

John Doane in Plymouth: 1630-1644

J. W. Baker 12/25/2012

The focus of my talk is on the Doane family in New Plymouth, circa 1630, and their life here before the move to Eastham on Cape Cod in 1645. We really don't have the details we'd like to have about the Doanes, such as where they came from in England and what their life there was like – but then, we don't have much biographical information about many of the early Plymouth colonists. However, through extrapolation of various records, a plausible account can be crafted ...

What *can* we say about John Doane? Firstly, he was evidently an educated man of substance. When the Plymouth Town and Colony records begin in the 1630s, he is given the title “Master” or “Mister”. “Mister” wasn't then the meaningless honorific it is today, but was reserved for men who were superior in status to the common class of men who if they were heads of a household might be called “Goodman”, while others had no honorific at all. He also signed himself as “Gent.” and “Tailor”, indicating his status – and profession. For this reason it is quite likely that the Doanes arrived independently of any group payment plan, such as the one that underwrote the *Mayflower* passage or those for some Massachusetts Bay immigrants, indicating he had the means to pay for passage to New England for himself, Mistress Ann¹ Doane and their daughter Lydia. Passage on a vessel typically cost £5 or £7 for an adult, covering food and other needs at sea, while personal belongings could be shipped at about £5 a ton. Secondly, he was quickly

¹ “His earliest known wife was called Ann in a 1648 deed, but in a later deed (of 1659) his wife was Lydia (*Dawes-Gates* 2:304; *MD* 13:232). His inventory in 1686 was sworn to by an Abigail Doane, who some have taken as a third wife, though *Dawes-Gates* 2:305 has some good arguments to show that Abigail was more likely his daughter.” Eugene Stratton. *Plymouth Colony: It's History & People 1620-1691*. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, 1986, p. 283.

accepted into the leadership of the colony by being made a Plymouth “freeman”, elected as an Assistant to the Governor, (a member of the colony’s executive council), assessed for taxes at a rate of £1/7s, and most significantly, made a deacon of the Plymouth church.

Now, what does all this signify? Being accepted as a “freeman” was basically being given full citizenship. It indicated that a man enjoyed a good reputation in his community and owned sufficient property to be accorded the right to vote and assume the higher offices of the town he lived in. Only a minority of the colonial males became freemen, as poorer men such as “servants” (hired men) or ne’er-do-wells never achieved this. While Doane did quickly resign to serve as deacon, he did serve briefly as an Assistant to the Governor. It wasn’t a “vice-governorship”.

2 He had been one of the seven-member council that advised and helped the Governor, and also dealt with law-breakers as magistrates. The Governor’s Council acted as the executive and judicial arm of the colony, while the General Court (comprised at first of all freemen) was the legislative body. Doane also served on the committee to review Plymouth’s laws, suggesting he had some experience in this area. His financial standing can be roughly gauged by his rate assessment or local tax appraisal, which was at the upper end of the scale. Of the 90-odd names (including two widows and two sets of servants representing the non-resident merchant adventurers Timothy Hatherly and William Collier) on the 1633/34 assessment list, only five owed more than him – Isaac Allerton being assessed for the most at £3/11s – and six at the same £1/7s amount. Doane was therefore better off than John Alden at £1/4s, or Standish, John Winslow, John Howland, Robert

Hickes, and his fellow deacon Samuel Fuller (deceased 1633); all of whom were assessed at 18 shillings each. Most were a mere nine shillings.

3 The most impressive indication of the esteem the Plymouth colonists had for John Doane, however, was his appointment as a deacon. The Plymouth church was notably strict about who could be accepted for membership, not to mention church offices. One had to not only formally accept the particular tenets of the Separatist or Independent covenant, but also testify to having been called to the faith and undergone an appropriate conversion experience (what was later called being “born again”), convincing the church leaders that all this was in order. That this wasn’t easy or automatic can be seen from the very low proportion of Plymouth residents who were official members of the church. Everyone had to attend church services but few were able to be full-fledged members.

It might be useful here to discuss the polity or organization of the Leyden/Plymouth congregation, and how deacons fit in the picture. The basic pattern derived from the Separatist order under which the church was first “gathered” in Scrooby between 1603 and 1606. They rejected the organization of the national church, which encompassed all the subjects of King James I, choosing rather to model their polity on what was described in the New Testament. Their two central imperatives were to restore the ancient purity of the original churches of apostolic times (insofar as they could decide what that was) and to have no members that did not meet the criteria for membership I mentioned. All individual congregants had to at least potentially be among the Elect – a member, as they would say, of the “invisible church” of all true Christians throughout the centuries, as opposed to one of the unregenerate

majority who would not be saved when Christ returned to judge the living and the dead. Like the Puritans with whom they shared many of the same tenants, they accepted the Calvinist doctrine of predestination. God, they believed, had chosen who would be saved and who was destined for damnation at the beginning of time. Grace and salvation was something that nothing any human could do would change.² One couldn't *choose* to be saved or achieve grace through repentance and "good works". You either were saved or you weren't, although everyone was supposed to follow God's law and behave correctly in either case.

A true church, they believed, could only be composed of the (presumed) Elect as evidenced by the conversion experience and continued success in living a godly life. Separatist Christians had to come together to form or "gather" their own congregation, shunning the reprobate majority that was beyond hope. They firmly believed that accepting the unregenerate as church members destroyed a congregation's status as a true church, hence their refusal to remain within the King's "visible" church. In addition, all of the innovations or accretions to Christian practice that had crept into use since Apostolic times, such as ecclesiastical courts, archbishops and popes; holidays such as Christmas, Easter and Saint's Days; hymns instead of psalms; written prayers and prayer books, or any sacraments beyond the two specified in the Bible (baptism and the Lord's Supper), were rejected. There was a lot they felt they had to avoid, but opposing the national church was highly illegal, and made persecution inevitable.

² They subscribed to the five points of the Synod of Dort (1618-1619), which were: Total depravity, Unconditional election, Limited atonement, Irresistible (or Irrevocable) grace, and the Perseverance of the Saints [the Elect] – the so-called "Dort Tulip".

We all know how this played out in the story of the Pilgrims, which resulted in the flight to Holland and then America, although the Leyden/Plymouth church evolved away from strict Separatism to what was later called Independency (a term Gov. Bradford uses) and Congregationalism. The significant factor here, however, is the appropriate church officers as specified in the Bible. A church was supposed to have Elders, Deacons (and Deaconesses), and that was all. Although bishops were historically legitimate, the office were irrelevant for any single congregation. There were two sorts of Elders – Teaching or Preaching Elders who exhorted and instructed the congregation and who could administer the sacraments, and Ruling Elders, who administered spiritual and moral discipline, and could teach but not administer sacraments. The Deacon’s primary responsibility was for the physical rather than spiritual well-being of the congregation. They provided charity to the poor and to widows, saw to the health of the congregation (which is presumably why Samuel Fuller took up medicine) and maintained the meetinghouse property. They also served the bread and wine to the members, who remained seated in their pews (no kneeling) when the Lord’s Supper was offered. They sat beside the Elders in a pew beneath the pulpit. Obviously Deacon Doane not only fully met the stringent requirements for church membership, but also for those of a deacon, following Fuller (who died in 1633) and Governor Carver, who had been deacons as well, in supporting the central feature of Plymouth Colony life.

4 Let us now step back and follow the progress of the Doanes as they crossed the Atlantic and became citizens of the little settlement of New Plymouth. Although we do not know exactly when they came to New England, it has been assumed it was about the time the “Winthrop Fleet” arrived with its thousands of passengers in

1630. It's really not that important, as the crossing experience was roughly the same for all immigrants at the time. There are some misconceptions concerning the crossing that we might clear up here. For example, people didn't simply lie on straw on the damp decks in the dark 'tween decks wrapped in a blanket the entire trip, cold, seasick and miserable, as is sometimes assumed. Passengers were in fact not only encouraged but required to go above decks for exercise and air on a regular basis. On the 1630 voyage to Mass Bay, Gov. Winthrop describes a form of above decks exercise: "Our children and others, that were sick, and lay groaning in the cabins, we fetched out, and having stretched a rope from the steerage to the mainmast, we made them stand, some of one side, and some of the other, and sway it up and down till they were warm, and by this means they soon grew well and merry."³ One servant girl in the Winthrop fleet refused to do this and died as a result, which was pointed out as a warning. Similarly, although crowding, use of chamber pots and sharing cramped quarters with livestock was noisome, the need for scrubbing the area and airing bedding – as well as themselves – was recognized as well.

Recently rediscovered advice for immigrants, found in the unfortunately damaged "Brewster Book" manuscript, gives advice on the voyage and also a list (one of many available at the time) on what was necessary for an Atlantic crossing:

A Shippe of about 150 tunnes will be able to carrye a 100 passengers with their provision of victuals and about 30 or 40 tunnes of goods more, such as shall be needfull, and must be provyded withall.

³ John Winthrop. *Winthrop's Journal "History of New England"*, James Hosmer, ed. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1941, v. I:31.

In the Carrying of your passengers lodge them by two or .3. in a Cabine; making your Cabins all along your shippe sydes under the first decke, And though the Virginia Companie doe make them with st... of firrepolles, set upright from decke to decke with crosse ledges, And soe layes daleboards upon the ... ledges without any curiositie at all, wherupon they laye their bedds and lets their Cabins be all ... yet I esteeme your hinging beds of Roppes [hammocks] to be the best, being of a free ayre. Let your people be all ...along above the upper deckes, And in the ...ig... let your landmen keepe their turmes to Watch with your Seamen.


[Let] your deckes where your people lye be daylye swept, and thryse a weeke washed, wherofe with Vineger. And twyse a weeke at least all ... bedding brought upon the upper decke, and weell [aired?] ..., for you must that nothings keeps your passengers [better] in healthe, then to have all thinges cleen and ...e, And on the contrarie if this course be not ... secknes and deathe will followe, and so your coast ... be lost. ...


ffor Weomen they are so necessarie cr... ... for a planta[tio]n that noe man can forgett them or will be weell without them. ... (*Mayflower Descendent*, Spring 2012, pp. 9-16)

Once you booked passage (or joined with a group that did so), the first thing was to get your belongings stowed in the cargo hold, except for those needed at sea. You next saw to the installation of your “cabin”, that is, the space your family would occupy for the next couple of months. These cabins could be as simple as cloth curtains and hammocks, or more comfortable bunks built of pine (“deal”). Rev. Thomas Higginson, who emigrated to Mass Bay in 1629, before the Winthrop fleet,

endured a frightening storm at sea in his cabin “All which while I lay close and warm in my cabin, but far from having list to sleep, with Jonah my thoughts were otherwise employed, as the time and place required.”⁴ Food could be cooked on charcoal braziers (or prepared in the seaman’s galley) when the weather allowed. Families who could afford it brought private supplies to augment the basic ship’s diet. In bad weather, however, neither cook fires nor even lights were possible. Life aboard ship could be monotonous – when it wasn’t terrifying – but they had it better than many steerage passengers did centuries later. Rev. Higginson while above decks saw privateers outrun, an iceberg, whales, religious services held on the main deck – and the burial of his young daughter Mary at sea.

If they did first arrive at Boston, they had to continue on to Plymouth by water, most likely in a shallop like the one Plimoth Plantation exhibits by *Mayflower II*.

 These small coastal craft existed in great numbers and sometimes decked over, operated up and down the coast. Their first view of their new home came when they entered Plymouth harbor and followed the inner channel just inside Long Beach (which was then heavily wooded), before turning down the “Guzzle”, the natural channel leading to the landing place at the mouth of Town Brook. The town they found was presumably like what Plimoth Plantation has created to show the year 1627, although the palisade around the whole town was falling into disrepair during his stay, and had to be replaced in 1642 during a threat of Indian war.

 We don’t know that the Doanes had an in-town dwelling – by the time they arrived, most families’ primary residences were farm properties first issued in 1627/28

⁴ Alexander Young. *Chronicles of the First Planters of the Colony of Massachusetts*. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1846, p. 225.

7 along the inner harbor from Eel River on the south to Powder Point in Duxbury on the north. Each farm had access to the harbor as a practical means of transport of crops and supplies, but they also traveled by foot (or on horseback for a fortunate few) along the harbor path that linked the settled areas together. The Doanes had their farm properties in the north part of the town, with their residence being at 8 “Playne Dealing” (about where the Plymouth Cordage Company was built later) in a house shared in ownership with the wealthy John Atwood. Among their neighbors were the Billingtons (although John the father had been executed for murder in 1630), which led to a dispute with Mrs. Eleanor or Helen Billington in 1636. Deacon John sued her for £100 for slander – she already had a reputation as a scold 9 -- and won the case but only got £5 in damages. The Doanes also had about 100 acres of field and pasture between Jones River and Crossman’s Pond in the North Precinct (which became the town of Kingston in 1726, but was still part of 10 Plymouth in Doane’s time), and additional land near Plymouth itself where the Oak Grove/Vine Hill cemetery is today. He eventually sold his farm property to another North Precinct resident – Gov. William Bradford – when the family moved to Eastham.

Although the plan of their home is unknown, it presumably was one of two early designs used by the Plymouth colonists. The first houses built in New Plymouth were small rough dwellings, although the more important families had larger and better structures right from the beginning than their ordinary neighbors. The houses at Plimoth Plantation depict these initial homes. Another style is based on evidence from the 1970 (North Precinct) Allerton house dig as the first perceived example of an “earth-fast” or “post-hole” house in New England – others had been discovered

earlier in Virginia – where instead of having sills resting on a foundation, the corner and center posts of the house (connected in pairs by beams to form “bays”) were sunk in the ground and the rest of the structure built on those firm supports. The unusual feature of the Allerton house (true also of several other excavated early house sites such as the Standish house) was its length – the width being only about a quarter of the length. None of these long, low structures, perhaps based on the “byre” houses of pastoral England, survive, but it was an accepted style during the first period of Plymouth architecture. Another early style, and of which there are a number of surviving examples, is the two-story “one-up-and-one-or-two-down” model, which can be seen as a section of the Alden or Churchill houses today. In this case, a single-roomed house like those at the Plantation is given a second upper story, and maybe an attached lean-to, to which additions were made later. Whatever the “Playne Dealing” Doane house looked like, it was quite likely one of these two examples.

~~10~~ - 12
The dwelling was the heart of the family homestead, and the center of Mistress Doane’s working life, but there were also smaller support structures as well, such as barns, “beasthouses”, sheds and the like, which with the planting fields, pastures, meadows, and woodlots, were Deacon John’s responsibility. Whatever their other duties and trades, all men in Plymouth Colony were farmers or husbandmen first. A fair amount of the land in Plymouth’s northern coastal area was what Englishmen called “champaine country”, that is, fairly open landscape characterized by large trees with little undergrowth. This was not a natural growth; rather it was the result of centuries of Indian cultivation in which they cleared large expanses of land for planting by periodic burns – sometimes several miles in extent – to remove shrubs

13 and cut down trees by girdling them and burning through the lower trunks. This land was suitable for fields in which the colonists planted field crops of corn, beans, rye, wheat and such, and pastures where livestock could graze. In addition the lowland marshes were prime haying areas where salt hay could be mown for winter fodder, marsh hay being the only native grass that was much use before English grasses and clover established themselves. Men and boys worked in the fields and pastures, while women tended the gardens and households, and milked the cattle and goats before they were taken to the outlying pastures. Swine, chickens and perhaps sheep were valuable additions to the milch animals; the pigs getting their sustenance from the acorns, beech mast and roots in the woods, while barnyard fowl lived off the household refuse. Goats and swine were “browsers”, that is, they could flourish in woodland areas eating leaves, roots and nuts, whereas cattle, horses and sheep need nutritious grass and hay, crops that were not as available in the early days.

14 The home farm and the outlying fields provided the Doanes' livelihood – giving them the sustenance they and their animals needed. Taxes were paid in corn at six shillings the bushel, and surplus crops were sold to raise a little cash to buy those things the farm did not produce. Women and girls tended the gardens where “herbs”, which included what we'd call vegetables today as well as seasoning, dyeing and medicinal plants, were raised. Deacon Doane probably maintained his trade as a tailor in the off-season, as many men did with their secondary trades, but husbandry was his most important task. Similarly, Ann Doane and in time, her daughters, might have taken up spinning, although this was not a priority in the

early years when food preparation and preservation, including brewing and cheese making, was their main occupation.

We tend to think of the early colonists as quite self-sufficient, and in matters of food they were, but there were many necessary items that had to be imported, and a regular trade with England was kept up the whole time. The wine Deacon Doane sold from his home (most early “inns” or “ordinaries” were simply a room or two in a dwelling house) wasn’t made from local grapes, but came from abroad, most likely the Canary Islands whose strong wines were particularly suited for export, but from France and Germany as well. Then there was the innumerable other manufactured items that could only be gotten from Europe – everything from pewter plates and tankards to iron cooking pots, skillets, weapons, tools, glassware, books, needles, pins, spices, looking glasses, and most importantly, shoes and cloth for clothing. The one thing they seldom needed to import was furniture (it is never mentioned in the provisions lists). Givenm the tools they brought, there was plenty of wood here to provide such items.

While the local blacksmith could fashion some tools and shoe the horses and oxen, and rough redware pottery could be fired from the excellent local clay, the better tin-glazed pottery and fine steel tools had to be imported, as did much of the cloth and leather they wore every day. The famous “Age of New England Homespun” is still many years in the future, and even then they were never free of imported items, manufacturing being discouraged under colonial mercantile laws. The importance of imports can be seen in the provisions lists and probate inventories that tell us what these people bought, owned, used, and bequeathed.

3 pair of Irishe stockings 00 04 00 (cloth rather than knit, and tough)

4 paire of shoes 00 08 08


Tape for garters 00 00 02

One dusson of points 00 00 03 (cords or tapes, often with aiglets at the ends, to fasten doublets to breeches)

Food stores for colonization were far more varied than they were just for a regular sea voyage. Some items that warrant comment are “Ryce”, which might seem unlikely, but it survived voyages better than English grain, and Edward Winslow even recommended it for future immigrants in *Mourt’s Relation* (1622). Aquavite or raw brandy (2 gallons at 2s 6d the gallon) was a supposed necessity – one that the Pilgrims offered Massasoit, “causing him to sweat all over.” Oylle (2 gallons at 1s p gallon) was sallet or olive oil. Vinegar (3 gallons at 6d p gallon) was both antiseptic and preservative – the basis for colonial New England’s favored winter pickles. Butter was the traditional English cooking and also lubricating fat, which is why what seems an inordinately large supply was originally purchased to go on the *Mayflower*. “Porke Cheese” or pickled brawn is what we call “head cheese”, one of the preserved meats suitable for use at sea. The spices seem like an unlikely luxury, but they were an important part of English cuisine, and considered useful as medicine as well. It is notable that even the *Mayflower* crewmen had spices to consume when they were ill. The most vital item for the future, however, were the seeds to be sown to feed the colonial population. Getting these safely to America called for special consideration. “Since these are to sowe their best transporting is some in the heades, some in the chaffe, and in barrells bored with holles, for to have

the freer ayre to keep it from heating let it lye between the deckes”, and “Garden seeds be sure they be good and new” shows the concern about these precious items.

By the time the Doanes arrived, the hardships of the early days were over. The little commonwealth suffered no serious lack of food after 1623, even as famines still occasionally occurred in England. Fuel for heat and cooking in England was often costly and in short supply – a problem Plymouthans did not have. There was still the threat of epidemic disease – for example, a smallpox epidemic wreaked havoc on Indians and colonists alike in 1633, and rumors of Indian wars. All in all, however, life in New Plymouth was stable and modestly prosperous.

 In addition to his work as husbandman, tailor, innkeeper and deacon, John Doane was active in Plymouth’s civic affairs. He served on committees to divide meadow ground (the crucial annual assignment of the precious salt hay sources), assess taxes, collect money for building the Jenney grist mill, the regulation of prices and wages, trade with the Indians, laying out highways north and south of the town, and oversight of the beaver trade that would pay off the colony’s debt. He also served as a member of the General Court, acted as an auditor, and was selected for both grand and petty jury duty. With four other men on 24 January 1641/2, Doane was “... elected to head committees to supply six muskets with shot, powder, and swords every Lord’s day “ready for service if need require”. This was due to the threat of Indian attack during the troubles that arose from the execution of the Narragansett sachem Miantonomo by the Mohegan, who were allied to the English. War was eventually averted, but anxious Plymouth prepared for the worst by rebuilding their fort and arming the populace.

1
8

The move to Eastham was Doane's last major enterprise. On 7 January 1644/5, Doane agreed to let James Cole "take off those wines he now hath in his hands", and on 19 February 1645/6, "Mr. John Done sold to Mr. William Hanbury of Plymouth [who married Elinore Billington] his dwelling house and garden places, barn and buildings, with all the fruit trees, the corn now growing in the garden excepted with some half dozen small fruit trees, to be given to Doane in the fall or spring". The Doanes were moving to Cape Cod. How did this come about? It began in 1641, when colonists began to leave Plymouth for want of good land on which to farm. The best lots had all been granted, and the remaining acreage west and south of the town was agriculturally useless Pine Barrens. After heated debates, it was decided that if a better location – one capable of absorbing the current Plymouth population as well as allowing for expansion could be found – the church and colony government would move hence.

The 50-odd original "Purchasers" who owned the entire colony (which they received through the surrender of the colonial patent granted to "William Bradford and his associates" to the General Court) had three segments reserved for their use – one in Rehoboth at the western boundary of the colony, another on the south coast at Dartmouth and a third at Nauset (Eastham) on Cape Cod. It was only fitting that the Purchasers received some dividend for their shares, after so much land had been granted away to newly-arriving colonists and founders of new towns such as Sandwich, Scituate, and Barnstable. The Rehoboth and Dartmouth lots were apparently parceled out privately, but Eastham was proposed as a possible new location for Plymouth Colony's seat of government.

Doane's Inventory

This is a very partial inventory – as was the custom, Doane apparently gave away a great many possessions to his heirs, including land and livestock before his death. What remains are mostly the things he needed to live with in old age.

An Inventory of the estate of Mr. John Doane deceased the 21th of February 1685 aged about a hundred years.

It. one fether bed two bed bolsters and one pillow 02-15-00
It. one Rugg 00-12-00
It. three bed blankets 00-16-00
It. one payer of sheets 00-16-00
It. three pillow Bears 00-06-00
It. two Table Clothes 00-10-06
It. three napkins 00-04-00
It . two Towels 00-01-00
It. two pewter platters 00-06-00
It. one porenger, two sausers 00-01-06
It. one Beere bowle, one wine cup 00-01-06
It. one Brass cullinder, one skimer 00-02-00
It. one Skillet one payer of Scales and weight 00-04-06
It. one half pint pott ten trenchers one earthern pott -01-11
It. 4 earthern pots two chesevats one brush 00-02-04
It. one cubbord 1 Box one Desk 00-13-06
It. 3 chests one Tray 00-09-00
It. one payer of tongs one fork one mortar and pessel 00-06-00
It. one payer of Andirons old pewter 00-09-09
It. one pressing Iron two O[C?]haires 00-08-06
It. one Smouthing Iron one tunnel 00-01-09
It. old Iron one little Box one chaire one whele 00-06-04
It. 9 Books a glass Bottle a sword hammer foot handsaw 00-13-00
It. one spit one Bullit of about 3 [lbs. – ingot?]
It. two small old baggs one Brass plate
It. one payer of large pot hooks.
It. one Looking glass:
these other things come to 00-05-00

This 29 may 1686 Abigal Doane made oath to the truth of this Invintory ...

Inventories

The Brewster book provisions list (ca. 1630) gives us an idea of what was considered necessary to begin life in the New World, and Deacon Doane's probate inventory shows that imports were no less important even at the end of the 17th century. Here are the major categories, with some prices – most of the latter being lost due to damage to the document:

Apparell

One monmouth Cap 00 00 10
3 falling bands 00 01 03
3 shirts 00 07 06
One wastecoate 00 02 02
One suite of Canvas 00 07 06
One suite of frize 00 10 00
One suite of clothe 00 15 00
3 pair of Irishe stockings 00 04 00
4 paire of shoes 00 08 08
Tape for garters 00 00 02
One dusson of points 00 00 03
Threed and needles 00 01 00
Leather and thonges 00 02 06
One pair of canvas sheetes 00 08 00
7 elles of canvas to make a bed and
boulster for two men 00 04 06
filled with good straw or chaffe 8s
One Rugge for a bed for 2 8s
Blankets 00 04 00

Armes

One armour compleat light
one fowlling peece between 2 men
of 5 foote ½ long musket bore, 1 lb 2s
one musket Snaphans 16s for 2
one sword
one belt
one bandeleere
a great powder horne
xx [20] pound of powder
60 pounds of shott or leade pistol
and goose shott

Household implements

One Iron pott for 6 men 12s for one
One kettle for 6 10s
One large frying panne 3s 4d
One gridiron 3s 4d
Two skillets 8s
One spitt 3s
Platters dishes spoones of wood for 6 -
- 12s
Napkins or Towells.
Sope.

Toolles

Three broad howes at 2s p[er] piece
Two narrow howes 10s p[er] piece
Two broad axes at 3s 8d p[er] piece
Three felling axes at 20d p[er] p[iece]

Two steele handsawes at 18d p[er]
p[iece]
Two two-handsawes at 5s p[er] p[iece]
One whipsaw set and filed with boxe
fille and wrest 10s
2 hammers at 1s p[er] piece
3 shovells at 1s 8d p p
3 spades at 1s 8d p piece
3 augers of severall syses at 1s 6d
6 Chissells 6d p piece
3 percers stocked 4d p p
6 gimlets 2d p p
3 hatchets 2s p piece
3 frowes to cleane pealle 2s
3 hand bills at 2s p piece
one grinding stone 6s
Nailles of all sortes ...

Victualls

Mealle 8 London bushells
Oatmeale two bushells
Pease 2 bushells
Ryce
Aquavite 2 gallons at 2s 6d p. gallon
Oylle 2 gallons at 1s p gallon
Vineger 3 gallons at 6d p gallon
Butter
Cheese
Beefe
Porke and bacon
Fishe.
Mustard seed. a dishe and bullet.
Bisket.
Porke Cheese
1 pare shewes 0 2 6
12 pound ½ tobacco
2 gallon sider 0 2 6
Cinnamom
Cloves
Nutmegs
Pepper
Mace
Ginger
Safron
Sugar
Prunnes
Raisins 3 sortes.
Honey
Wyne the best Canarie seck.
Beere.

Syder.
Malt.
Wheat.
Barley.
Since these are to sowe their best
transporting is some in the heades,
some in the chaffe, and in barrells
bored with holles, for to have the freer
ayre to keep it from heating let it lye
between the deckes
Beanes 2 sortes.
Pease.
Rye.
Oates
A Handmill
a pestell and mortar
hempeeed
flaxeseed
Rapeseed.
Woadseed
Madder Rootes.
Garden seeds be sure they be
good and new.