard Mapes of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, sons of the late Lester D. Mapes. Gerard in a letter to the author dated January 21, 1967 said "I have never seen it (the deposition). At the time of Father's death I went thru his papers carefully twice. Most of them were pencilled notes relating to his published work. We kept the material that my brother Donald has and some typed copies of his published work. There is also a handwritten book of different families". He also said "My Father did discuss this matter with me, but I cannot remember details" and that since his father's death he too had endeavored without success to locate the deposition in likely places in New York City and Long Island.

In 1941, Lester Mapes donated some of his papers to the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, consisting for the most part of correspondence with Clarence Mapes about Lester Mapes forthcoming correction of Mapes genealogy. The remaining papers of Lester Mapes, which had been in possession of his son Donald, were given to the Long Island Historical Society in May 1967. The author examined the Lester Mapes papers given to both Societies and found that the 1658 Osman Deposition was not among them.

The next step was to ascertain whether the missing document had found its way to other historical societies or libraries in New York City or Long Island. Places checked consisted of the New York Historical Society, New York Public Library, and the Long Island Collections of the Jamaica and East Hampton Libraries. These efforts also were unsuccessful.

Further correspondence and conversations with Gerard Mapes in the spring of 1968 revealed that on July 11, 1942 Mrs. Mildred Reeve Peabody of Riverhead, L. I. had written to Lester Mapes asking his opinion about Reeve genealogy as disclosed in the Osman Deposition which she assumed he had in his possession. A photo copy of her letter and of what appears to be a draft of reply by Lester Mapes is attached, as well as an abstract of the 1658 Deposition made by Lester Mapes from page 8 of the Southold 1636-1939 Commemorative Book on which he had made various comments from the standpoint of Reeve genealogy.

Apparently no reply to Mrs. Peabody's letter was ever sent as the author, in going over the papers of Mrs. Peabody (who is now deceased) at the home of her son Sherman Peabody in Riverhead, found a number of earlier letters from Lester Mapes. The latest of these was dated July 10, 1942, the day before her latest letter to him.

It is clear from the draft reply of Lester Mapes to Mrs. Peabody's July 11, 1942 letter, that he did not have or know about the 1658 Osman deposition before receiving her letter; also that he prepared the abstract of the deposition and noted his Reeve genealogical comments on it after receiving the letter. It is also apparent from the draft reply that the 1686 Osman Deposition was not among family papers handed down to Lester Mapes (the Mapes and Osman

families were related) but instead was sent to him by Wayland Jefferson in 1935 and donated by Lester Mapes to the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society.

One of the steps Gerard Mapes had taken to locate the 1658 Deposition was to write to Mrs. Ann Currie-Bell, President of the Southold Historical Society. Mrs. Currie-Bell replied on September 24, 1960:

"Now I truly do hold a conviction that the deposition did exist and there could not have been a confusion with the 1678 land transaction. I have talked with Wayland Jefferson, our Town Historian, again - as to whether he held the deposition in his own hands and saw it; and he made it clear to me that your father had offered it to him as a Southold Town important document; that in response, he, W. Jefferson, had told your father that it was of such importance, it should be placed with the Long Island Historical Society of which your father was a member. Mr. Jefferson speaks with great difficulty due to a throat affliction and one cannot talk long with him."

At Mrs. Currie-Bell's suggestion, Gerard Mapes wrote to Jefferson himself on November 3, 1960 about this matter but received no reply. We found this letter in the office of the Southold Historian in the summer of 1968. (A copy of Gerard Mapes' letter to Jefferson is attached).

Jefferson at this time was suffering from lung cancer. He died in Greenport, L. I. fifteen months later on December 21, 1961 at the age of 77 (he was born February 17, 1884). A picture of him from page 171 of Old Southold's Tercentenary 1640-1940 Booklet is attached.

We will reserve for later discussion in this article the question which naturally arises at this point - why did Jefferson say, to Mrs. Currie-Bell and earlier in the 1939 Southold Commemorative Book, that Mapes had the 1658 deposition when it was the 1686 one that Mapes had?

Incidentally it is worth mentioning that purely from the standpoint of the Mapes family, only the 1686 deposition is of interest, as it refers to Thomas Mapes, Sr. while the 1658 one does not.

The next step in our search was two-fold. It was to examine the Town of Southold's historic documents, records and correspondence and to examine the bound copies of the Long Island Traveler newspapers. At the time of our examination (July, 1968) all of this material was in the same vault located in the office of Lefferts P. Edson, Southold attorney. A few months later, the historical material belonging to the town was moved by the Official Historian, Dr. Lawrence T. Waitz, to a vault in the Southold Presbyterian Church.

The search of the historical material was conducted by the author and Dr. Waitz. At the same time Arthur Downs examined the newspaper file. In both instances we looked for anything having

a bearing on the Osman Deposition or the settlement at Hashamomuck. In part these efforts were prompted by an earlier search by Dr. Downs in which he found two articles by Wayland Jefferson referring to Osman Depositions - one in the Whitaker Collection in Southold Library, and the other in the Southold Historian's files primarily about the early settler Henry Whitney. He also located in Suffolk County Historical Society in Riverhead the news article in Item No. 1 below. These articles are included in the summary of our findings given below in chronological order:

1. Special Newspaper publication dated November 9, 1933 with articles on Suffolk County Towns. The article by Jefferson is headed "Southold Guardian of the English Tradition". It begins -

"Historically the beginnings of Southold are like Topsy's - it 'just grewed'. As early as 1638 a settlement had been made and men were engaged in the manufacture of "resine spirits" (turpentine) from the trees of the "Great Pine Swamp", which lay between Hash - a - momack Neck and the present site of Greenport. Two men left physical remains of their early tenancy: Richard Jackson sold his house for fifteen pounds to Thomas Weatherly (October 25, 1640) and Matthew Sinderland, a Dane settled on Hashamomack prior to the legendary coming of Pastor Young and his band. Sinderland's home passed to Salmon and then to John Conkling, eventually by the number of its additions to be known as the "Long House" of a later John Conkling. At least two parts of this famous house are in existence today. One a shed of uncertain purpose and the other serves as the home of William Henderson, a tenant of Louis Sanford."

2. Article by Wayland Jefferson headed "Southold vs. Southampton - More Light on Priority" which appeared serially in the Long Island Traveler September 27, October 4 & 11, 1934. This article is too lengthy to copy completely, but we shall copy below the first four paragraphs which explain the background and purpose:

"With the renewal of the controversy over the claims to priority advanced by the historians of the two towns, it seems to be proper that certain observations should be made at this time which will perhaps throw a little light on the subject under discussion.

"The immediate cause for the appearance of this article is the publication recently of a booklet sponsored by the Southampton Colonial Society bearing a deceptive title, to wit: 'New York's First English Settlement'. The author, Mr. L. Emory Terry has penned an argument that seems evenly divided between careless misstatement and total ignorance of the matters under discussion. Mr. Terry and his sponsors have seen fit to attack Dr. Charles E. Craven, who issued a booklet with the modest title: "Southold's Claim to Priority." In justice to Mr. Terry this writer has scarcely a higher opinion of Dr. Craven's effort, but for totally different reasons, and in the course of this argument, it will be apparent to the reader why I do not feel that the reverend gentleman has done justice to the cause he undertook.

"The whole controversy has raged about the Farrett Deeds, which in their entirety will be found in the Printed Records of Southold, on pages 201-4. Also reference is made to an affidavit confirming William Salmon's title to certain lands, sold by the said Farrett to Matthew Sinderland, which eventually passed into Salmon's possession through his marriage with the widow of Sinderland.

"Briefly stated, James Farrett, as agent of the Earl of Sterling, sold to Matthew Sinderland two "littel Necks of land" at Oysterbay and an "Island some half mile from the Main Island." These transfers were made on the 18th of June, 1639, and in consequence antedate both Southampton and Southold. The question at issue is the exact location of the "Two Littel Necks" and the Island."

The author has studied this article and sent to Dr. Waitz for the Southold historical files a 10 page commentary and a letter dated December 12, 1968 in which he concluded that

(a) Jefferson hadn't yet found the Osman Depositions as he stated the companions of Richard Jackson, to whom James Farrett had given a deed of certain Long Island property in 1640, were unknown, and questioned the statement of L. Emory Terry that Sunderland was Farrett's employee. Had Jefferson known about the Osman Depositions in 1934, he would have known many of the settlers of Hashamomuck and he would have known that Farrett was Sunderland's "master".

(b) Jefferson was right in saying that Southold Town Records, printed Volume I page 202 (copy attached to this article) should have described the aforesaid Island conveyed by Farrett to Sunderland on June 18, 1639 as "betwixt Oyster Bay and llonge Bay some halfe mile from the Main Island" rather than betwixt Oyster Bay and "Sloopes" Bay.

(c) Jefferson was also right in saying the name of this bay as given in the 1661 Wycombe Indian deed in the original records, which we examined, as did Jefferson, was "llonge" Bay. J. Wickham Case had left a blank space on page 169 of Volume I as he wasn't able to decipher it. (Copy attached to this article).

(d) Jefferson was wrong in his belief that Oyster Bay was the "waters that wash upon Greenport, East Marion and Orient proper, and Long bay the water that borders on Long Beach". We agree with Terry that "llonge" bay referred to in the Farrett and Wycombe deeds was Cold Spring Harbor, which is a long narrow bay adjoining Oyster Bay.

(e) Jefferson was right in saying that the 1665 record of administration of the Estate of William Salmon in the printed New York Wills and Administrations, Vol I page 16 (not 37) established that Sunderland was a resident of Hashamomuck - see Mathew Sunderland heading later in this article for quotation from John Conklin's petition to the court on this subject.

(f) Jefferson was right in saying the New Haven Court records (page 219, year 1657) do not bear out Mr. Terry's statement that Hashamomuck was without franchise until after admission into the Town of Southold.

(g) Jefferson was wrong in his interpretation of the 1664 New York court proceedings involving John Conklin's claim to Oyster Bay property based on his succession to Sunderland's rights under the 1639 deeds from James Farrett. Jefferson argued that the fact Conklin lost his case shows Oyster Ponds rather than Oyster Bay property was involved. However the effect of the Nov 22, 1664 decision of Gov Nicholls (N Y Colonial Documents XIV p560) was to leave undisturbed Conklin's title to the Oyster Bay property under the 1639 deeds, but to leave Govert Lockerman, who had a 1650 Indian deed and a 1659 Dutch grant and had occupied the property, in possession until a general court of Long Island determined the outcome of the conflict. We have not found record of the later court decision, but Lockerman gave Oyster Bay a Bill of Sale for the property in 1665 (Oyster Bay Town Records Volume I p 693/4) indicating that he ultimately won his case as Jefferson said. But that doesn't mean the Farrett deeds to Sunderland related to Oyster Ponds property, as if that were true Conklin would never have filed claim against Oyster Bay.

(h) Morton Pennypacker of East Hampton was probably right in saying that the deeds to Sunderland of Oyster Bay property were made "in order to establish the right of the Earl of Stirling to property as near the Dutch line as it was safe to go" (quotation from Oct 11, 1934 issue of Long Island Traveler).

(i) Jefferson was wrong in his contention that the "Island some half mile from the Main Island" referred to in the 1639 Farrett deeds was Shelter Island rather than Centre Island as claimed by Pennypacker. In 1953 Van S. Merle-Smith Jr. made a Study of this subject and states in his "Village of Oyster Bay Its Founding & Growth from 1653 to 1700" p xiv: "The earliest deed for land in the vicinity of Oyster Bay village was granted in 1639 by the Earl of Stirling under a grant from the English King. He sold what are now known as Lloyd's Neck and Center Island to Matthew Sunderland, a seaman of Boston. This title was later repudiated."

3. Newspaper clipping dated April 2, 1936 "Barbados Sent First Settlers to the County" reading in part as follows:

"Wayland Jefferson, Town historian for Southold and a member of the Suffolk County Committee for the Long Island Tercentary celebration was the guest speaker at a meeting of the Riverhead Rotary Club held Wednesday at the Hotel Henry Perkins.

"Mr. Jefferson pointed to the fact that a group from the Barbados, a West Indian possession, formed a settlement in Arshamomague, near Greenport, in the Town of Southold in 1636. He stated that the residents of Suffolk County should avail themselves of every opportunity to make known their historic charms."

It is possible that Jefferson had discovered the 1658 Osman Deposition at the time in view of his reference to the 1636 date, but we think instead it was based on his knowledge, from Hotten's Emigrants, page 80, that William Salmon left England in 1635, bound for St. Christopher "now called St. Kitts", for he so stated in a letter to Osborn Shaw of Brookhaven dated Nov 28, 1932 in the East Hampton Library. We do know that Jefferson had found the September 16, 1686 deposition by this time as Lester Mapes said Jefferson had sent it to him in 1935 (see third preceding page),

but that paper did not deal with Hashamomuck's settlement.

His statement that the group came from Barbados is puzzling. We suspect this was a slip of the tongue or a reporter's error. In the clipping which follows and on page 9 of the 1939 Southold Commemorative Book, Jefferson says William Salmon left Antigua in 1636. We do not believe Jefferson ever realized that Summer (Somer's) Isles, mentioned in Osman's 1658 Deposition, actually were the Bermudas.

4. Newspaper clipping from Long Island Traveler, date unknown but believed to be in 1937, headed "Notes on The History of Southold". This clipping is in the Whitaker Collection in Southold Library and is marked "F-74". Hopefully we will someday locate the bound copies of the Traveler which are missing for the period 1935/1937 and determine the exact date of this long article, a copy of which is attached.

Of particular interest is the first part of the 2nd paragraph: "Through the kindness of the late Harry Vail and his widow, I came into possession of an affidavit made by Thomas Osman on the 6th day of September 1686. The body of the deposition concerns a dispute that had arisen concerning the bounds of property in Hashamomock. Osman deposed that he had been with Sunderland from the very first settlement of that place and he names his companions in the venture. They are as follows: William Purrier; Thomas Mapes; William Salmon; William Coolinge; Samuel Grover; Thomas Whitehaire; Arthur Smyth; John Hopson; John Peaken; Richard Jackson; and Osman who married Purrier's daughter. Sinderland received his confirmatory deed for Hashamomock from Farrett on the 18th day of June, 1639. How long he had been in possession, I am unable to say, but Oliver's History of Antigua cites records to prove that William Salmon left Antigua for America proper in the month of June, 1636. No trace can be found of him in any other colony, and until contradictory evidence is forthcoming, it would seem a reasonable presumption that he came direct to Long Island. Salmon's name is significant in this list from the fact that he was a smith by trade and as such was essential to the new settlement. Grover was a miller; Jackson a carpenter; Osman was a brick-maker; Hopson a bricklayer; Purrier was a planter; and the rest of the company in all probability, tillers of the soil. One name should be added to this list of founders of Hashahomock, and that is Thomas Reeves. He was a weaver. With this set-up the worldly needs of the new plantation were adequately taken care of."

It is apparent that Jefferson still had not found the principal (1658) Osman deposition when he wrote the above article because of his omission of James & Thomas Reeve (he says Thomas should have been included however), Thomas Benedict and Henry Whitney who were named in the earlier paper, and in view of the last sentence in the above quotation that Salmon presumable came directly to Long Island (from the West Indies). Osman in 1658 said he met Salmon and others in the Chowan country who had come there from the Summer Isles.

It should be noted that the following persons named by Jefferson in this news article were not named in the 1658 Osman Deposition:

in the Southold 1939 Book: Thomas Mapes, William Coolinge, Samuel Grover, Thos Whitehaire, Arthur Smyth, John Hopson, John Peaken and Richard Jackson, though the 1658 Osman Deposition does add that there were others who "set downe" on Hashamomuck neck whose names Osman did not then remember.

We notice the date of this Osman deposition - Sept 6, 1686, is remarkably close to the one sent to Lester Mapes in 1935 - Sept 16, 1686. But they cannot be the same as the substance of the former as given by Jefferson is quite different.

In this article Jefferson says "Oliver's History of Antigua cites records to prove that Wm Salmon left Antigua for America proper in the month of June, 1636. We were unable to find this reference in Oliver's History. Antigua is quite close to St. Christopher, but Barbados is much farther South in the West Indies.

5. Two articles by Jefferson about Henry Whitney. The first article is undated, consists of three pages, and is headed: "Notes on the History of Henry Whitney".

The second is headed:

"Henry Whitney of Antigua, Hashamommock, Huntington, Jamaica & Norwalk"; & is dated January 17, 1938. It was 14 pages in length which is much more comprehensive than the first article.

The shorter article begins with the text of the neighborhood agreement, entered in 1660 on page 89 of Liber A of the Southold Town Records, Printed Volume I pages 184-5, between Wm Salmon, Henry Whitney, Edward Tredwell & Thomas Benedict which we copied in the following Chapter. The article continues:

"No date is specified in the above entry as to the exact time when this agreement was made. This oversight is corrected by an affidavit made by Thomas Osman which failed of entry in the Record at the time the above was made. It was found in a bundle of old papers belonging to the Hon. Silas Horton, whose ancestor, Barnabas Horton had taken the deposition. It sets forth that the four named above in company with Edward Ketcham called brother of William Salmon; Mathew Sinderland; Thomas Mapes; William Purrier; Thomas Rider; William Coolinge and several others came to Hashamommock from the Island of Antigua and settled on Hashamommock Neck early in 1636/7."

We at first thought the Osman deposition here described was the 1658 one as Jefferson implies it was made before 1660. But it fails to name James Reeve, Thomas Reeve, Thomas Terrill, who were included in the 1658 paper, while the latter omits many of the names in the above paragraph - to wit Tredwell, Ketcham, Mapes, Rider and Coolinge. Actually the paper described sounds more like the September 6, 1686 Osman deposition in 4. above though again there are differences in names. It does not include Samuel Grover, Thos Whitehaire, Arthur Smyth, John Hopson, John Peaken and Richard Jackson who are included in the September 6, 1686 list, while the latter omits Whitney, Tredwell, Benedict & Ketcham.

Surely the Osman paper here referred to (which is in the Southold Historian's "Priority" File) cannot be an additional deposition to the one of 1658 and the two of September 1686. We think Jefferson wrote this brief article from memory, rather than having the papers involved before him, and gave an incorrect description of the documents involved.

His 14 page Henry Whitney article was more thoroughly documented. Photo copies of the first two pages of this article are attached. It quotes the Thomas Osman 1658 Deposition and says it was "found among the papers of Barnabas Horton and is one of several that were used in the litigation conducted by John Salmon vs. John Conklin in Salmon's attempt to recover from Conklin his rightful inheritance, Hashamomock Necke."

The first part of the succeeding paragraph has an important bearing on the Osman Deposition:

"Among the other early settlers of Hashamomock is one, Edward Ketcham, who in a similar supporting affidavit calls William Salmon 'his brother', a statement of vital interest in our search for the name of Henry Whitney's wife. The Ketcham deposition was found by the writer in such a state that it fell apart on being inspected. Fortunately, however the fragments were preserved between panes of glass and were passed on by the late Miss Lucy D. Akerly, herself a Ketcham descendant and one of the greatest authorities on Long Island Families."

To Jefferson the importance of the Ketcham affidavit was the relationships shown. To us the significant part is Jefferson's statement that it supported the Osman Deposition.

We have searched for the remains of the Ketcham affidavit without success both in the Southold Historical Office and in likely libraries. The genealogical papers of Lucy D. Akerly, who died in December 1937, were located in a large tin box in the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society. There was no mention of the Ketcham paper or correspondence with Jefferson, but in Jefferson's historical files we found a corner address of Lucy D. Akerly cut off from a brown wrapper, apparently in her handwriting, indicating she sent something sizable (very likely the remains of the Ketcham affidavit) to Jefferson.

In November 1968 the author had an interview with Mrs. Florence S. Kramer of Southold who knew Jefferson and succeeded him as Town Historian. Like Mrs. Currie-Bell, Mrs. Kramer did not subscribe to the belief some have that the Osman Deposition was manufactured by Jefferson, and still doesn't think so. At one time she asked Jefferson what happened to it. He told her he had sent it to Mr. Osborn Shaw, Brookhaven's Historian, to obtain a transcript as he had difficulty deciphering the ancient handwriting. This recalls to mind Jefferson's September 27, 1934 news article in which he said "the earliest entries in the Town Records are written in a script designated by Mr. Osborn Shaw as "Middle English"-and with the aid of Shaw's alphabet he, Jefferson, was able to decipher certain words in the Records.

Mrs. Kramer tried to trace this matter by a call to Shaw's office, but he had recently died and his Secretary, Mrs. Brick said his papers hadn't been put in order. *She has recently searched the Brookhaven Town's historical papers but could not find the Osman Deposition. At least some of his papers were disbursed as we found a letter Jefferson had written to Shaw in 1932 in the East Hampton Library.

*(Mrs.Brick)

Mrs. Kramer also said there are many old papers, including Horton papers, in the basement of the Southold Town Clerk's Office. We did not request permission to examine these papers, feeling that if the Osman and Ketcham depositions were there, Jefferson would have so informed Mrs. Currie-Bell. Nevertheless examination of these papers would be an exciting and perhaps fruitful local historical project in itself.

We do know the Osman Deposition was not among some 75 documents and letters about Southold and its families Jefferson gave to the Long Island Collection of the East Hampton Library, upon their promise, we suppose, to take good care of them. They are well mounted in a large black book.

Mrs. Kramer also said Jefferson had sold some old documents. If he sold the Osman Deposition, perhaps it will turn up someday, though the fact it has not done so in 70 years makes this possibility not too likely.

Because of his close ties with the Daytons, Hortons and Landons and his interest in Southold's history, Jefferson evidently was given access to ancient papers preserved by these families.

Following Jefferson's death, people began to call on his widow asking for the return of papers loaned to him. This she was quite willing to do, but it was difficult to find particular papers as there were so many, Mrs. Kramer says, and they were in considerable disorder. Jefferson's widow permitted inquirers to look for their papers, but in time she was concerned about possible looting and therefore asked the Town to take possession of them. This was done. Mrs. Kramer and her successor, Mrs. A. Nelson Chapman, filed them according to subject and name.

Perhaps some papers were withheld as the Greenport Librarian recalls that following Jefferson's death, some of his relatives asked her if she wanted to buy some of his books and documents, but when she went to his house, all that was left was apparent trash.

It could well be that the Osman Deposition, unless returned to the person who showed it to him or otherwise disposed of by Jefferson, just became "lost in the shuffle".

Mrs. David Dickinson of Southold said Mrs. Currie-Bell told her Jefferson said the Osman Deposition "was just a scrap of paper", which we can well imagine as that certainly applies to the 1686 deposition which we have seen in the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Perhaps it was destroyed with other supposed "trash" following Jefferson's death, or disintegrated. Jefferson did say the Ketcham Deposition disintegrated for the most part. The 1686 paper was in such bad shape it was nearly impossible to read it when we saw it a few years ago.

CHAPTER III

THE PERSONS AND EVENTS DESCRIBED IN THE 1658 OSMAN DEPOSITION

NOTE: Page numbers referred to in this Chapter, unless otherwise stated, refer to Volume I of the printed Southold Town Records.

Thomas Osman

We do not know when he came from abroad (not in Hotten's Emigrant's or Savage's Genealogical Dictionary) but his 1686 Deposition shows he was then about 65. This would make him about 15 in 1636 when he went adventuring to Chowan Country with the others named. As will later appear, we think the expedition actually was several years later, and as we do not know the exact year of his birth, we cannot tell his exact age when he made the trip.

The following footnote was made by J. W. Case on page 98 of Southold Town Records, Vol. 1 p 98-9 after a description of five acres of land which Osman had by exchange with John Concklyne, Sr.:

"Note. - Thomas Osman, whose homestead at Hashamomack is here described, is first introduced upon the records by the entry of his marriage with Martha, daughter of William Purrier, on the 6th of January, 1653. Their first child, Thomas, was born 25th Feb, 1654.

"In 1656, according to the deposition of Benjamin Horton, he was the equitable owner of the brick-yard of two acres, which he bought of William Salmon, lying at the mouth of Tom's Creek. He appears never to have settled at Southold, but went early to Hashamomack, under the auspices of Salmon, and died there in November, 1661, quite young, leaving a widow 29 years old, and sons 2 Thomas, John, William, and Abraham.

"In September, 1684, 2 Thomas sold the homestead and all the accommodations, late of his father, to Joseph Mapes (Lib. B, p. 82), and removed to Corchaug, and for three or four generations owned and occupied the large and valuable farm of the late Lawyer Daniel Osborn, of the line of 1 Thomas, who died in 1801."

The 1686 Deposition shows that Osman was then living and about 65 years of age. Therefore Case was incorrect in stating Thomas Osman 1 died in 1661. Instead it appears Thomas Osman who died in 1661 was the Thomas, son of Thomas 1, born 1654 (see above).

The deposition of Benjamin Horton referred to in Case's Note is dated 1686, the same year as the second Osman Deposition. Osman and John Conckline had a dispute about it which was the occasion for Horton's deposition (page 426) and another, dated 1677, by Thomas Rider, Sr. (page 198).

In his lifetime Osman acquired considerable property in Hashamomuck as shown by a 1670 assignment by Henry Whitney (page 180)-photo attached, and a 1684 deed he made to Joseph Mapes described on pages 422-3. The deed includes Osman's house, home lot, 16 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, etc. "onely I doe except to myself the priviledge to make brick on that two acres of upland during my own life and no longer".

Osman seems to have been an expert on the bounds of Hashamomuck as well as being knowledgeable of its ownership. A 1661 statement recorded on pages 209/210 giving "The p'ticular bounds of Hashamomuck lands as they were described and sett out by Paucump an Indian about fflower score yeares age, and antiently the proprietor of the same" was signed by Paucump in the presence of Thomas Osman and George Sumpter. This follows in the records a grant dated Feb 20, 1660 signed by Paucump and his son Ambusco confirminge to John Conckelyne their earlier grant to William Salmon of Hashamomuck neck and adjacent land. A photocopy of these pages (208/210) is attached.

On January 28, 1677 Osman testified in Court to going with Conckline "to see ye auntiant bounds of Hashamomuck which Paucump had shewed to severall of Hashamomuck people" (page 463). Paucump in 1645 had certified that William Salmon bought Hashamomuck from him - see Volume II page 276. Finally there is Osman's unrecorded Sept 16, 1686 Deposition on this subject; also the Sept 6, 1686 Deposition described in Jefferson's "Notes on The History of Southold" referred to in the previous Chapter and attached to this article.

In searching for the missing 1658 Deposition, the author located in the Queensborough Public Library in Jamaica, Long Island, still another related document - a statement dated June 27, 1686 made at the request of John Conckline by Ambosco "sonne of Paucumt ye last Sachem of Hashamomoke" of the boundaries of that place. (Photo copy and transcript attached)

This unrecorded document bore the signature of three witnesses, one of whom was John Tuthill who Ambosco said accompanied him for this purpose. Tuthill had been to Hashamomuck six days earlier for a like purpose as indicated in a statement he made dated June 25, 1686 recorded on April 24, 1750 in Volume II pages 276-7 of the Town Records along with the 1645 "Paukham and Ambuscow" Indian deed to William Salmon mentioned in the second preceding paragraph above.

A photocopy of pages 276-7 are attached. It will be noticed that Tuthill's statement shows there was a disagreement between Cockline and the other inhabitants of Hashamomuck, and that Ambosco's statement also indicates uncertainty.

Three months later Osman in his September 16, 1686 Deposition gave the boundaries of Hashamomuck as laid out some years before. Like the other papers above-mentioned, the purpose of this deposition probably was to assist in settlement of the boundary dispute referred to by Tuthill.

William Purrier, Osman's father in law. He came from England to New England in April 1635 with his wife and three children (Hotten's Emigrants p 44). He was a home lot owner in Ipswich in 1638 and 1639 and witnessed a deed there in the early part of 1641. Whether he was of Ipswich before 1638 and his whereabouts for the first few years in America we do not know. Evidently there was an interval between his participation in the Hashamomuck spirits resin project and his final settlement in Southold.

Purrier's 1671 Will, recorded in Suffolk Sessions Book 1669-1687 and also recorded in New York, shows his daughters were Mary Reeve (whom we think married James Reeve), Sarah Mapes (wife of Thomas Mapes) and Martha Osman (who married Thomas Osman in 1653 as already mentioned). Further comments about William Purrier are given at the end of this Study as well as our reasons for believing that Mary Purrier married James Reeve.

James Reeve, brother-in-law of Thomas Osman who, according to the latter's 1658 deposition, accompanied Osman and Purrier on the adventure in the Chowan country. His name does not appear in Hotten's Emigrants or in Southold Town Records but that is not significant as records of early settlers are far from complete. We concluded in our Reeve Study (referred to in the Introduction to this article) that it is possible James Reeve never was a full fledged settler of Southold and merely participated in the distilling of "Sperrits resin" in Hashamomuck. We have found no record of either Thomas or James Reeve in New England as we have of William Purrier and some other Southold early settlers. We will have a good deal more to say about James Reeve in the final Chapter of this Study.

William Salmon age 25, Thomas Reeve age 24, and Thomas Terrill age 18, sailed from England in May 1635 on a ship bound for St. Christopher's Island in the West Indies. They embarked in the Mathew of London, per warrant from the Earle of Carlisle (Hotten's Emigrants page 80). They did not necessarily disembark at St. Christopher's for their ship probably made several stops before returning to England.

The Osman Deposition indicates that these three men, with Thomas Benedict and others met Osman in the Chowan country, which was then part of Virginia. No mention of their "sperrits resin" adventure has been found in records or histories but we have found that a Thomas Terrell bought land in Colonial Virginia from the Crown on May 18, 1637 (see Richmond, William & Timothy Terrell - Colonial Virginia by Celeste Jane Terrell Barnhill 1934 p x). Whether he is the Thomas Terrill who came to Southold we cant be sure. On the one hand Terrill (Terrell) is an unusual surname and both men involved were named Thomas. On the other hand our Thomas was only 20 in 1637, a bit young to be buying land though entirely possible. We also found a Thomas Reeves listed in 1637 in Early Virginia Immigrants, by George Cabell Greer, 1960, but presumably he is the person of that name who left London bound for Virginia in March 1636 rather than the Thomas who came from England with Salmon and Terrill in 1635. For additional remarks about Thomas Reeve, see final Chapter of this Study.

A Thomas Terrill married Mary Reeve in Southold in 1665 (p465). Probably he was son of the settler Thomas Terrill as the latter would have been 48 at the time, based on the emigration record. She was a granddaughter of William Purrier according to his Will.

We have found no mention of Salmon, Reeve and Terrill in New England, in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary or elsewhere.

By deed dated October 8, 1649 (pages 176-8) William Salmon of Hashamamuck sold to Henry Whitney, Edward Tredwell and Thomas Bene-

dict three parts of his upland between Toms Creek and Mr. Good-year's land for a consideration of £30, Salmon "excepting to himselfe" certain meadows and "the Neck of Land lying against the harbour on the South". After this entry in the Printed Southold Town Records, the following note by J. W. Case appears (p178):

"Note. - By the deed of sale of his home lot, William Salmon to James Haines, April '59, it appears that he lived at Southold before he married the Widow Sinderland and moved to Hashamomack. At Southold he plied his trade of a blacksmith. Few particulars of his previous history have come to us. Matthew Sinderland, the husband of Katharine, who married William Salmon, was a seaman of Boston and an agent of James Farrett, and appears to have been in possession of Hashamomack at the time of his death, which happened about 1642 to 1645, although no deed or grant therefor or for any other lands in Southold is found upon the records, to him. Sinderland died without issue, and no doubt, intestate. Salmon very soon married the widow, and took full possession of Hashamomack - or at least the Indian title to it - of the Indian Chief, Paukham. - C.144. On the 8th of October, 1649, he sold three-fourths of Hashamomack - reserving to himself the Neck on the Bay - to Henry Whitney, Edward Tredwell and Thomas Benedict, he to have the remaining fourth. He lived in the house last occupied by Long House John Conkling, razed to the ground about 1785, and built, probably, by Sinderland himself. It stood upon the farm of William Wickham dec^d, some thirty rods South of the railroad. His wife Katharine (Sinderland) died leaving one son, John, and three daughters - Katharine, Marie and Rebecca. He then married Sarah Horton, by whom he had two daughters - Hannah and Elizabeth.

"William Salmon died in 1656 or 1657, leaving his widow Sarah, and his six children, all minors. Where he was buried is uncertain. No monument marks his grave, nor that of his wife, or her first husband Sinderland. - J. W. C."

The deed of Salmon's home lot in Southold to James Haines referred to in Case's note is dated November 1st, 1657 (pages 185-6) rather than April, 1659. Salmon refers to himself as "formerly of Southold on Long Island in the Jurisdiction of New Haven, black-smyth and now of Hashamomack".

An Inventory of the Estate of William Salmon "late of Hashamomack, blacksmth, deceased" dated May 13, 1657 was recorded in the Town Records (printed pages 447-8). Case in a Note on page 447 observes that "The whole splendid neck of Hashamomack, consisting of 400 acres, with the buildings thereon" was estimated by the appraisers at only £68.

There obviously was an error either in the date of the deed or the Inventory as the latter was made after Salmon's death. The date of marriage by his widow Sarah to John Conckelyne (jr) was December 2, 1657 (page 464). The latter was appointed administrator of William Salmon's estate in November 1665 (see later under heading of "Mathew Sunderland").

J. Wickham Case in a Note about John Concklin (Sr) on page 90 of Volume 1 of the Town Records, says William Salmon, the proprietor of Hashamomuck, according to tradition, was a neighbor of Concklin's "when as boys together they lived side by side, at their old home in Nottinghamshire, England".

It will be observed that Case in his footnote on page 178 quoted above, expressed his belief that the house Salmon occupied in Hashamomuck, razed about 1785, was probably built by Sunderland himself. This seems likely as the 1665 Concklin Petition says Sunderland "improved some part of Hashamomack" and we know Salmon was living there while married to Sunderland's widow Katharine and after her death. We also note a reference to Salmon's house in the 1645 Certificate of the Indian Paucump that Salmon had bought "Hashamommock" from him (Vol II p 276).

Returning to Case's Note on p 178 it will be observed that he interpreted the 1649 deed as a sale of three-fourths of Hashamomuck to Whitney, Tredwell and Benedict. But Osman, whose deposition Case obviously never saw, says that two of these men, Whitney and Benedict, and others "did set downe on ye necke called Hashamommock" and that "Sunderland, Salmon, Whiteney and Benedict did from ye beginning owne ye said necke in equal shares and did so from our first sittinge downe in ye yeare 1636-7."

Dr. Downs, after studying the Osman Deposition and Southold Town Records, has concluded that the 1649 deed covered 3/4ths of the entire Hashamomuck patent, rather than the neck of that name which the four men owned, thus accounting for the £30 consideration. In a letter to the author written November 4, 1966 he says: "In other words, what happened was that Salmon fell heir to all Sunderland's lands when he married the widow Sunderland . . . that is all of Hashamomuck except the two quarters of the Neck owned by Whitney and Benedict. In 1649 Whiteney and Benedict (and Tredwell) got quarter shares of the entire Hashamomuck lands, obviously much larger than the quarter shares of just the neck (hence the purchase price). Salmon benefited by having his quarter in the neck as an entirety."

In addition it may be that Salmon made the deed to perfect the title of the other parties, the £30 being in part for a share of the Indian title to Hashamomuck which Salmon had acquired as shown by the 1645 Certificate of Paucump referred to above. This Certificate (consideration not stated) is on Page 276 of Volume II of the printed Town Records. It will be observed that the property covered by the 1649 deed was assigned by Benedict and Tredwell to Thomas Rider and Lt. John Budd, respectively (see photo attached to this article).

It is apparent to us from the 1649 deed that the three men to whom the deed was made had a previous interest in land in the Hashamomuck area and that Benedict already was living there as Salmon gave the parties liberty "to fence in for themselves a corne field begininge at the backside of the now dwellinge house of Thomas Benedick and to run to the neerest cutt to the North Sea where they shall find most convenient - wch Peece of Land being so fenced in is to remaine their owne proper land".

Another interesting document, entered on pages 184-5 of the Records is the following:

"We whose names are underwritten inhabiting uppon the Neck of Land comonly called Hashamommack considering that our comfort and quiett settlement would consist and stand in the injoyment of good neighbourhood did make this agreement at our first sittinge downe that what man soever should desire to remove, and to endeavo^r to make sale of his accomodacons should put in such neighbour as the other inhabitants liveing with them should approve of.

William Salmon	X
Henry Whitney	X
Edward Tredwell	X
Thomas Benedict	X

Entred the 17th of May 1660

p^r me Willm Wells."

(Underlining above is ours)

This undated document obviously was made long before the 1660 entry date, as Salmon was then deceased and Benedict had moved to Huntington; Whitney also. Tredwell had departed by 1659 (see below). The expression "at our first sittinge downe" underlined above is the identical one used by Osman at the end of his 1658 Deposition.

Henry Whitney undoubtedly is the person described in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary Vol 4 p 529 thus: "Henry Whitney, Norwalk 1665, had the year before at Jamaica, L. I. favored the jurisdiction of Connecticut propounded for freemen 1667, and is found in the list of 1669, projected 1672 the settlement of a new town, but made his will the same year and died the next giving estate to his widow and only child John".

A 13 Page article about Henry Whitney by Wayland Jefferson, mentioning these and other facts about him (including his removal to Huntington by 1658) is in the Southold Town Historian's files.

Edward Tredwell - Savage's Genealogical Dictionary Vol 4 p 325 says he was of Ipswich 1637, of Branford in 1646 & 8 and of Southold in 1659. The latter is incorrect - it probably came from an entry on page 281 of Southold Town Records which shows that in 1659 Lt. John Budd deeded to John Corey a "dwelling house wherein ye sd John Core now inhabiteth together with ye home lott, orchard" etc "formerly being the right and in ye possessions of one Edward Tredwell, and by him exchanged with John Budd, son and heir apparent of the sd John Budd, and by John Budd ye son sold unto his sd father - lying within ye bounds of Hashamomuck"

Tredwell is not named in Osman's deposition. The omission may have been an oversight because of Tredwell's departure from Southold, but we are more inclined to believe it was an indication that he was not an original owner and acquired his interest at a later date.

We do not know when he came from England.

Thomas Benedict - His name is not in Hotten's Emigrants. In the Benedict Genealogy, 1870, by E. C. Benedict, there is a footnote on page 1 consisting of a statement made in 1755 by Deacon James Benedict, grandson of the settler Thomas, based on information given him many years earlier by his grandmother Mary Bridgum Benedict who is said to have lived to the age of 100.

According to the statement, Mary said she came in the same ship as Thomas Benedict, that he was born in 1617, was in his 21st year when he came to New England, that she married him soon after arrival in Massachusetts, lived some time in Massachusetts Bay area, and then removed to Southold where their nine children were born. The statement continues "From thence they removed to a farm belonging to the town, called Hassamamac, where they lived some time." (later removing to Huntington and Jamaica and finally to Norwalk, Conn. where settler Thomas Benedict died).

In his will of 1689-90, Benedict says he was then about 73 years of age thus confirming that he was born in 1617. As he was in his 21st year when he came to America, the year of his coming would be 1637 or 1638. The 1658 Osman Deposition places him in the Chowan country in 1636/7.

Benedict Genealogy does not give the dates of birth of the settler's nine children. We have observed however that the birth of one of them, James on February 6, 1649, was recorded in New Haven Vital Records Vol I p 103-4 in a list of names of children from Southold. The Genealogy lists James as the 4th son.

The Osman Deposition indicates Thomas Benedict was one of the group which came to Chowan from the Summer Isles (Bermuda). As there is no mention of that in the statement of Benedict's grandson, Osman may have been mistaken in this respect - or else Benedict went to Bermuda from New England soon after arrival from England.

As has already been mentioned, Benedict was one of the Grantees under the 1649 William Salmon deed (pages 176-8; photo attached to this article). He sold his house in Hashamomuck to Thomas Rider in 1659 at which time Benedict already was a resident of Huntington. (page 176).

William Alexander, First Earl of Stirling. He was born about 1567 in Scotland and was knighted in 1608 or 1609. In 1621 King James I of England (James VI of Scotland) granted him territories in North America including what are now Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1628 Sir William appointed his son William, who had been knighted the year before, governor of New Scotland (Nova Scotia), but Sir William the younger's attempts to colonize terminated in 1632 when the French regained the area.

In 1633 William Alexander the elder was made Earl of Stirling and Viscount of Canada. At that time his son William assumed the title Lord Alexander. On January 29, 1634-5 the Earl of Stirling and Lord Alexander were admitted councillors and patentees of the New England Company, likely at the suggestion of Charles I and in compensation for their earlier efforts to colonize Nova Scotia.

Miss Isabel MacBeath Calder in her well documented article "The Earl of Stirling and the Colonization of Long Island" states that the Council for New England ended its existence in 1635, divided its territory among its members and surrendered to the Crown its right to govern New England. On April 22, 1635 the Council granted to the "Right Honorable William Lord Alexander" a patent for part of New England south of Nova Scotia and also for Long Island. (N Y Colonial Records Vol II p29-31). Miss Calder said it is not clear whether this grant was to the father or to the son, but we are inclined to the latter view for these reasons:

1. The son as well as the father had been admitted to the Council;
2. It was the son who had come to America earlier to colonize;
3. The father was then of advanced age (in his late sixties);
4. The father at the time bore the title "Earl of Stirling" which title probably would be used in documents involving him.

On the other hand subsequent documents involving title to Long Island make no mention of the son and always state the grant by the Council had been made to the Earl of Stirling. If the grant was to the son, he for some reason, possibly ill health, soon turned over his rights in the grant to his father, the Earl of Stirling, who appointed one George Cleeve as his agent in America. This is shown by a 1637 entry in Winthrop's Journal Vol I p224-5 that Cleeve had a commission from the Earl for several purposes including the "planting of Long Island".

Evidently Cleeve did not prove to be a satisfactory agent, for on April 20, 1637 the Earl of Stirling appointed his "trusty and well beloved friend, James Farret, Gentleman" to act for him (see Southampton Town Records Volume V, Historical Documents).

A short time later the Earl of Stirling suffered a series of misfortunes. His son Anthony died on September 17, 1637; his eldest son William (Lord Alexander) died on May 13, 1638; his sixth and seventh sons, Robert and Ludovick also died about this time. These misfortunes, as well as financial or legal difficulties could easily have caused the Earl's interest in America to falter.

In November of 1638 (six Months after Lord Alexander died) four members of the former Council for New England met at the Earl's house in London and on that occasion the earlier grant was augmented by an additional grant.

The Earl of Stirling died in London on February 12, 1639-40. He was succeeded in the earldom by his infant grandson William Alexander (only son of Lord Alexander) who however died in May 1640, only a few months after his grandfather's death.

In the fall of 1647 Captain Andrew Forrester came to western Long Island representing Mary, widowed countess of the third Earl of Stirling. He was arrested by the Dutch and sent to Holland, but escaped when the vessel stopped at an English port (see Miss Calder's article p92; also N Y Colonial Documents Vol I p286 and Vol XIV pages 79-81 and 85).

A general recital of events relating to the interest of the various Earls of Stirling in Long Island and its colonization appears in a lengthy petition to the King by William, Earl of Stirling and other descendants of the first Earl in 1760. The principal event was the granting by King Charles II in 1663/4 of the Province

of New York (including Long Island) to his brother James, Duke of York. Various unsuccessful attempts were made to obtain compensation from the Duke of York.

Miss Calder's article, which appeared in "Essays in Colonial History", Yale University Press, 1931, is the most recent we have found concerning the Earl of Stirling's connection with Long Island. Others of note are "Sir William Alexander and American Colonization" by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter published by Prince Society, Boston, 1873, and "Memorials of the Earl of Stirling" by Charles Rogers, Edinburgh, 1877.

It will be recalled that William Salmon, Thomas Reeve and Thomas Terrill sailed from London for St. Christopher in 1635 "per warrant from the Earl of Carlisle". In July 1627 Carlisle had been appointed Governor of "all Lands and Country; with the several Islands called the Caribbee Islands" and in 1623 he received a 10 year Grant of the Caribbee Islands and the Island of St. Christopher. The Earl of Carlisle died in 1636 and apparently was succeeded in some measure by the Earl of Stirling as on 19 July of the 13th year of the reign of Charles I (1637) a Commission was issued to William, Earl of Stirling, and others touching the Caribbee Islands granted to the Earl of Carlisle (see Hotten's Emigrants, pp 80 & 163-5).

We have not researched Stirling's activities in Bermuda or the West Indies, but it is possible there was a connection between them and Sunderland's presence in the Chowan country. Sunderland might have been employed both for Caribbean activities and for Long Island, made a trip from Bermuda to join the "adventurers", and then persuaded some of them to go with him to Hashamomuck. But if so it could hardly have been as early as 1636 as Osman states which is the year before Stirling's Caribbee commission.

That there were many instances of travel between New England, Virginia and the West Indies is indicated by an entry in Governor Winthrop's Journal in 1639 (Vol I p331): "Many men began to inquire after the southern parts; and the great advantages supposed to be had in Virginia and the West Indies, etc. made this country to be disesteemed of many; and yet those countries (for all their great wealth) have sent hither, both this year and formerly, for supply of clothes and other necessities; and some families have forsaken Providence and other the Caribbee Islands and Virginia to come live here."

In the next Subchapter, under the heading of James Farret, we will deal with Farret's activities on behalf of the Earl of Stirling. It will be observed that mention is made therein of a document signed by the Earl on August 20, 1639 confirming sales made of Long Island properties by Farret to designated persons.

James Farret (or Farrett; sometimes called Forrett) was designated by the Earl of Stirling as his attorney to dispose of and colonize Long Island and adjacent islands. In so doing he was to seek the advice of John Winthrop, Governor of Boston, in establishing ordinances and dealing with the natives. A copy of this power of attorney as certified by the Secretary of the Massachusetts Colony of New England and copied therefrom by John Youngs in 1686 appears in Southampton Town Records Volume V. The date of certification is not shown and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on July 29, 1968 stated: "A very careful search

of the records on file in the Archives failed to reveal the presence of any reference" to this power of attorney. Thus we have been unable to ascertain when Farrett filed it in Massachusetts. We would have liked to have ascertained whether he did so in 1637, the year of its date, or a year or so afterward when we begin to see evidences of his activities in America.

According to a petition made in June 1760 to the King of England by the then Earl of Stirling and other heirs of the first Earl (N Y Colonial Manuscripts Vol VII p430-2) which erroneously gives the date of Farrett's appointment as 1636, Farrett "that same year" sent over a number of people for "planting" Long Island. However we have found no evidence of settlers from England coming to Long Island at such an early date.

Farrett apparently did not come himself until several years later. The earliest mention of him in New England we have found is in Boston on June 7, 1639 when he drew a bill of exchange on his employer, the Earl of Stirling, for £100 (see Manuscript Notebook of Thomas Lechford, Boston Attorney in *Archaeologia Americana*-American Antiquarian Society Collections, Vol VII 1885, printed page 87).

As agent for the Earl of Stirling Farrett made a number of deeds of Long Island property, including one dated June 12, 1639 to Southampton men, the text of which is given in N Y Colonial Manuscripts Vol III pages 21-2, the significance of which we will point out in the next Subchapter and in the Summary Chapter of this Study.

By a writing dated August 20, 1639 Lord Stirling confirmed sales which Farrett had theretofore made to Edward Howell, Daniel * Howe, Edward Farrington*and Mathew Sunderland. A copy of this Confirmation is in N Y Colonial Manuscripts Vol III p22. The first three men named later settled in Southampton (see Vol I of the Records of that Town). Farrington presumably is the "Edmond" Farrington who was on the same ship from England as William Purrier in 1635 and from the same place (Olney, Bucks) - see Hotten's *Emigrants* page 44. Sunderland we know was the seaman to whom Farrett had conveyed two Oyster Bay properties on June 12, 1639 (recorded in Southold Town Records Vol I p201-3 hereinafter mentioned and also referred to in the previous Chapter, and possibly other properties - the dates of the Farrett deeds were not enumerated by Lord Stirling.)

By deed dated March 10, 1639 (Old Style - March 10, 1640 New Style) Farrett granted to Lion Gardiner property later known as Gardiner's Island. This deed is copied in Robert Payne's "The Island" published in 1958 p56. Farrett recites in this deed that the island "hath beene purchased (by Lion Gardiner) before my coming from the ancient Inhabitants the Indians". The Indian Deed (p57) was dated May 3, 1639. These deeds are significant because they have a bearing on when Farrett came to Long Island and possibly when he came to America. See discussion of this point in our Summary and Conclusions Chapter.

The only Farrett deed recorded in Southold Town Records other than the Oyster Bay 1639 deeds to Sunderland already mentioned was one to Richard Jackson dated August 15, 1640 (page 112). It covered two parcels of 50 and 100 acres of land and meadow which Case in a footnote on pages 112-3 identified as being adjacent to Hashamomuck Neck. While it may seem strange that no mention of adjoining property owners was made in this deed, this was also true of other Farrett deeds we have seen.

* also to John & Thomas Farrington

Jackson evidently built a house on his property for on page 113 there is recorded an assignment dated October 25, 1640 made by Richard Jackson of Yennacock, carpenter, to Thomas Weatherly, mariner, of his dwelling house and appurtenances. (Tooker in Indian Place Names, p296-7 says Yennicock was the Indian name applied to the northern Long Island peninsula from Peconic River to Plum Gut).

Sometime afterward Weatherly must have sold the house and land to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven for in 1653 the latter conveyed it to John Ketchum, saying that he (Goodyear) had acquired the rights of both Jackson and Weatherly and the Indian title (pages 115-6). (Goodyear was Deputy Governor of New Haven) This ties in with the 1649 Salmon deed of Hashamomuck neck (page 176) which described it as being between "Toms Creek, so called by the English, and Mr. Goodyeares land".

On the 29th of 6th month (August) 1640 Farrett "of Long Island in New England" made a deed of gift of a four ton boat or small shallop "with maine sayle anchor cable all new and a compass with oares and appurtenances" to Thomas Robinson and Mathew Southerland in part payment of a debt to them (Lechford's Notebook page 301).

On July 20, 1641, not having been paid by Lord Stirling for "three years and upward" Farrett made a mortgage to the authorities of Saybrook, Hartford and New Haven to secure repayment of £110 which he borrowed from them. A copy of the mortgage is given in Thompson's History of Long Island, 3rd Edition 1918, Vol I p512-4. We have obtained a photostatic copy of this mortgage from the Connecticut State Library in Hartford (Connecticut Colony Record of Lands, Vol I p319) and ascertained that the date given in Thompson's copy was correct, but that it shows it was made in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Charles I (which is right as he became King in March 1625) rather than in the twentieth year of the reign as shown by Thompson. The property subject to the mortgage was "that part of Long Island not possessed nor, as he conceiveth, claimed by the Dutch" an expression which Miss Calder in her "Earl of Stirling and Colonization of Long Island" article (p83) interpreted as "not otherwise disposed of or claimed by the Dutch". The mortgage was to be void "if the right hon. the Earl of Stirling, or his assigns" (meaning the then Earl of Stirling) within three years repaid the £110 with the value of improvements on the property. Apparently the debt was never repaid.

In the Mortgage, Farrett says he was about to depart for England. His departure is shown in a 1675 letter of Thomas Mayhew of Martin's (Martha's) Vineyard in which he says in 1641 he had a grant of these islands from Farrett who "went suddenly for England before he showed me his masters pattennt". (N Y State Historian, 2nd Annual Report (1897) Vol II p293). Evidently Mayhew was referring to Farrett's deed dated October 25, 1641, to Nantucket, as his Martha's Vineyard deed dated October 13, 1641 was from Richard Vines, Steward General for Sir Ferdinand Gorges. Copies of both of these deeds are given on pages 46/7 of the 1906 Hallock Genealogy.

We have omitted from our article reference to Farrett deeds to other parts of Long Island and to other islands, except where they have some bearing on our subject.

Mathew Sunderland (sometimes spelled Sinderland or Southerland) with whom Osman and the others sailed from Chowan Country to Hashamomuck, was admitted to be an inhabitant of Aqueedneck (Newport) on the 24th of the 11th month (January) 1638/9 - see Rhode Island Colonial Records, Volume I page 91.

When he came from England and where he was before coming to Newport we don't know though he might have been in Bermuda or the West Indies as mentioned in the part of this Chapter dealing with the Earl of Stirling. His name does not appear in Hotten's Emigrants, Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, or Banks' * Topographical Dictionary. *

He was described as "seaman at Boston" in the two Oyster Bay deeds dated June 18, 1639 signed by Farrett as Agent of the Earl of Stirling recorded on March 1, 1660 in the Southold Town Records pages 201/3. The consideration of one deed was £50 and the other was 10 shillings per year, the first rental payment being due in 1640 on "our Lady day" (March 25). Immediately following in the Records are Receipts of Farrett dated September 4, 1639 and September 8, 1640 for rent paid by Sunderland on the Oyster Bay rented property. Actually the second Receipt says "Boston" Bay instead of "Oyster" Bay which apparently was an error made by Farrett or by William Wells who recorded it.

The September 4, 1639 Receipt for the sum of 20 shillings recites that it was for rent for the first year of his possession, being "from thirty nine unto the fortieth". The amount received was 20 shillings which is strange as the receipt confirms the rental was to be 10 shillings per year. The September 8, 1640 Receipt also was for 20 shillings and says it is for "two yeares dues oweinge" by Sunderland "for the yeares after specified 40 and 41". Wayland Jefferson on page nine of the 1939 Southold Commemorative Book states: "Inasmuch as Farrett gave a receipt for two year's overdue land rent (September 8, 1640) it is reasonable to assume that Sinderland came to Hashamomock late in 1637 or early in 1638, thus bearing out the affidavit of Thomas Osman".

For reasons given in the succeeding Summary, Discussion and Conclusions Chapter, we think Jefferson's conclusions with respect to these receipts were erroneous.

Two items about Sunderland appear in Lechford's Note Book. The first on page 283 is dated the 20th of 6 month (August) 1640, "Mathew Southerland of Newporte in the Island of Rodes in New England Marriner bound by bill to Thomas Robinson of 4L to be payd the 9th of 8ber 1640".

The second has been previously referred to in the previous Subchapter. It is on page 201, is dated nine days later than the above item, and consists of a "deed of gift" from Farrett to Robinson and Southerland of "one boate or smale shallop" in payment of "twelve parts of a greater debt owing by him unto them".

In a sworn statement dated April 2, 1660 William Coolinge of Newport, Rhode Island, aged about 60 years, says he well knew

* He probably is the Mathew "Southerland" who was "proved to be drunken in October 1638 - Plymouth Colony Records 1633-40 pl00 and Pope's Pioneer's of Massachusetts.

Farrett and Mathew Sunderland and knew the latter had purchased the Oyster Bay property (page 206).

J. W. Case made the following footnote about these two deeds; on page 203 of the Printed Southold Town Records:

"Note - The two preceding instruments bear the oldest dates of any papers upon the records of this town. Sinderland appears to have been the chief agent and manager for Farrett, and also to have received direct grants from him: if he received one direct for Hashamomack, it is not to be found; but, in the subsequent numerous papers, consequent upon his early death, - the marriage of his widow with Salmon, his death, and John Conklin's marriage with Salmon's widow, who was a second wife, we find many very strong assurances that he was the first permanent settler and proprietor, through Farrett, in Hashamomack, and perhaps he was the first settler in the town - J. W. C."

The following statement on pages 238-9 of the Town Records, though not mentioning his name, gives us additional information about Sunderland:

"Whereas our ffather William Sallman in his life tyme did declare that his brother in law Thomas Curtis of weathersfield should not have the educacon of any of his children - his longe forebearance of looking after us manifested little love to us. These may signifie to whom it may consern, that we whose names are here under subscribed have made choyce of John Conckline Jun^r to be our Guardian, haveing experience of his fatherly love to us and hereby declare all other Gardianship by authority of any court to be null."

Thomas Osman was one of the witnesses to this statement which was dated February 22, 1663 and was signed by John, Mary and Sara "Solmon". The statement shows that Sunderland's wife was Katharine Curtis, sister of Thomas Curtis of Wethersfield (Connecticut).

Though we find no record of a deed from Farrett to Sunderland for the Hashamomuck property, the Osman Deposition, we repeat, says that Sunderland, Salmon, Whitney and Benedict owned it in equal shares "and did so from our first sittinge downe in ye yeare 1636-7".

Verification of some of these statements is found in the following documents:

1. The 1649 deed of Salmon to Whitney, Tredwell and Benedict(pl76-8).
2. The joint agreement of said four Hashamomuck inhabitants (pl84-5) heretofore described.
3. The 1661 Wycombe Indian Deed to John Conkelyne Jr., in which Lt. Lion Gardiner joined*, ratifying and confirming the June 1639 Oyster Bay deeds of Farrett to Sunderland and the Indian title to Hashamomuck. This lengthy deed, copied on pages 168-70 (photo attached to this article) begins as follows:

*as Guardian

"These p'sents witness to all it may any wise conserne, That Whereas one William Salmon sometyme of hashamommuck neere Southold on Long Island blacksmith deceased, in his life tyme was married unto Kathreine the relect widdowe of Mathew Sinderland, seaman, who was then possessed of hashamommuck aforesaid, for and on the behalf of James Farrett agent to the Right honorable the Earle of Starling, by vertue of a Commission to him given by the said Earle to dispose of Lands on Long Island aforesaid:-"

4. The 1665 petition of John Concklin Jr for administration of the estate of William Salmon as recorded in New York (NY Historical Society, Abstracts of New York Wills and Administrations Vol 1p16) from which we quote:

"Whereas, John Concklin, Jr, of Hashamomack did intermarry with Sarah, widow of Wm Salmon, late of Southold, with whom he left six children, 4 of which he had by Katharine his former wife, and the other 2 by his wife Sarah, the said Katharine having formerly been the wife of one Matthew Sunderland, a seaman, who formerly improved some part of Hashamomack, as an agent of Mr. James Farrett, deputy to Earle of Sterling, of whom he purchased several tracts of land - one on east side, another on west side of Oyster Bay and also an Island not far from same, all which fell to his said wife Katharine for her maintenance, having very little to leave to her for her livelyhood; and forasmuch as Hashamomack aforesaid being the place of their residence, and never under any Jurisdiction until his Majesty's late Letters Patent given to **** James Duke of York, were published in this Island; Therefore the said John Conckling in right of Sarah his wife, and the said six children, petitions this court for Letters of Administration - Petition granted at Court of Sessions Southampton November 16, 1665"

A related document is one mentioned on the fourth preceding page, i. e. the deed dated June 12, 1639 signed by James Farrett and conveying to Edward Howell, Daniel Howe and Job Sayer (who later settled in Southampton) of all of Eastern Long Island "from sea to sea" exempting "those lands already granted unto any person by me".

This deed was witnessed by Mathew Sunderland. We have no knowledge of the specific lands previously granted, but the Osman Deposition indicates Hashamomuck was included among them. We have commented on this point at greater length in the Summary portion of this Study.

Summer Islaes. These are the Bermudas. We have found no record of Salmon, Thomas Reeve, Terrill, Benedict or Whitney in Williams 1848 or Lefroy's 1877 Histories of Bermuda and neither could the Reference Librarian at Hamilton Bermuda to whom we wrote in the fall of 1967, though she pointed out the first three of these men sailed in 1635 from London bound for St. Christopher, rather than Bermuda, according to Hotten's Emigrants. We found no reference books of consequence about St. Christopher, though Vere L. Oliver in his History of Antigua mentioned on the 3rd from last page of

the previous Chapter gives some data of St. Christopher and on page viii of his book says it was the parent colony of Antigua. He also edited a quarterly publication "Caribbeana" from 1910 to 1919 containing miscellaneous papers regarding the History, Genealogy, Topography and Antiquities of the British West Indies, including St. Christopher. None of these quarterly publications mentions the men named above.

Chowan Country. Dr. Downs has found that while Chowan is the name of a modern county in North Carolina, it is not the same area as the original homeland of the Chowan Indians in that state. North Carolina has long been famous for products obtained from its pine trees, as evidenced by the nickname "Tar Heel State" but no records have been found of men adventuring there as early as Osman indicated. Dr. Downs and Dr. Thomas C. Parramore, Assistant Professor of History of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C. could find no mention of white men residing in the area of what now constitutes North Carolina and was then part of Virginia Colony, between 1590 (the time of the Roanoke settlement of Walter Raleigh) and about 1654. We will have more to say on this subject in the Chapter following.

Note: The documents and notes about Hashamomuck given in this Chapter are by no means all that appear in the Town Records. References to it appear frequently therein. Residents of that community did not become "complete Townsamen" of Southold until 1662 (see page 354 of Volume I) though the New Haven Court in 1657 stated that the residents of Hashamomuck had submitted themselves to New Haven Jurisdiction and to be a part of Southold (see Records of Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven from 1653, page 219). A lengthy note about Hashamomuck appears in the Appendix to Volume II of Southold Town Records, pages 532-3, a copy of which is attached to this article. Case spelled it "Hashamomack". More often it was spelled "Hashamomuck" and it so appears on the current U. S. Geological Survey Map.

One point should be mentioned - Hashamomuck is not now and never has been an organized community. While some of the group Sunderland brought there may have hoped to settle, others may have considered Sunderland's offer as an opportunity to salvage their adventure before returning to their families in New England. The subsequent settlement of some of these men in Southold may well have been a result of the Hashamomuck venture.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY - DISCUSSION - CONCLUSIONS

Having described our efforts to locate the 1658 Deposition and completed our study of the persons and events dealt with in the Osman Depositions, we set forth below a resume of the salient points and our conclusions. We will also in this Chapter consider some questions which have been raised as to the correctness and authenticity of the 1658 Deposition.

1. The Chowan Adventure

No mention of this or any other adventure or settlement at this period is to be found in the records or history of North Carolina. But this is not proof that the Chowan area was unvisited and we do know that three of the early Southold settlers named by Osman (William Salmon, Thomas Reeve and Thomas Terrill) originally left England in 1635 on a ship bound for the West Indies. Their ship was listed as bound for St. Christopher's, but surviving records of similar ships show that it was usual to make calls at other ports, including Bermuda (the "Summer" Isles).

Colonial records also show that difficulties on both St. Christopher's and Bermuda resulted in substantial removals from these islands to the Colony of Virginia which embraced the present State of North Carolina. This may or may not bear on the Chowan adventure, though we have shown there is a record that a Thomas Terrell bought land in Colonial Virginia in 1637. What is certain is that these three men at least had to pass the Chowan region to finally settle, as they did, in the Southold area. The Osman Deposition supplies an interesting piece in the story of their movement.

2. The Earl of Stirling, James Farrett and Mathew Sunderland

In 1635 the Council for New England granted lands including Long Island to "William, Lord Alexander". There is some question whether this refers to the Earl of Stirling or to his eldest son, but there is no question that the Earl of Stirling was responsible for the colonization activities which followed. In July 1637 the Earl received a commission for the "Caribbee Islands", but we do not know anything about his activities there, or of any link to events on Long Island.

The Earl first appointed George Cleeve to act as his agent in settling Long Island, but we have found no evidence that Cleeve made any attempts at colonization. In 1637 the Earl gave his friend James Farrett a power of attorney to act for him in America.

We do not know when Farrett came to New England, but the first mention of him we found is in Boston on June 7, 1639 when he drew a bill of exchange on his employer for £100. On June 12, 1639, in the presence of Mathew Sunderland, he signed a deed to Edward Howell, Daniel Howe and Job Sayer (who later settled in Southampton) of all of Eastern Long Island "from sea to sea"

excepting "those lands already granted unto any person by me". This indicates there had been one or more previous grants of Eastern Long Island property by Farrett.

To whom could these other grants have been made? The only possibilities are Mathew Sunderland and John, Thomas and Edward Farrington as the Earl of Stirling confirmed unspecified grants to these four men, along with a specific mention of the Southampton grant, on August 20, 1639. The grant to the Farringtons has never been discovered. Sunderland received two grants at Oyster Bay harbor, but they were made on June 18, 1639, six days after the Southampton grant. The Oyster Bay grants would be part of those confirmed by the Earl. The Osman Deposition suggests Sunderland had a grant to Hashamomuck neck before the Southampton grant. Thus it is indicated that this grant - and possibly the Farrington grant - were the lands excepted, from the June 12, 1639 conveyance.

While we have no record of Sunderland's Hashamomuck deed, there are several statements in the Southold Town Records and New York Court Records in the 1661-1665 period that Sunderland (then deceased) had been possessed of Hashamomuck as agent for Farrett. The New York Court record adds that Sunderland was a resident of Hashamomuck. We know that William Salmon of Southold moved to Hashamomuck following his marriage to Sunderland's widow and lived in a house which Southold's J. Wickham Case in 1880 said was razed to the ground about 1785 and built, probably, by Sunderland himself.

The earliest record of Sunderland we have found is at Newport, Rhode Island, where he was admitted as an inhabitant in January * 1638/9.* He was again referred to as of Newport in August 1640 when he acknowledged a debt. We believe he might have built a house of sorts at Hashamomuck neck very early and periodically obtained turpentine from his property while still engaged as a seaman, maintaining residence in New England and not bringing his wife to Long Island for several years after "first sitting downe", as Osman expressed it.

The June 18, 1639 Oyster Bay harbor deeds to Mathew Sunderland refer to him as "seaman at Boston". One of these deeds provides for annual rent. In effect it was a lease. These deeds and two rent receipts dated September 4, 1639 and September 8, 1640 were presented for recording in Southold in 1660 by John Conklin. The details of these rent receipts are given on page 24; also the full statement of Wayland Jefferson about them in which he says the September 1640 receipt was for two years overdue rent thus bearing out (Jefferson thought) Osman's affidavit as to the time Sunderland came to Hashamomuck.

To begin with, we believe these Receipts relate to Oyster Bay property, not Oyster Ponds or Hashamomuck. Our reasons for this belief are given on pages 6-8 dealing with Jefferson's 1924 news article "Southold vs Southampton - More Light on Priority".

Also we are inclined to doubt Jefferson's conclusion that the expression "two yeares dues oweinge - and that for the yeares after specified 40 and 41" in the September 1640 Receipt for *though he probably is the Mathew "Southerland" mentioned in Plymouth Colony Records 3 months earlier.

twenty shillings meant rent for those years was in arrears. Instead we think it meant the payment was for the rent which would be due for those years.

The deed provided that the first payment was to begin at our Lady day (March 25) next ensuing in 1640. Actually the first payment was made six months earlier, on September 4, 1639. The 1639 Receipt, which was for twenty shillings, specified that it was for rent "for the first yeare of his (Sunderland's) possession being from thirty nine unto fortieth".

Thus the total received was 40 shillings - sufficient to cover four years rent. The final year covered was specified to be 1641.

We think there was an overpayment of 10 shillings as only three years were involved - 1639, 40 and 41. While these two receipts were recorded together, their dates are a year apart and we doubt the parties had the 1st Receipt before them when the 2nd was given.

Perhaps the words "first yeare" in the 1st receipt were mis-copied and actually read "first years". If so, the initial 20 shillings was for 1639 and 1640. But in that event the 2nd payment was a duplication as to the year 1640.

Again we remind the reader that none of this discussion about the 1639 deeds and receipts has any bearing on the settlement of Hashamomuck as the deeds and receipts relate to Oyster Bay. We believe Jefferson, Rev. Craven and possibly others were confused because Conklin used these documents to support his claim to Hashamomuck by virtue of his marriage to the widow of William Salmon. (Her interest in the property arose from Salmon's prior marriage to Sunderland's widow as has been previously noted)

If Conklin had been able to produce a deed from Farrett to Sunderland for Hashamomuck, this roundabout procedure would have been unnecessary.

Conklin also used the Farrett to Sunderland Oyster Bay deeds to support his claim to that property. In the litigation which ensued Conklin apparently was unsuccessful, as the person whose claim was based on possession and a Dutch patent was not dis-possessed. There could have been a monetary settlement with Conklin however, though there is no record to show it.

We believe the implication of the 1658 Osman Deposition and the 1661 Wycombee Indian Deed is that Sunderland had obtained Long Island settlers on behalf of his Master, James Farrett. We suppose that Hashamomuck neck was given to Sunderland in part payment for these services, but either Farrett neglected to give Sunderland a formal deed or the deed was lost. Further evidence that Sunderland was working for Farrett is found in his gift in August 1640 to Sunderland and Thomas Robinson of a boat in part payment of a debt to them.

The 1661 Wycombee Indian Deed entered in Southold Records recites that Sunderland died without issue "not long after" he received the June 1639 Oyster Bay harbor deeds, and that his wife Katherine afterward married William Salmon.

The latest paper we found directly concerning Sunderland is the September 8, 1640 rent receipt for the Oyster Bay property. Presumably Sunderland's death occurred soon afterward.

Farrett made other deeds to Long Island property. On August 20, 1639, as we already mentioned, the Earl of Stirling confirmed sales of property which Farrett had made to Edward Howell, Daniel Howe, the Farringtons and Mathew Sunderland.

The Earl of Stirling died on February 12, 1639/40. Farrett continued to sign deeds after this date. Although it obviously took some time for the news of the Earl's death to reach him, he was in any event empowered to act for the Earl's successor. Among these later deeds is one for the Isle of Wight (Gardiner's Island) dated March 10, 1639 (1640 New Style), and one dated August 15, 1640 to Richard Jackson for land and meadow east of Hashamomuck neck. Jackson built a house on the latter property which he sold with the land in the following October.

Farrett returned to England in 1641. Before he left he borrowed £110 from the authorities of Saybrook, Hartford and New Haven giving them as security a mortgage on "that part of Long Island not possessed nor, as he conceiveth, claimed by the Dutch".

3. The Hashamomuck enterprize - persons involved and relationships disclosed by Osman in 1658 Deposition.

All of the persons named as having come to Hashamomuck with Sunderland appear in the Town Records except James Reeve - Sunderland appears also. In Study of the Southold Reeve Family the Author said it is possible that James Reeve never was a full fledged settler of Southold and merely participated in the distilling of "sperrits resin" in Hashamomuck or that he died before the period covered by existing records.

Thomas Osman in his deposition says he went adventuring in 1636 with his "now father in law William Purrier and his brother in law James Reeve". The first relationship is shown by Southold Town Records which show the marriage of Osman to Martha Purrier in 1653. Relationship to the Reeve family is shown by reference in the 1671 will of William Purrier to his oldest daughter Mary Reeve. This will left the bulk of his estate to his grandson James Reeve, who is referred to in the Reeve Study as James Reeve 2.

The Osman Deposition indicates that Mary Purrier was married to James Reeve 1 rather than to Southold settler Thomas Reeve 1 as has heretofore been assumed. We have found no record of the marriage of Mary Purrier to James Reeve 1 nor of the marriage of Thomas Reeve 1. Perhaps Thomas and James Reeve were brothers and their meeting in Chowan was arranged rather than coincidental.

4. The Dates of the Chowan Adventure and of coming to Hashamomuck-Possible Chronology.

As mentioned in 2. above, the Long Island grant held by the Earl of Stirling was made in 1635 which was several years before the Osman Deposition reports the company of men going from Chowan to Hashamomuck. However we find no record, other than the Osman Deposition, of activities in Stirling's behalf to find settlers for Long Island as early as 1636/7. As Farrett's power of attorney was dated April 20, 1637, Sunderland could not have represented him as early as January to March 25, 1637, which is the period in our present calendar embraced by the expression 1636/7 used at the time.

Recalling Stirling's direction in his power of attorney to Farrett to obtain the advice of Gov. Winthrop in carrying out his assignment, it is possible Stirling or his agent Cleeve arranged with Winthrop to secure Sunderland's services before Farrett hired him. In that event it would be possible for Sunderland to have been endeavoring to obtain settlers for Long Island as early as 1636/7. However unless Sunderland came from England several years earlier than January 1639 when he was admitted as an inhabitant of Newport, this does not seem likely.

Returning to Farrett, we have only the 1760 statement of the then Earl of Stirling that Farrett came to America in the same year as his appointment (erroneously given as 1636 instead of 1637) though one might say there is a measure of support for it in Farrett's statement in the 1641 mortgage referred to in 2. above that he hadn't been paid for his services for "three years and upward". If true, this could mean Farrett was in New England earlier than June 1639 when we first find mention of him in Boston, or it could mean that part of his services were rendered in England. But we again point out that Farrett had received various sums as consideration for deeds he had given and presumably had been paid £100 for the bill of exchange he drew on the Earl of Stirling in June 1639.

In the power of attorney Farrett was authorized to charge one or more such bills of exchange, but he was not to do so "unless he can by noe lawful ways and means raise such moneys, in about out or touching or concerning ye premises, or any of them". In view of this admonition, we do not think the drawing of this bill in June 1639 necessarily means he had just arrived from England.

However the lack of any mention of either Farrett or Sunderland in New England earlier than 1639, indicates to us a probability either that the dates given by Osman were incorrect, or that Wayland Jefferson misread the figures in the ancient document. Osman probably made his statement from memory which could also account for a discrepancy if there was one.

Farrett's March 10, 1639/40 Gardiner Island deed recites that the island had been purchased from Indians before "my coming". Presumably this means before his (Farrett's) coming to Long Island, rather than before his coming to America. If it meant the latter, the date of coming to America would be after the Indian deed (May 3, 1639) and before June 7, 1639, the date of drawing the £100 bill of exchange on the Earl of Stirling.

Of the men who came with Sunderland, four came from England in 1635 - Salmon, Terrill, Thomas Reeve and Purrier. We do not know when the others came except that Benedict's widow is reported to have said he came in his 21st year which would be 1637 or 1638 as he was born in 1617. Thus it was not impossible, so far as we know, for them to be in Chowan and Hashamomuck as early as 1637. However, for the reasons given in the preceding paragraphs, we think early 1639 is a more likely date, which would be expressed as 1638/9 according to the calendar then in use.

All things considered, what might have happened is this:

- Late 1638? - Men from several regions looking about for opportunities of one sort or another, perhaps specifically turpentine, converge on "Chowan" region.
- January 1639 - Sunderland admitted to be an inhabitant of Rhode Island. (at Plymouth 3 months earlier)
- Jan or Feb 1639? - Farrett arrives in America. Meets Sunderland in Boston; send him southward for settlers, while he deals with New Englanders.
- Feb or Mar 1639? - Sunderland arrives in Chowan and invites Osman et al to go to Long Island for turpentine, hopes to get some men to settle. This they do; New Englanders then returning home; others perhaps going to New England also.
Sunderland before or after the Chowan trip gets Hashamomuck from Farrett which probably was part of Eastern Long Island granted prior to the June 1639 deed to Southampton men.
- May 3, 1639 - Lion Gardiner buys his Island from Indians; Farrett's coming (to Long Island presumably) was after that.
- June 1639 - Farrett draws £100 bill of exchange on Earl of Stirling; Farrett gives Eastern Long Island deed to Southampton men and Oyster Bay deeds to Sunderland.

It should be stressed, that the above is only what might have happened - we cannot say ^{if} these statements or dates, especially the dates marked with a question, are correct. However we believe the material presented in this Study lends support to this analysis.

We have not dealt with Farrett's subsequent transactions with the men who settled at Southampton. These are set forth in Miss Calder's "The Earl of Stirling & the Colonization of Long Island" referred to on page 20 hereof.

5. Background of 1658 Osman Deposition; Questions (and our Answers) about its accuracy and authenticity.

While the Deposition contains many recitals, the purpose is apparent from the concluding sentence - to show joint ownership of Hashamomuck neck in the early days by Sunderland, Salmon, Whitney and Benedict. The reason it was made at this particular time might well have been the death of William Salmon in 1657. Salmon had married Sunderland's widow; after her death Salmon remarried. The marriage of Salmon's widow to John Conklin, Jr. took place in December 1657. There is ample evidence of a dispute concerning the ownership of Hashamomuck lands, continuing as late as 1686 when Osman made the other unrecorded depositions.

Below are enumerated questions which have been raised about the 1658 Osman Deposition. Our answers to the questions follow thereafter.

Question #1.

Was Jefferson's statement that the original document was in Lester Mapes possession simply a mistake or was it made to fend off inquirers?

Question #2.

Did Jefferson manufacture the document, using his knowledge of the 1686 Osman Deposition and the Town Records, particularly the 1649 Salmon Deed, other depositions about Hashamomuck made by Osman, and knowledge that other depositions were taken before Barnabas Horton and Thomas Moore in 1658? If so was his purpose to predate the founding of the Southold area by a few years and to clear up the long controversy as to which Reeve married William Purrier's daughter Mary?

Question #3.

Doesn't the 1649 William Salmon Deed show that Salmon had been the sole owner of Hashamomuck and that Thomas Benedict, Edward Tredwell and Henry Whitney acquired their quarter shares from him? Also why was Tredwell's name omitted from the Osman Deposition?

Question #4.

Why did William Purrier, only a year or two after arrival from England with a wife and three children, go adventuring to Chowan with others from New England?

Question #5.

Why weren't the 1658 and 1686 Depositions and the 1686 Ambosco Indian Statement (all of which relate to Hashamomuck) recorded as were many other depositions made at those times?

Question #6.

Is there any known documentary evidence of events described and dates given in the deposition and which shows that the persons named were involved.

Following are our answers to the above questions:

#1 - Answer: We think Jefferson mistook which Osman Deposition he had given to Lester Mapes and that it was someone else who brought it to him. The absence of the Deposition among his papers could be accounted for either by its return to that person, disposition by Jefferson by sale or gift (page 12),

disintegration due to age as Jefferson said happened to the Ketcham affidavit (page 11), mislaid or lost among the the large number of papers he collected in his lifetime, or discarded as a worthless scrap of paper following his death (page 12).

#2 - Answer: In the absence of the original Osman Deposition, we cannot say it was impossible for Jefferson to have manufactured it. However, in view of his great interest in the history of Southold and the many years he devoted to it, we share the opinion of the late Mrs. Ann Currie-Bell, who was President of the Southold Historical Society, and Mrs. Florence Kramer, who succeeded Jefferson as Southold's Historian, that he would not have done so.

We have found nothing which clearly disproves the Osman 1658 Deposition. There may be minor discrepancies, but these could have been made by Osman in reciting events which occurred twenty years before when he was a young man.

On the positive side, we have found and described herein a number of documents and references which support statements in the deposition or which show in some instances that the events described could have occurred and the statements be true. We will not summarize all these documents here as we have done so in Answer #6.

As for the second part of Question #2, Jefferson, whose principal interest in the Osman Deposition was primarily as "Town Historian", evidently missed the genealogical significance that the deposition indicates it was James - not Thomas - Reeve who married Mary Purrier.

This is shown in the first part of the Deposition: "Swearinge by Ye Holy Evangelists that he with his now father-in-law, William Purrier, and his brother in ye law James Reeve did go adventuring***"

That Jefferson did overlook this point can be seen on page 31 of the same 1939 Southold Book which contained the copy of the Osman Deposition, wherein he shows Thomas Reeve married to Mary Purrier. In so doing he doubtless followed the genealogy of the Reeve family given by Rev. Charles E. Craven on page 71 of his History of Mattituck. This History was dated 1906, many years before the Osman Deposition came to light.

Jefferson thought the dates shown in the Osman Deposition were borne out by the Farrett rent receipts. We interpret the Receipts differently, though the fact the payments equalled four years rent and end with the year 1641 could mean Sunderland's Oyster Bay property was held by Sunderland in 1638; we don't know about Hashamomuck except from Osman's deposition. That still does not support a 1636/7 date, but we can't say positively it is wrong as no records exist to show in what year the group came to Hashamomuck.

Also there is at least a possibility, as we pointed out on page 32, that Sunderland worked for Lord Stirling's first agent Cleeve, and endeavored to obtain Long Island settlers at this early date.

In any event the 1636/7 date is not too significant if the spirits resin projects, both in Chowan and Hashamomuck, were not settlements in the usual sense, as we believe likely.

Considering the answer to this Question from a negative standpoint, there are a number of points that can be made:

First of course is the inability to produce the paper or proof that all of the events took place (we do know the men named were in Hashamomuck at an early date however).

Second is Jefferson's misstatement that Lester Mapes had the Deposition when he only had the less important 1686 Osman Deposition.

Third is the knowledge that Jefferson sometimes made statements from memory rather than after assembling the facts. For instance the short Ketcham affidavit (page 10) and perhaps even the September 6, 1686 Osman Deposition (page 9) which is so similar in date to the September 16, 1686 deposition as to cause one to wonder if they are the same document. Yet the content of the September 6 paper as given by Jefferson is completely different.

Fourth is mention of Barbados as the place William Salmon came from whereas later Jefferson termed it Antigua (pages 8 & 9). He gave as reference Oliver's History of Antigua, but we have been unable to find this statement in said History. Perhaps this incorrect reference was given to Jefferson by someone else. We do know that William Salmon sailed from England for the West Indies in 1635 however, and the Osman Deposition shows he came to Chowan country from the Somer's Isles, which Jefferson did not realize were the Bermudas. We submit that Jefferson would not have selected a place he knew nothing about if he fabricated the deposition.

#3 - Answer: We discussed the 1649 Deed at length on pages 15-17, concluding it was not simply a sale by Salmon of a 3/4th interest to Benedict, Tredwell and Whitney, but a conveyance of shares of the entire Hashamomuck lands - Salmon having acquired the Indian title earlier as shown in a certificate dated 1645. We also pointed out that in the deed Salmon gave the other parties permission to fence in a corn field beginning at the back of "the now dwelling house of Thomas Benedict", the land so fenced in "to remaine their owne proper land". This provision shows a prior interest of the three grantees named in land in the area and that Benedict was already living there.

Our explanation of the omission of Tredwell in the Osman Deposition is given on page 18. The omission may have been an oversight because of Tredwell's departure from Southold, but we are more inclined to a contrary view, i. e. that instead it was an indication he was not an original owner and acquired his interest at a later date.

#4 - Answer: (Referring to Purrier) It seems to us there are two possible reasons for men to travel during the winter, which would have been an agriculturally slack time. One would be to carry out some profitable venture, such as collecting "spirits resin". The other would be to look for potential new sites for settlement. Having found Chowan an unsuitable region for gathering spirits resin, the group likely would have been interested in Sunderland's suggestion of visiting Long Island which he told them had the desired pine trees and also was uninhabited. Future developments prove the men were willing to resettle, if not actively seeking new sites when they met Sunderland. For Purrier and the others from New England, Long Island had the added advantage of being on the way home.

#5 - Answer: The Osman Depositions in question and the 1686 Ambosco Indian Statement probably were not recorded because they were not used as official evidence in formal law suits, or if they were, the suits were not carried to the point of official decision. Also these documents may have been defective in some respects or not accepted. It is well known that many documents of the colonial days were not recorded. The Southold Town Records and Suffolk County Records show hundreds of deeds and other papers not recorded until many years (sometimes centuries) later.

The Oyster Bay deeds and rent receipts of 1659 and 1640 were not recorded until 1660. Paukhamp's 1645 certificate showing William Salmon purchased the Indian title to Hashamomuck wasn't recorded until 105 years later (1750). At the same time John Tuthill's 1686 certificate about the bounds of that place was recorded.

Stuart Terry in the late 1800's combed the countryside for ancient deeds and other documents only a few of which had been recorded. He made abstracts of hundreds of them. It is to be regretted the Osman Deposition did not come to his attention.

#6 - Answer: To answer the question of documentary evidence requires repeating much of what has already been said at various places in our Study. We shall try to be brief:

No documents have been found relating to the Chowan adventure, the trip to Hashamomuck or the "sperrits resin" projects. However Hotten's Emigrants shows that William Salmon, Thomas Reeve and Thomas Terrill sailed from England in 1635 in a ship bound for St. Christopher's in the West Indies, and we found a Thomas Terrell bought land in colonial Virginia in 1637. Somehow they came from the West Indies to Hashamomuck (see pages 15-17).

The Earl of Stirling's 1635 patent for Long Island is well documented; also we found he had a commission in 1637 for St. Christopher's and the Caribbee Islands (pages 20 & 21). Farrett's 1637 power of attorney from and dealings for Lord Stirling are shown on pages 20-23. There are a number of documents and references about Sunderland's relations with Farrett (page 24-25) though none have

been found earlier than 1639. Southold Town Records contain copies of documents showing that Sunderland was "possessed" of Hashamomuck and that Salmon acquired it through marriage of Sunderland's widow (notably the Wycombe 1661 Indian deed - see page 25); also there is the 1649 deed from Salmon to Whitney, Tredwell and Benedict showing interest of these parties in Hashamomuck and their joint agreement with respect to such interest (pages 15-17). Farrett's June 12, 1639 conveyance of eastern Long Island to Southampton men excluded lands already granted by Farrett which must have related at least in part to Hashamomuck (see pages 26, 28, 29).

In addition the Town Records show the marriage of Thomas Osman to Martha, daughter of William Purrier in 1653 (page 13).

The 1671 will of William Purrier (page 15) shows his daughters were Mary (Purrier) Reeve, Sarah (Purrier) Mapes and Martha (Purrier) Osman.

The Town Records show that Osman made other depositions about Hashamomuck and that Barnabas Horton and Thomas Moore (who witnessed the 1658 Osman Deposition) were Town officials before whom other depositions were made in that year.

We have found no verification of Osman's implication that Mary (Purrier) Reeve's husband was named James, but we do know her eldest son was named James, as was his eldest son and so on for half a dozen generations (see Reeve Study). Furthermore there are definite indications that Mary's husband was not named Thomas. Because Thomas Reeve is the only settler named Reeve to appear in the Southold Town Records, genealogists have assumed him to be Mary Purrier Reeve's husband. But it must be remembered the earliest Town Records have vanished. A careful study of surviving records does not support the theory that Mary Purrier married Thomas Reeve.

We learned in our Reeve Study that settler Thomas Reeve is referred to in the Town Records up to and including 1665; that widow Reeve then appears; also later the widow of Thomas Reeve 2 appears adjoining John Reeve 2 on land which can be identified as part of the original settler Thomas 1 lot in old Southold. In addition we found Thomas, John, Joseph and Jonathan Reeve listed together in the 1680 list of commonage in Southold. Other indications in the Town Records and in the 1675, 1683 Tax Estimates and 1686 Census strongly indicate that settler Thomas Reeve of Southold and his descendants were a different family than the Mattituck Reeves who descended from Mary Purrier Reeve, whose husband Osman says was James Reeve.

William Purrier's previously mentioned will bequeathed to his grandson James Reeve his dwelling house and extensive Mattituck holdings and most of his other property. Another grandson, Isaac Reeve, was given a small bequest, but no bequests were given to any other second generation Reeves - all of whom we believe for reasons already stated are descendants of Thomas 1 with one exception, i.e. William 2 of Mattituck, shown to be a brother of James 2 by the latter's will of 1692.

Finally as we observed in our Reeve Study it is unlikely that 25 Reeves in the 1693 Census (second only to the Youngs with 50) were descendants of one Reeve settler. The Youngs of Southold stemmed from three settlers).

The only information we have found which could tie in the Thomas Reeve family to William Purrier is that Hezekiah Reeve, son of Joseph and grandson of the settler Thomas Reeve, named a son Purrier. It is argued he would not have done so if he were not related to the Purriers. Normally, that would be a fair assumption, though if he really wanted to honor his great-grandfather, why would he name the youngest of his six sons after him, as Purrier Reeve appears to have been? As we already pointed out, William Purrier did not name Joseph Reeve in his will or for that matter Thomas, John & Jonathan, all four of whom it appears from our Reeve Study were sons of the settler Thomas Reeve. And there is nothing else to show close connection between the Mattituck Reeves and the settler Thomas. We concluded the family connection of Purrier Reeve to William Purrier, if there was one, must have been through his mother or grandmother, and not through his father's line. William Purrier died in 1675, some 50 years before Purrier Reeve was born.

OVERALL CONCLUSION

Those who question the authenticity of the Osman Depositions of March 18, 1658 and September 6, 1686 will find some support for their position in this Study, summarized in the answers to Questions 1 and 2 on pages 34-5, and in particular the finding that Lester D. Mapes, the supposed possessor of the 1658 Deposition, had only the September 16, 1686 Deposition.

On the other hand, we have found support for a good many of the statements made in the March 18, 1658 Deposition, summarized in the answer to Question 6 on pages 36 & 37, including strong indications that the settler Thomas Reeve was of a different branch of the family than the Mattituck Reeves. Therefore it is likely there were two Reeves - James and Thomas, as is stated in Deposition, who came to this region at an early date.

Perhaps some day either of the two Depositions will show up to set at rest the questions which have been raised, or facts or information may come to light to prove or disprove some of the statements made therein.

It is worth repeating that neither Mrs. Currie-Bell, who was President of the Southold Historical Society, nor Mrs. Kramer, who knew and succeeded Jefferson, believed Jefferson manufactured the March 18, 1658 Deposition. They felt, as we do, that his evasive actions with respect to it were not for that reason, but because it had either disintegrated, disappeared, or that he disposed of it. He said he had sent the Deposition to Osborn Shaw, Brookhaven Town Historian, to decipher. It is possible he never got it back, though Shaw's Secretary says he usually was prompt in returning important papers.

Whatever his reasons, we regret that Jefferson never told anyone (at least no one whom we have found) the story of what really did happen to this important paper and Osman's September 6, 1686 deposition, and that we could not find either of them or the Ketcham Deposition which Jefferson said bore out Osman's statements.

Thomas Mapes was one of the men named by Osman in the Sept 6, 1686 Deposition as included in the group which originally came to Hashamomuck. As the name Thomas Mapes was an important one in early

Southold, we have researched him and show our findings in the accompanying "Addenda re: Mapes".

We could not conclude this article without pointing out Jefferson's many lasting contributions during the long period when he was Southold's historian. His 35 page booklet "Southold and its People in the Revolutionary Days" (1932) and "History of Cutchogue, Southold's First Colony" (1940) both show his great interest in preserving the history of North-eastern Long Island. His contribution to the N Y Genealogical & Biographical Record in the 1930's of the Records of the First Church of Southold was also important. In addition he worked hard to locate and mark some 250 Historic Sites at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration of Southold in 1940.

We cannot speak as highly of Jefferson's accuracy as a genealogist of Southold's families. In some instances it seems he was less thorough than one might wish, and sometimes he presented deductions as facts. These are failings which few historians can escape entirely. And in fairness it must be mentioned that some of his genealogical errors have come to light only after intensive research into individual family history which was beyond the broader scope of Jefferson's work as Historian for the entire Town.

Apart from consideration of the Osman Depositions, the reader may find of interest the results of our research of the activities of the Earl of Stirling, James Farrett, and Matthew Sunderland.

Since the above was written, Osborn Shaw's daughter Ann called attention to the Southold article by the late Clarence Ashton Wood, Associate Editor of the L I Forum, in Paul Bailey's "Long Island, History of Nassau & Suffolk Counties" which was published in 1949.

A copy of the first page of this article is attached. Mr. Wood in his article (3rd paragraph) says:

"One group came in the spring of 1633, first having stopped in North Carolina in search of turpentine. The captain of their small vessel was Matthew Sunderland, who early built or otherwise acquired a home just west of present Greenport. These pioneers chose to locate on the neck of land opposite the northwest corner of Manhansett (Shelter) Island. Among them were William Salmon, William Purrier, Thomas Osman (Osborn), Thomas Reeve, James Reeve, Thomas Benedict, John Corey, Thomas Terrill, Edward Tredwell and Henry Whitney. Most of them remained permanently in what became the town of Southold."

We have not been able to locate Mr. Wood's papers which might indicate where he obtained this information, but in the absence of them we can only assume his source was the 1939 Southold (Green) Commemorative Book containing the copy of the 1658 Thomas Osman Deposition (p8), Jefferson's "A Short History of Southold Town" (p9), and perhaps Joseph N. Hallock's "Beginnings of Southold Town" (p16). The names of the settlers given by Wood are almost identical to those in the Osman Deposition.

Thus the story of the early turpentine expedition and settlement of the group on Hashamomuck Neck has been widely publicized and doubtless will continue to be unless information to the contrary comes to light.

ADDENDA re: MAPES

The September 6, 1686 Osman Deposition described on page 9 and referred to in the Overall Conclusion named ten men who had been with him when Sunderland brought the group to Hashamomuck. One of these was Thomas Mapes.

In the Southold Town Records the house lot and other property of Thomas Mapes is recorded on page 3 of Liber A (printed Volume I, pages 7-11). J. Wickham Case, who copied the Records, has a footnote about him on page 7. Part of it is quoted below:

"The first Thomas Mapes has generally been named by the writers of this Town's history, as one of the band which came with Parson Youngs to Southold in 1640. There is no proof of that fact, nor any good reason for believing it. He was only about 12 years old at the time; for he says in a desposition taken on the 27th January 1658, before Barnabas Horton and Thomas Moore, that he "is aged about 30 years": and born therefore in 1628. It is more than doubtful that a boy of twelve years old, and so far as appears, without parents or relations, should have been found as a member of this religious puritan band, organized by Parson Youngs: nor have we, indeed, any reliable knowledge of his ancestry. He was a prompt, active, intelligent young man, and was in the field of labor probably not much, if any, before 1645 to 1650."

The deposition cited by Case is on printed page 469 of the printed Town Records, Volume I.

Lester D. Mapes in his "A Tentative Correction of the Mapes Family" says the Colonist, Thomas Mapes, was baptized at Rollesby, County Norfolk, England, in May, 1628. The date would be consistent with Mapes' statement he was about 30 years old in 1658.

However Dr. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, a Mapes descendant, ascertained in 1966 by writing the Rector at Rollesby that the baptismal entry in May 1628 was of Thomas, son of Thomas Mathews rather than Mapes. The Rector, Peter Jefford, wrote Dr. Stryker-Rodda on April 25, 1966 that he showed the entry to the Archivist of the City of Norwich and the County of Norfolk who confirmed the Rector's statement.

The College of Arms at London however had informed Rev. Jefford on February 16, 1966 that information in their possession was that there is a baptism in the Rollesby register on May 4, 1628 of Thomas, son of Thomas Mapes.

Dr. Stryker-Rodda expects within a year or so to have the opportunity of personally inspecting this entry.

We would pose this question, so often present in identifying Colonial settlers in English records: Even if it develops that there was a Thomas Mapes baptized in Rollesby in 1628, how can it be established that he is the Thomas Mapes who settled in Southold?

It is noteworthy that the record of Thomas Mapes property is entered near the beginning of Liber A of the Town Records, and was preceded only by that of Rev. John Youngs, the acknowledged leader of Southold, and by William Wells, the Town's first Recorder.

Mapes obviously was a person of importance. The entry of

his holdings is dated December 1652, but as Liber A, a "Breefe Record of all the Inhabitants accomodations herein" was not the earliest record and so many parcels are listed for him, the actual date of acquisition of at least some of the parcels must have been long before. In 1652 Thomas Mapes of the 1658 Deposition would have been only 24 years of age. It hardly seems likely he would be the Thomas Mapes with the extensive land holdings in 1652 (and earlier) unless he inherited them from his father. And if tradition and the September 6, 1686 Osman Deposition are correct, his father was also named Thomas Mapes, for the Thomas who signed in 1658 was born about 1628 and was obviously too young to have been a settler on his own in 1640 as Case pointed out, or even earlier in Hashamomuck.

Mapes Family in America by Frank Mapes Ham, 1962, page 7 gives brief lines of four Mapes imigrants - John Mapes (1613-1682), Thomas (1628-1687), Joseph (died 1707) and Arnold. The first three were of Southold.

A 1681 deed from John Mapes to Benjamin Horton appears in the Town Records on page 96 of Volume I. John died October 9, 1682 (widow Martha). An Inventory of his estate was presented at the Suffolk Court of Sessions in June 1683 (Suffolk Sessions Book No. 1, page 135).

Thomas is the signer of the deposition above referred to, in the year 1658, and was the Town surveyor. His wife was Sarah Purrier. She is named in William Purrier's 1671 will, as noted on page 38. Thomas died 1687 leaving a will in which he names his wife Sarah, four sons (Thomas, William, Jabez and Jonathan) and four daughters - Abigail Terrill, Sarah Coleman, Mary Wines and Naomi Dickerson. This will, dated August 23, 1686, was recorded in Suffolk County Deeds Liber A, page 1. Mapes Family in America deals extensively with his descendants.

Joseph Mapes appears a number of times in the early Southold Town Records though much less frequently than Thomas Mapes. Joseph bought Thomas Osman's Hashamomuck property in 1684 (Town Records Volume I pages 422-3 - printed), and a record of Joseph's holdings appears in Volume II, pages 325-7. Mapes Family in America says he was a Quaker, died in Southold 1707, and had a wife and son Joseph who had no issue. Their names appear in the 1698 Southold Census.

Joseph is not mentioned in Thomas' 1686 will, nor of course is John who died several years before the will was made. However it is logical to expect they were related - perhaps as brothers and sons of the original settler, Thomas Mapes. It is also possible Joseph was a son of John, though that is not indicated by a comparison of their various land items in the Town Records.

A T T A C H M E N T S

<u>Description of Item</u>	<u>Page first referred to</u>
1. 1658 Osman Deposition, from 1939 Southold Book	2
2. 1686 Osman Deposition, from N Y Gen'l & Biogr'l Society	2
3. 1662 Osman Signature, from Conn. Towns & Lands Vol 1 No 12	3
4. 1942 Letter of Mrs. Peabody to Lester Mapes	4
5. 1942 Draft reply to said Letter	4
6. 1942 Lester Mapes' Abstract of 1658 Osman Deposition	4
7. 1960 Letter of Gerard Mapes to Wayland Jefferson	5
8. 1940 Photograph of Wayland Jefferson, from Southold Tercentenary Booklet	5
9. 1639 Deeds from Farrett to Sunderland, from Southold Town Records Volume I pages 201-3	7
10. 1661 Wycombe Indian Deed, Town Records Vol I pl68-70	7
11. 1930's Jefferson's news article "Notes on History of Southold"	9
12. 1938 Henry Whitney article, by Jefferson	11
13. 1670 Assignment from Whitney to Osman, Town Rec. Vol I, pl80	13
14. 1660 Paucump & Ambosco Statements, Town Rec. Vol I p208-10	14
15. 1645 Paucump & Ambosco Certificate of Salmon's Purchase, Town Records, Volume II p276	14
16. 1686 Tuthill Statement of Hashamomuck bounds. Town Records Volume II p277	14
17. 1649 Deed from Salmon to Whitney, Tredwell & Benedict; also Assignments of latter 2 persons; Town Rec I pl76-8	15
18. 1639-40 Rent Receipts from Farrett to Sunderland, Town Records Volume I p204	24
19. 1660 Wm Coolinge Statement, Town Records Vol I p206	24
20. 1884 Case' Note re: Hashamomuck. Town Rec Vol II p532-3	27
21 & A 1686 Ambosco Affirmation (Statement), Jamaica Library	14
22. 1949 Southold Article in Bailey's History of Long Island	40
Note: Town Record Attachments 9, 10 & 13/20 at end in page order.	

SOUTHOLD TOWN RECORDS
Printed 1832-4

ATTACHMENTS

Volume I

Pages 168-70	Attachment Number 10
176-8	17
180	13
200-3	9
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Volume II

Pages 532-3	20
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(Note: For the sake of clarity commas have been inserted which do not appear in the original text)

The Deposicon of Thomas Osman

March ye 18th, 1658.

Swearinge be Ye Holy Evangelists that he with his now father-in-law, William Purrier, and his brother in ye law, James Reebe did go adventuring in ye Chowan country for sperrits resin in ye yeare 1636 and there did meet William Salmon, Thomas Reebe, Thomas Terrill, Thomas Benedict, Venerp Whiteney and others who had come hither from ye Summer Isles and ye said adventure failinge through ye overplus of adventurers, who had come thither prior to their coeing. They did set sale with one Sunderland to a country the said Sunderland had from his master one James Harrett by letters patent from ye Earle of Starlinge. And ye said Osman does farther depose that ye said company with others whose names he has forgotten did set downe on ye necke called Washammomock and did ingage in distillinge sperrits resin from ye trees in ye greate swampe and further Sunderland, Salmon, Whiteney and Benedict did from ye beginning owne ye said necke in equal shares and did so from our first sittinge downe in ye yeare 1636-7.

(Signed) *Thomas Osman*

in ye presence of

Barnabas Horton
Thomas Moor

Southold Copper 19: 1662

Assuring notice from Mr. Willis of Connecticut Jurisdiction; that Long Island comes within of Walling and all for of this Court is to be held at Harford; and thither we are desired by Mr. Willis to send over Deputies from these Towns of Long Island: over Harford of Southold whose names are underwritten, doe desire; and have appointed John Youngs; to be over Deputy; and doe hereby, give him full power to speak, and act in over behalf as occasion shall serve

Thomas Cnood
John Herbert
Sarnabaz Wind

John Dooker
John Payne
John Budd
Henry Case
Thomas Bough
Abraham Whitechurn
Rich: Terry
Edward H. H. H.
Thomas H. H.
Rich: Benjamin
Thomas Osborn
Joseph Youngs
John Smith
John C. H. H.
Jeremiah Weil
William Youngs
Joseph Youngs Junior
Silas H. H. H.
John H. H.
Benjamin H. H.
John H. H.
Samuel King
John H. H.
John H. H.
John H. H.
John H. H.
John H. H.
John H. H.

Copy of original document in Towns and Lands Vol. 1, No. 12 in Connecticut State Library, Hartford, and referred to in Colonial Records of Connecticut, Volume I, page 386.

Southold October 4: 1662

Haveing notice ffrom Mr. Willis of Connetticut=
Jurisdiction; that Long Island comes within yt pattine- (torn)
and allsoe yt the Court is to be held att Harford; and x x
thither we ar desired by Mr. Willis to send oure Deputies
from these townes of Long Island; we thearfore of Southold
whose names ar underwritten, doe desier, and have appoynted
Ct John Youngs, to be oure Deputy; and doe hearby, give him
full powere to Speake, and act in oure behalph as occasion Shall
Serve

Thomas More
John Herbert
Barnabas Winds

Chrles Glover
Thomas More
John Tooker
John Payne
John Budd
Henery Case
Thomas Brush
Abraham Whichcheer
Rich: Terry
Edward Patty
Thomas Rider
Rich: Beniamine
Thomas Oseman
Joseph Youngs
Robert Smyth
John Tutthill
Jerimiah Veÿl
Gideon Youngs
Joseph Youngs Junior
William haliack
John Ellton
Beniamen Horton
John Booth
Samuell King
John Conklyn
John Curwinn
Geofry Jons
John Conkelin
Richard broun

Note: The signature of Thomas More at the upper left is believed to be that of Thomas More, Jr. It was written with a steadier hand than the signature of the other Thomas More which appears near the top of the right hand column. Similarly the 5th from last signature probably is that of John Conklyn Sr., while the next to last signature, in steadier handwriting, would likely be John Conkelin, Jr. - W. L. B. 1968