

## **Journael of De Bever July - May 1661 Translation**

The original document, '*Journael Behouden opt'schip den Gulden Bever en t'schip den Gulden Otter*' is held by the New York Historical Society; Ref MSS.Ships.Journals.1600/Ships Collection Box 1 Folder #34 and a transcript of the original is included as Appendix A. The Journael contains descriptions of four voyages based on notes kept by an unknown author, probably an employee of the Dutch West India Company.

First Voyage : The Vergulde Otter 10 Oct – 4 Dec 1660 New Amsterdam to Texel.

**Second Voyage : The Vergulde Bever 9 May – 29 Jul 1661 Texel to New Amsterdam**

Third Voyage : The Hoop 8 Sept - 26 Oct 1662 New Amsterdam to Texel.

Fourth Voyage : The Rooseboom 30 Mar – 3 June 1663 Texel to New Amsterdam

The following translation is the section which describes the voyage of De Bever 9 May to 29 July 1661. It is helpful to divide the journal into seven parts

### **1. Preparations for sailing 9 May to 11 May**

The journal writer travels from Amsterdam to Texel with an overnight stay at Den Helder. The final accounts for the journey and a letter to Pieter Stuyvesant from the Directors of the West India Company bear a date of 9 May, indicating that he was carrying the last administrative paperwork for the voyage. De Bever and the St Jan Baptist were both at Texel by this time, passengers, provisions and goods having been brought up by smaller boat.

### **2. Texel to Buchan Ness 12 May to 19 May.**

The ships set out on 12 May with a favourable wind, intending to sail around the northern coast of Scotland. The Netherlands were at war with Portugal at this time so this northern route was probably safer than that through the English Channel and the route via the Orkneys would have been very familiar to Dutch navigators. This part of the journey was uneventful and they were in sight of Buchan Ness, near Peterhead, by the morning of 19 May. Distance travelled about 400 miles (approx 60 miles per day)

### **3. Caught in a storm in the Moray Firth 19 May to 21 May**

During the evening of the 19 May, the wind changed to NE and the ships found that they were too close to the coast to clear the Orkneys. During the night the weather worsened and they were forced further westward into the Moray Firth until the wind changed on the night of the 21 May and they were able to sail eastwards away from the coast. At some point, the two ships lost contact and completed the journey independently.

### **4. Searching for the St Jan Baptist 22 May to 28 May**

On the morning of the 22 May, De Bever encountered three escort vessels which were waiting for ships returning from the East Indies. Several days were spent searching for her companion in the waters SE of the Orkneys before abandoning the search and heading NW between Orkney and Fair Isle in dark and foggy weather. At noon on the 28 May, they reached the most northerly point of the journey, some 30 miles west of Shetland and then took a WSW/SW course which would take them to the west of Ireland.

### **5. Shetland to Azores**

**28 May to 12 June**

Favourable winds enabled De Bever to cover around 1800 miles in a 15-day period, an average of about 120 miles per day. The weather was mixed with some good days, some with rain and the occasional squall on others. On the 12 June they were in sight of the island of Corvo, the most north-westerly member of the Azores and a much-used and distinctive navigational marker.

### **6. Azores to Bermuda**

**13 June to 16 July**

After an early setback, De Bever set a course for Bermuda, some 2100 miles away, a route pioneered by Sir Samuel Argall in 1609. This was much shorter than the traditional southern route via the Caribbean and avoided possible contact with hostile ships. However, the winds were much less reliable and De Bever spent several days in light winds and calm, accompanied by 'unbearable' heat. Their course took them westwards along the 30degree north latitude, finally sighting the island of Bermuda on 16 July. Distance travelled 2100 miles (approx 63 miles per day)

### **7. Bermuda to Manhattan**

**17 July to 29 July**

The final part of the journey was straightforward, covering the 760 miles from Bermuda to Sandy Hook, NJ in around 10 days, sighting the American coast at Barnegat on the 27 July. However, after leaving Sandy Hook, De Bever ran aground on the West Bank, some 10 miles short of Manhattan. A distress signal was fired and smaller boats were dispatched from Nieuw Amsterdam to take off the passengers and some of the cargo. De Bever was refloated the following day and reached Manhattan to a salute from the guns of the fort.

The whole trip had taken 78 days and had covered a distance of around 5600 miles

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## Translation

[Page1]        The Year 1661 the 9th May

- 9 May<sup>1</sup>        On Monday morning we<sup>2</sup> had sailed with the lighter from Amsterdam to Texel in order to travel on our journey with God to New Netherland. We hope that God will give us a safe passage and in so doing He will be thanked.
- 10 May        Tuesday morning we had arrived at Den Helder where we had taken leave of our friends.
- 11 May        Wednesday morning we had come aboard the ship, 'De Bever' where the crew were assembled and 99 souls were to be found.<sup>3</sup>
- 12 May        Thursday morning – fine weather. The wind was EbS. At midday we had set sail to the west with our two ships, we with the ship *De Bever*, whose skipper was *Pieter Reyersen van der Bees*.<sup>4</sup>, the other was named *Sint Jan Baptist* whose skipper was *Jan van Bergen van Graft*. We set our course NW to pass round the north of England. May the Good God grant us a safe voyage.
- 13 May        By the afternoon the wind was ENE with a fresh breeze. We set our course NNW and NbW. That night, during the *hondewacht*<sup>5</sup>, the wind was SWbW.
- 14 May        Saturday morning – fine weather with a fresh breeze. At noon we measured<sup>6</sup> a latitude of 54°35'. In the afternoon we saw two sails about one and a half miles<sup>7</sup> to the south of us. Their course was N. We supposed that they were travelers to Greenland<sup>8</sup>. It was still fine weather.
- 15 May        Sunday midday we measured a latitude of 56°23'. The wind was SSW and we went NWbN with a light breeze. In the evening, in the *platvoet*<sup>9</sup> we saw a sail north of us about 1½ miles away. His course was east but we did not know where he was bound. That night it was clear

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<sup>1</sup> The debit entries in the summary passenger lists are dated 9 May 1661 (NYCM Vol 14 Book KK 43-45) and a letter from the directors of the WIC to Stuyvesant carried aboard *De Bever* bears the same date, 9 May 1661 (NYCM A1810 Vol 14 Part 1 14:20). It is probable that the writer carried correspondence and other records prepared just before the voyage. The same letter mentions that Evert Pietersen [Keteltas] 'has now embarked on board *De Gilden Bever*'.

<sup>2</sup> The author of the journal is unknown but was possibly one of a number of employees appointed by the WIC to supervise the voyage and cargo.

<sup>3</sup> It is not clear if this number included the crew. The 'Vergulde Otter', which may have been a similar ship, had a crew of 30 on its 1660 voyage and the *Trouw*, a fluyt, had 36 crew on its 1662 voyage. 51 individuals are listed in the debit accounts of the WIC for this voyage of *De Bever* (NYCM Vol 14:43-45) but there would have been other fare-paying passengers whose names are not known

<sup>4</sup> Records of other voyages say van [der] Beest or Beets.

<sup>5</sup> The *hondewacht* was the watch from midnight to 4.00am in the Dutch watch system.

<sup>6</sup> Latitude would be obtained at noon by measuring the angle between the sun and the horizon.

<sup>7</sup> Probably a 'geographische or duitsche mijl' - about 4.4 English miles (7157m)

<sup>8</sup> Probably whaling ships

<sup>9</sup> The *platvoetwacht* was the watch from 4pm to 8pm

weather with moonlight and a fresh breeze. In the last of the *hondewacht* the wind was S with miserable weather.

[Page 2] The year 1661 the 16 May

16 May Monday morning, the course as before with rain. At noon no latitude could be obtained. The wind was SE with calms. In the afternoon the wind was E with a fresh breeze. In the evening, in the *eerstewach*,<sup>10</sup> it became completely calm with rain.

17 May On Tuesday morning it was still calm but, after mealtime, a light breeze blew from the SW. No latitude obtained at midday. The wind blew from the NW and we set our course NEbN. By evening it became calm with fog all through the night.

18 May Wednesday morning it was still calm with fog and no sighting for latitude could be taken at midday. Towards evening, the wind was NNE and we set our course NW. In the *hondewacht* a fresh NW breeze blew and we sailed NNE.

19 May Thursday morning we saw land to the west of us named Buchan Ness<sup>11</sup>. By the afternoon it became calm and we took a depth sounding of 55 fathoms but could take no measurement of latitude. The wind was N and we went WNW. By evening the wind was NNE with a fresh breeze and we went NW. That evening at mealtime it became calm. But, during the *plaetvoet*, the wind blew hard from the NNE and we set our course NNW. Before *eerstewacht* had ended we saw land to the west – the Orkneys - about two miles away. We could not go to the north of them so we turned towards Buchan Ness. It began to blow hard and we lowered our *mersseijlen*<sup>12</sup>. The deck lay mostly under water. Because we came toward Buchan Ness but could not reach there, we came about once again towards the Orkneys to get above them. It began to blow even harder we took our *mersseijlen* in.

20 May Friday morning we saw the Orkneys again. We were not able to clear them so we again went about towards Buchan Ness. We were so close to the land that we saw the breakers<sup>13</sup>. At noon no latitude could be measured. In the evening the weather became a little calmer and we went about again towards the Orkneys. In the night it blew harder and we took in our *schooverseijl*<sup>14</sup> and *fock*<sup>15</sup>

[Page 3] The year 1661 the 21 May

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<sup>10</sup> Eerstewacht : the first watch - from 8.00pm to midnight

<sup>11</sup> On the morning of the 19 May, De Bever was within sight and to the west of Buchan Ness and seems to have covered the 100miles or so to a point just west of mainland Orkney by midnight. Unfortunately, the wind was from the N or NNE and it would have been impossible to sail northwards to clear the Orkneys with a wind from that direction. She made at least two attempts to gain a more easterly position by going SSE, and was close to the coast on Friday morning.

<sup>12</sup> Mersseijlen - topsails

<sup>13</sup> Probably somewhere along the southern coast of the Moray Firth. The wind at this time was from the NNE.

<sup>14</sup> Schooverzeil – the mainsail, main course; the lowest sail on the mainmast.

<sup>15</sup> Fock - the foresail.

- 21 May Saturday morning our companion's foresail blew away and we hoisted a new foresail with a mizzen sail<sup>16</sup>. With the courses set, we were thus driven into the bay<sup>17</sup> in which we felt great distress and thought that we should be driven aground. The wind and rain had trapped us there and the sea shot up as high as the heavens. At midday no sighting for latitude could be taken. That night the wind changed to NW<sup>18</sup> so that we, with God's help, came out of the bay again and thereby has God to be thanked.
- 22 May Sunday morning we saw three sails. The wind was from the west and we set our course NbW. At noon we were able to obtain a latitude of 58° 32'. The wind was WNW and we set our course NNE. The ships approached and hailed us and we heard that they were *seesekruisers*<sup>19</sup>, which escorted ships trading with the East Indies. In the evening the wind blew NNW and we went W and set our topsails again. It was murky weather.
- 23 May Monday morning we put about to the W and went NW with a wind from the NNE. Our companion had gone his own way<sup>20</sup>. At midday we obtained a latitude of 58°59'. In the afternoon the wind blew NbE and we set our course EbN<sup>21</sup> and saw a sail NNE of us about 1 ½ miles away. In the evening it began to blow hard again and we took our topsails in. That night we also took our foresail in and ran before the wind.
- 24 May Thursday morning it was still blowing just as hard with rain and cold. At midday we could take no latitude. The wind was NNE and we put about and went NW and set our foresail again. In the evening the wind was from the N and we tacked again and went ENE with a hard, cold wind.
- 25 May Wednesday morning we set our main topsail. After mealtime we put about again and went NWbW. The wind was N and we could not take a sight at noon. It was gloomy weather. We set the topsails. That night it became calm with dismal weather so that we could see nothing around us.
- [Page 4] The year 1661 the 26 May
- 26 May Thursday morning the wind was ESE and the course N. After mealtime, we set our spritsails. It was still dismal weather. At noon obtained a latitude of 58°56' and saw land that is known as the Orkneys NWbW of us about 3 miles away and went NNE. The wind was SE with a fresh breeze along the coast. In the afternoon, it became foggy again and it was so murky that that we could not see the land. After mealtime, we saw a sail NE of us about 1 ½ miles away; his course was NW. We supposed that it was our companion and fired a shot so that he should wait for us. In the first part of the watch, we fired once again but he did not fire in reply. The wind was SSE and we went N. In the last of the *eerstewacht* it was so foggy that we could

<sup>16</sup> Possibly a temporary repair made from a mizzen sail. See entry for 2 June.

<sup>17</sup> The Moray Firth.

<sup>18</sup> A NW wind would enable a course to the NE to be set to move away from the mainland and find searoom.

<sup>19</sup> Seesekruisers : warships engaged by the VOC to provide protection for merchant vessels.

<sup>20</sup> The meaning here is not clear – possibly 'had given up trying to remain with us' There is no record of the two ships making contact again and the St Jan Baptist arrived at New Amsterdam on 6 August 1661, eight days after the Bever.

<sup>21</sup> It is probable that De Bever spent at least three days looking for her companion.

scarcely see two ships lengths. We did not know if we were past the Orkneys or not but supposed that we were past them and set our course NNW. In the *hondewach* we set our course NWbN to pass between Fair Isle and the Orkneys with a fresh breeze and looked out eagerly for any land of which we saw none. We were pleased about this<sup>22</sup> for it was a miserable night and the anchors were ready to be lowered in case we saw land. We did not know where we were because of the fog and could not really see where we were going.

- 27 May Friday morning the wind was SE and the course as before. At midday could not obtain the latitude. We set our course WbN. Towards the evening it began to rain. In the *plaetvoet* it became clear weather and, in the *hondewach*, the wind was SSW. Our course as before.
- 28 May Saturday morning no grey sky. At noon obtained a latitude of 59°51' and set our course WSW. The wind was SSW with a fresh breeze. In the evening the wind was S with a weak breeze. In the first part of the watch it became calm.
- 29 May Sunday morning the wind was SE with a fresh breeze. We could take no sighting at noon - it was foggy. In the afternoon the wind was ESE. In the evening the wind was ENE with a grey sky and we made lively progress.
- 30 May Monday morning the wind and course as before. At noon no sighting. In the afternoon it became clear weather. In the evening the wind and course as before with lively progress.
- [Page 5 ] The year 1661 the 31 May
- 31 May Thursday morning the wind was NE with a stiff breeze and dismal weather. No sighting at midday. The wind was NEbE with a hard breeze and drizzly weather. The course as before. Two glasses into the watch we set our course SW. In the evening the wind and course as before.
- 1 June Wednesday midday no latitude could be obtained. In the evening the wind and course as before.
- 2 June Thursday morning fine weather. At midday we took a reading of latitude of 54°49'. Towards evening we took down our new foresail and put up the old one again. Weather and course as before.
- 3 June Friday noon, no latitude obtained.. The wind and course as before.
- 4 June Saturday morning we set our *bramseijl*<sup>23</sup> No latitude obtained. In the evening we saw two sails SE of us about a mile away. Her course was EbS. We supposed that it was an English ship which had come from the Barbadoes. That night it became calm.

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<sup>22</sup> They were relieved that no land could be seen which meant that the assumptions about their position and course were correct.

<sup>23</sup> Bramseil : Topgallant sail

- 5 June Sunday morning the wind was SW with a light breeze. We set our course WbN. At noon no latitude taken. The wind increased and we took our topsail in. That evening it blew harder again and we set our topsails at half mast.
- 6 June Monday morning in the *dachwacht*<sup>24</sup> it became calm. After prayers the wind was NNW and we went SW. It began to blow hard with rain and we took in our *blint*<sup>25</sup>. No sighting at noon. The wind was NE with fine weather and we set our *blinden*<sup>26</sup> again. In the evening the wind was from the north.
- 7 June Tuesday morning it was calm and a latitude of 48°17' was obtained. A light breeze came from the NW. In the afternoon it was SWbW. The course SbE with fine weather.
- 8 June Wednesday the wind and course as before with a fresh breeze. The skipper gave out a ration to each person of a 3½ piece of bread and a cheese for the journey. No latitude could be obtained. In the evening the wind was NWbW and the course SW.
- 9 June Thursday morning drizzly weather. No noon sighting. In the evening it began to blow hard and we took our topsails in. That night the wind was NNW and we set our topsails again. The weather abated.
- 10 June Friday morning the wind and course as before. Took a latitude of 43°7'. In the evening the wind blew from the NW with a hard squall so that we only just managed to take in the topsails and it rained heavily.
- 11 June Saturday morning we set our topsails again. The wind as before. The course was SWbW. Obtained a latitude of 41°17'. In the evening the wind blew NWbW. That night it became calm with bright moonlight and fine weather.
- [Page 6] The year 1661 the 12 June
- 12 June Sunday morning a light breeze out of the WSW. After mealtime the wind was SW with a fresh breeze. Took a latitude of 40°21'. We set our course WbN. Two glasses after noon we saw *kuerpus*<sup>27</sup> about 5 miles south of us. That night it began to blow so hard that we took in our topsails and spritsails. It was grey weather.
- 13 June Monday morning the wind freshened yet again and was from the SSE and our course was WbN. Obtained a latitude of 40°50'. It blew still harder and we lowered our *grootseil*<sup>28</sup> a little, took in our foresail and took off the *benet*<sup>29</sup> of the mizzen. We allowed ourselves to be driven according to the Grace of God. In the evening the wind was WSW and we came about

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<sup>24</sup> Dachwacht : the watch from 4am to 8am

<sup>25</sup> Blint : Bowsprit sail

<sup>26</sup> Blinden : Spritsails. Plural suggests that De Bever had more than just a single bowsprit sail.

<sup>27</sup> Kuerpus : The island of Corvo(Cuervus) in the Azores 39:42N. A 'marker' for this route first pioneered by Sir Samuel Argall in 1609.

<sup>28</sup> Grootseijl : Mainsail

<sup>29</sup> Benet : probably a 'bonnet' an extension fastened to the lower edge of the sail

before the wind and went south. That night the wind was NW and went WSW. The wind lessened and we set our foresail and topsails again.

- 14 June Tuesday morning it was fine weather. We obtained a latitude of 40°21' and went WSW. 4 glasses thereafter, the wind came from the NNW. It became calm in the evening.
- 15 June Wednesday morning it remained calm. We took a latitude of 39°32'. 4 glasses after that, the wind was from the west and we set our course SSW. It was a *bramseiles coelte*<sup>30</sup>. In the evening it became calm with fine weather.
- 16 June Thursday morning the wind and course as before. Obtained a latitude of 38°27'. The wind was SW. Set our course SSE and set our topgallant sail. 4 glasses later the wind blew from the WSW and we set our course NW. Towards evening we took in our topgallant sail. Later in the evening, it began to blow hard so we took in our spritsail also, came about close-hauled to the wind, and went south with a strong breeze
- 17 June Friday morning the wind and course as before. By afternoon it began to rain with a westerly wind. No latitude could be measured. The wind changed to WNW with a topsail breeze and we went SWbW. In the evening it cleared up, the wind was WNW and we went SWbW. That night the wind was NE with a fresh breeze and we carried on SWbW.
- 18 June Saturday morning we set our topsail and spritsails again. A latitude of 36°24' was taken. The wind was ENE with a fresh breeze and fine weather.
- 19 June Sunday morning the wind was SE. Obtained a latitude of 35°51'. In the evening there was a light breeze.
- 20 June Monday morning was good weather. We took a sighting of 34°11' and set our course WbS
- 21 June Tuesday morning the wind was from the E. After prayers we set two *lijseijlen*<sup>31</sup>. At noon we took a latitude of 33°3'. The wind and course as before. In the evening, in the *eerstewacht*, we took the studding sails in.
- [Page 7] The year 1661 the 22 June
- 22 June Wednesday morning we set our studding sails again. Towards midday we took our studding sails in again and took a latitude of 32°25'. The wind was ESE with a weak breeze. 6 glasses after midday the wind was E with a fresh breeze. 2 glasses in the *eerstewacht* the wind was SE with a hard breeze and we shortened our topsails. Afterwards it was calm.
- 23 June Thursday morning after mealtime the breeze began to wake up again somewhat. The wind and course was as above. About noon we saw a great multitude of *tonijnen*<sup>32</sup> about our ship

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<sup>30</sup> A wind in which the topgallant sails could safely be used.

<sup>31</sup> Lijseijlen : studding sails. Extending sails used in light winds.

<sup>32</sup> Tuna

that constantly sprang above the water. Took latitude of 32°. That night in the *eerstewacht* it was calm.

- 24 June Friday morning the wind was SSE with a fresh breeze. The course as above. After mealtime the wind was ENE with a weak breeze. Towards midday the wind was NE. We took a latitude of 31°34' and the wind was E with a fresh breeze. Five glasses thereafter it became calm. In the evening in the first part of the watch it began to blow out of the E with fine weather and heat that was unbearable.
- 25 June Saturday morning we saw a *pylstert*<sup>33</sup>. At noon obtained a latitude of 31°21'. The wind and course as before with fine weather.
- 26 June Sunday morning in the *dachwacht* we set our studding sails again. At noon obtained a latitude of 31°18' with fine weather. The course and wind as before.
- 27 June Monday morning we saw two *pylsterten*. Obtained a latitude of 31°4'. It was calm.
- 28 June In the morning we gave out the ration of a *flapkan*<sup>34</sup> of water per day. Obtained a latitude of 31°16' and caught a shark with a small *dratus*<sup>35</sup>. In the first part of the *platvoet* the wind was WNW and we went NbE and took in our studding sails. In the *eerstewacht* the wind was E with a fresh breeze and we went W. In the last part of the second watch it became calm.
- 29 June Wednesday morning it remained calm. At noon we obtained no latitude and it continued to be calm. Two glasses in the *eerstewacht* the wind blew with a weak breeze WNW and we went SW. In the last part of the watch it became calm.
- 30 June Thursday morning a weak breeze blew and we went SSW. A latitude was obtained of 31°12'. It was calm with fine weather.
- [Page 8] The year 1661 the 1 July
- 1 July Friday morning it remained calm. Obtained a latitude of 30°45'. In the evening before prayers we caught a *benijt*<sup>36</sup>. It continued to be calm.
- 2 July Saturday morning continued calm. A light wind from the NWbW lead us WSW. Took a latitude of 30°54'. The wind blew now and again.

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<sup>33</sup> Pylstert : literally an 'arrow-tail'. Possibly a seabird with a pointed tail such as Bulmer's Petrel or a species of ray. Eagle Rays are found in this area and can be seen leaping from the water.

<sup>34</sup> Flapkan : a tankard containing about 1.5 litres (2 pints)

<sup>35</sup> Dratus : some type of fast-moving predatory fish. The journal of the voyage of the Hoop in 1662 describes the Dratus chasing shoals of flying fish and being easily caught with smaller fish as bait. Possibly, derived from *Dorado/Doradus* a Dorado (genus *Coryphaena*) or a swordfish.

<sup>36</sup> Benijt : possibly a Bonito

- 3 July Sunday morning it was still calm and the wind was variable. After mealtime the wind was from the W and we went SSW and caught a *dratus*. Measured a latitude of 29°59'. In the evening caught a shark – he was ten feet long. It was calm with fine weather.
- 4 July Monday morning it was again calm. Near mealtime a light wind blew from the south and we set our course WbN. Obtained a latitude of 29°40'. The wind was variable. That night it rained.
- 5 July Tuesday morning it was squally weather and the wind changed direction and strength unpredictably. Obtained a latitude of 29°54'. In the evening the wind was from the N and we went west. In the night we put about westwards and went SSW with a fresh breeze.
- 6 July Wednesday morning fine weather. After mealtime it began to thunder and there was lightning. We took in our topsails and spritsails, brailed up<sup>37</sup> our mainsail and went before the wind. Three glasses afterwards, the weather became calmer and we set our sails again. The wind was W and we went SSW. A latitude of 29°50' was taken and we caught two *benijten*. In the evening the wind moved towards the south. That night we came about westward and went NW. The wind was SW with a fresh breeze.
- 7 July Thursday morning the wind and course as above. Obtained a latitude<sup>38</sup> of 29°35' and saw an English ship ahead to the WbN of us about a mile away. His course was S. Caught a *benijt*. That evening in the *eerstewacht* a hard breeze blew up and we took in our topsails a little.
- 8 July Friday morning there was still a stiff breeze with grey sky. The see was very rough at mealtime and we took our topsails in. It began just to blow and to rain. No latitude could be measured. That night it still rained hard. The wind veered towards the west.
- 9 July Saturday morning it was miserable weather. The wind was SW and we went NW with courses. Towards midday we took in our foresail and removed the bonnet of the mizzen sail and thus let ourselves be driven according to the Grace of God because of the rain and wind which became harder and harder. No latitude could be taken. The weather calmed. In the evening we set out foresail again. That night it became calm.
- [Page9] The year 1661 the 10 July
- 10 July Sunday morning it remained calm. After mealtime there came a breeze out of the NNW and we set our topsails and went W. No latitude could be taken. It became calm again with rain. In the evening the wind blew SSW with a fresh breeze and we went on our course to the west, going WbN. Two glasses thereafter the wind moved round to the west. That night, the wind was again SW with a hard breeze and we went NWbW.

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<sup>37</sup> Brailed or clewed - reduced the sail area by ropes attached to the corners or edges of the sail.

<sup>38</sup> This was the most southerly latitude measured on the journey.

- 11 July Monday morning after mealtime there came a hard rain with wind and we took our topsails in. Obtained a latitude of 31°45' and set our main topsail again and went NNW with the wind and also set our fore topsail.
- 12 July Tuesday morning the wind was SW with a fresh breeze and we went NWbW. After mealtime the wind was a fresh breeze from the NNW and we went WbS and fastened the bonnet of the mizzen sail on again. The wind was from the W. Took a latitude of 32°16'. That night it was calm.
- 13 July Wednesday morning at mealtime, the wind was NNW with a stiff breeze and we went W. We set the spritsail and topsail and also fastened on the bonnet of the main course. Obtained a latitude of 31°51'. It became calm. In the evening it continued to be calm. The sun set between WNW and NWbW<sup>39</sup>. We saw many Tuna and caught three of them.
- 14 July Thursday morning it continued calm. We *kuijgasten*<sup>40</sup> received a ration of one *flapkan* of beer per day. Obtained a latitude of 31°25' at noon. It continued calm and very hot. That evening a breeze came out of the N and we went WNW. That night the wind blew NE with a fresh breeze and we went WbN with fine weather.

[Page 10] The year 1661 the 15 July

- 15 July Friday morning in the first of the *dachwacht* we saw an English vessel SWbW of us about 1 ½ miles away. We set off towards him but found that he would not wait so went WNW on our westward course again and he went SWbW. Obtained a latitude of 31°51'. That evening in the last of the *eerstewacht* the wind was from the S.
- 16 July Saturday morning the wind and course as before. Towards mealtime we again saw a sail NW of us about 3 ½ miles away. His course was NE. Obtained a latitude of 32°40' from the island of Bermuda to the west of us and set our course NWbW with a weak breeze. In the evening it became calm.
- 17 July Sunday morning the wind and course as before. Obtained a latitude of 32°40'. It was a fresh breeze from the WSW. After prayers the wind was again from the SW. After [...] it became calm. In the *eerstewacht* the wind was from the south with fine weather.
- 18 July Monday morning the wind and course as before. Took a latitude of 32°48'. It was a fresh breeze from the south and we set our course NW. Near midday the wind was SW.
- 19 July Tuesday morning the wind was SSW and we continued NW. Took a latitude of 33°44'. That night it became a stiff breeze and we took our topgallant in.

<sup>39</sup> Possibly an observation for the determination of the difference between true and magnetic north.

<sup>40</sup> The meaning of 'kuijgasten' is not clear. It is possible that the writer intended 'kooigasten' (bunk guests) by which he may have meant the passengers or those accommodated below deck. Alternatively 'kajutsgasten' - those of higher status with access to the officer's cabin - or 'kuilgasten' - those who slept on the open welldeck.

- 20 July Wednesday morning it was a *mersseijlten koelten*<sup>41</sup> Took a latitude of 34°51'. In the evening the wind was from the SW with a stiff breeze.
- 21 July Thursday morning the wind and course as before and we saw a *Jan van Gent*<sup>42</sup> . Took a latitude of 36°15'. In the evening the wind and course as before.
- 22 July Friday morning it was a weak breeze. The wind and course as before. The water began to change and we saw small pieces of vegetation drifting which were signs of land. We set our topgallant sail and, at midday, took a latitude of 37°46'. It was a fresh breeze and we saw many Tuna. Three glasses after midday the wind felt harder and we took out topgallant sail in and sailed through a place where the water was as green as grass. We set our course NWbW. In the evening we let out 179 fathoms of line but found no ground. It was a hard breeze and we took our topsails in.
- [Page 11] The year 1661 the 23 July
- 23 July Saturday morning we set our main topsail again. The wind was still SW. Obtained a latitude of 38°36' and set our fore topsail again. In the evening we let out 160 fathoms of line but found no ground. That night the wind was NNE and we went about to the west close-hauled to the wind and went NWbW
- 24 July Sunday morning we set our spritsail again. The wind was N and we went WbN. Measured a latitude of 39°1'. The wind moved round to the west. In the evening the wind was NW and we went WSW. In the *platvoet* we went about westward and sailed NW. We let out 160 fathoms of line but no ground and took our spritsail in. It was a fresh breeze.
- 25 July Monday morning we set our spritsail and topgallant. The wind was SWbW and we went NWbW. Measured a latitude of 39°12'. The wind was W and we went NNW. In the evening the wind was WNW and we went about westward and went SW. We found a bottom of white sand at a depth of 47 fathoms and took our topgallant in. It became calm...
- 26 July Tuesday morning it continued to be calm so we set our topsail. No measurement of latitude could be taken. We sounded a depth of 35 fathoms. The wind was south with a fresh breeze and we went NWbW. In the evening we took a sounding of 25 fathoms, two glasses after that 17 fathoms and two glasses later, 13 fathoms. We kept away from the coast and took in our topsails and spritsail. It was a hard breeze. Seven glasses in the *hondewacht* we took a sounding of 14 fathoms.
- 27 July Wednesday morning in the *dachwacht* we turned again towards the coast and looked out for the land known as Barnegat before us. We pointed it out and went before the wind along the coast NEbN towards the Sandy Point<sup>43</sup> with all sails set<sup>44</sup>. By afternoon we had Renssalaer's

<sup>41</sup> A topsail breeze – a wind in which the topsails could safely be used

<sup>42</sup> Jan van Gent : a Northern Gannet (*Morus bassanus* or *Sula bassana*) This distinctive seabird is widely distributed around the North Atlantic, and usually forages within a range of 150 miles from the coast.

<sup>43</sup> Sandy Hook

<sup>44</sup> Possibly an expression for 'as quickly as possible'

Hook in sight and four glasses after mealtime we came within the Sand Point for which the Good God must be trusted, praised and thanked for a completed journey.

[28-29 July<sup>45</sup>] But, while sailing towards the Mannhattans we ran aground on the West Bank which again caused us great dismay. We fired seven shots and the yachts came and took us away and lightened the ship by removing part of the cargo so that she came free.

Original entry for 27-29 July 1661 :Arrival at the Mannhattans

De 27 dits bleoudag smorgens in de dach beang bleoudag beij got  
bleedn nae de beak toe glagg got land t bedly  
eewnd gat loorouf niet doog duedag beij got op g  
gungg loorde beint langg de lufft ne of tyrooy  
nae de sant pūnt toe selty doog alouf sijly beoorby  
toegde middag hodge bejronf de laer gooch in -  
toeficht t glase, nae got segaff g quamy beij ciuny  
de sant pūnt bleed loorde godde godt med gelooft  
ggedank ygd profs bleedde ban og gedancemij  
maer boert sijly de nae de manhattans toe sijly  
beij op de beof banch daer vustout bleed er groote  
durf sijt glogooty 7 logooty day quamy de ijagty  
g galdy on daer ban dary g licty og fant ij godt  
niet got segut soo quamy got bleet

<sup>45</sup> No date is given for the final part of the last entry. It is assumed that De Bever was moored at Sandy Hook on the night of 27/28 July and attempted to sail to New Amsterdam harbour on the 28<sup>th</sup>. The gunpowder records of the Fort of New Amsterdam indicate that a salute was fired for De Bever as she arrived at Manhattan on 29 July [DRCHNY 452-471]

## APPENDIX A      Journael of De Bever July - May 1661 Transcript

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- [Page 1]      anno 1661 den 9 maijus
- 9 maijus      smaendach smorgens bennen wij met de lichter van amsterdam geseijlt naer tessel tou om onse reijs met Godt te vervorderen naer nunderlant wij verhoopen dat Godt ons een behouden reijs sal geven daerbij godt vors dancken sullen
- 10 dito      dijnsdach smorgens bennen wij aen den helder gekoomen daer twelch wij ons ofscheijt genoomen hebben van de vrienden
- 11 dito      swondach smorgens bennen wij aen het schip de bever gekoomen hebben het volk gemontert bevonden 99 sielen sterch te wesen
- 12 dito      donderdach smorgens goet weer de wint was os ten su smiddach bennen wij met ons twe scheepen tseijl gegaen te westen wij met het schip de bever daer schijpper op was piter reijersen van der bees het ander genomt de sint Jan batist daer schupper op was Jan van bergen van graft en stelden onse koers no we aen benoerden engeland om de goede godt wiel ons behouden reijs verleenen
- 13 dito      tegen de middach liep de wint os no os met een friesse koelten stelden wij onse koers no no we en no ten we aen snach in de honde wach liep de wint su we ten we
- 14 dito      saterdach smorgens goet weer met aen friesse koelten kregen smiddach de hooten van 54 graten en 35 minnuijten sagen naer de middach 2 seijlen omtrent 1 1/2 meijl su van ons haer koerst was no wij vermoeden dat het gronlants vaeders waren het was noch al goedt weer
- 15 dito      sondach smiddach kregen de hooten van 56 graten en 23 minnuijten de wint was su su we en giengen no we ten no aen met een labber koelijen savons in de platvoet sagen wij een seijl no van ons omtrent 1 1/2 meijl sijn koers was os niet weten wat vooren dat het was snach was het helder weer with maennescheijn met een fraije koelten in het leest van de honde wach liep de wint su met drovich weer
- [Page 2]      anno 1661 den 16 maijus
- 16 dito      maennendach smorgens de koers als vooren met regen kregen smiddach geen hooten doen liep de wint su os met stielten naer de middach liep de wint os met een fraije koelten savons in de eerste wach woerden het heel stiel met regen

- 17 dito      dijnstdach smorgens was het noch stijl naer het schaffen liep de wint met een labber koelijen su we kregen smiddach geen hooten doen liep de wint no we en stelden onse koers no os ten no aen tegen de avont worden het stiel met mistich weer de hele nach door
- 18 dito      wonsdach smorgens was het noch stiel met mistich weer kregen smiddach geen hooten tegen de avont liep de wint no no os doen stelden wij onse koers no we aen in de honde wach liep de wint no we met een fraije koelten en stelden onse koers no no os
- 19 dito      donderdach smorgens sagen wij het lant het we van ons genamt boekenes tegen de middach woerden het stiel en woerpen gront op 55 vadenm kregen geen hooten de wint liep no en giengen we no we aen tegen de avont liep de wint met een fraije koelten no no os en giengen no we aen savons in het schaffen woerden het stiel in de plaetvoet liep de wint no no os met een haerde wint stelden onse koers no no we aen doen de eerste wach uijt was sagen wij het lant te westen de orcadussen omtrent 2 mijlen van ons wij en konden daer niet booven koomen doen wenden wij het naer boekenes tou het begost haerdt te wijen en streken onse mersseijls het boort lach meest onder water omdat wij booven boekenes koomen maer wij en konden daer niet booven koomen doen leijden wij het weer naer de orcardusen tou omdat booven te koomen doen begost het noch harder te weijjjen en namen onse mersseijlen in
- 20 dito      vrijdach smorgens sagen wij de orcadusen weer wij kosten daer niet booven koomen doen wijden wij het weer over naer boekenes tou wij waren soodich aen het lant dat wij de brandienen sagen kregen smiddach geen hooten savons bedaerden het weer wat doen wenden wij het weer over naer de orcadusen tou snach weijden het noch haerder wij namen ons schooverseijl en de fock in
- [Page 3]      anno 1661 den 21 maijus
- 21 dito      saterdach smorgens weijden onse mucker sijn fock wech en wij slougen een nuwe fock aen met een besaen en dreeven soo met schooverseijls de boch in het welch een groote droffenis was wij dochten dat wij stranden en souden het weijden en regen de en daer kouijdt bij de see schoot hemels hooch en kregen smiddach geen hooten snach liep de wint no we soo dat wij met godts hulp weer uijt de boch quamen daerbij godt voor te da[n]cken hebben
- 22 dito      sondach smorgens sagen wij 3 seijlen de wint was we en stelden onse koers no ten we aen kregen smiddach de hooten van 58 graten en 32 minnuijten doen liep de wint we no we en stelden onse koers no no os aen doen quamen de scheepen bij onse en prijden ons en wij huer het waren seesekruijssers die op de ostinije vaerders

kruijssen savons liep de wint no no we en giengen we aen en setten onse mersseijlen weer bij het was dijsich  
weer

23 dito maendachs smorgens leijden het we waerdt over en giengen no we aen de wint was no no os onse macker liet het  
vool staen kregen smiddach de hooten van 58 graten 59 minnuijten naer de middach liep de wind no ten os en  
stelden onse koers os ten no aen en sagen een seijl no no os van ons omtrent 1 1/2 meijl savons begost het weer  
haerdt te weijjen en namen onse mersseijlen in snach namen wij onse fock oock in en lieten het dreijven

24 dito dijnsdach smorgens weijden het noch even haerdt met regen en koue kregen smiddach geen hooten doen liep de  
wint no no os en wenden het over en giengen no we aen en setten onse fock weer bij savons liep de wint no en  
leijden het weer over en giengen os no os aen met haerde wint en koue

25 dito wonsdach smorgens setten wij ons groot mersseijl weer bij naer het schaffen leijden wij het weer over en giengen  
no we ten we aen de wint was no kregen geen hooten het was duijster weer en setten de mersseijlen in top snach  
woerden he[t] stielleijens met dijsich weer dat wij niet van ons sien en konden

[Page 4] anno 1661 den 26 maijus

26 dito donderdach smorgens liep de wint os su os de koers no naer het schaffen setten wij onse blienden bij het was  
noch dijsich weer kregen smiddach de hooten van 58 graten 56 minnuijten en sagen het lant tweten de orcadusen  
no we ten we van ons omtrent 3 meijlen en giengen no no os aen de wint su os met een friesse koelten en dat bij  
het lant langens naer de middach woerden het weer mistich soo dat wij het lant niet sien en konden het twelch  
dousich was savons in het schaffen sagen wij een seijl no os van ons omtrent 1 1/2 meijl sijn koers was no we  
vermouden dat het onse macker was en schooten een schoot omdat hij ons in souden wachten in het eerste van de  
wach schooten wij noch eens maer hij en schoot niet weer de wint was su su os en giengen no aen in het lest van  
de eerste wach was het soo mistich dat wij geen 2 scheepen lanten sien konden wij en wiesten niet of wij de  
orcadusen voor bij waren of niet vermouden dat wij se voor bij waren en stelden onse koers no no we aen in de  
honde wach setten wij onse koers no we ten no aen en dat tussen fariel en de orcadusen door met een fraije  
koelten en keken lustich uijt of wij geen land en sagen het twelch wij niet en sagen daer wij blijft om waren want  
het was een drouvichge nach de anckers hiengen klaer om te laten vallen als wij het lant sagen want wij en  
souden niet geweten hebben waar dat wij waren om de mistich salv[...] want wij en konden niet sien het liep wel  
of

- 27 dito vrijdag smorgens liep de wint su os de koers als vooren kregen smiddach geen hooten doen setten wij onse koers we ten no tegen den avont begoest het te reegenen in de plaetvoet woerden het helder weer in de hondewach liep de wint su su we onse koers als vooren
- 28 dito saterdag smorgens geen grawe luch kregen smiddach de hooten van 59 graten 51 minnuijten en stelden onse koers we su we aen de wint was su su we met een fraije koelten savons liep de wint su met een slappe koelten in het eerste van de wach woerden het stiel
- 29 dito sondach smorgens liep de wint su os met een fraije koelten kregen geen hooten het was mistich naer de middach liep de wind os su os savons liep de wint os no os met een grawe luch en fraije voor ganck
- 30 dito mannendach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren kregen smiddach geen hooten naer de middach woerden het helder weer savons de wint en koers als vooren met een fraije voor ganck
- [Page 5 ] anno 1661 den 31 maijus
- 31 Maijus dijnsdach smorgens den wint no os met een stijve koelten met dijsich weer kreegen smiddach geen hooten de wint no os ten os met een haerder coelte en moettich weer de koers als vooren 2 glasen in de wach stelden wij onse cours su we aen savons de wint en cours als vooren
- 1 Juni woensdach smiddach geen hooten savons de wint en cours als vooren
- 2 dito donderdach smorgens goet weer kreegen smiddach de hooten van 54 graten en 49 minnuijten tegen de avont slougen wij onse nuwe fock of der ouwe weer aen de cours as vooren
- 3 dito vrijdag smiddach geen hooten de wint en cours als vooren
- 4 dito saterdag smorgens setten wij ons bramseijl bij kreegen geen hooten savons sagen wij twe seijlen su os van ons omtrent een mijl haer cours was os ten su wij vermouden dat het engelsch waren die van de berbadus quamen snach worden het stiel
- 5 dito sondach smorgens liep de wint su wes met een labber coelijen doen setten wij onse koers wes ten no aen kreegen smiddach geen hooten de wint nam aen en namen ons bramseijl in savons noch harder en setten onse merseijls t'halver steuck
- 6 dito smandach smorgens in de dach wach woerden het stiel naer het gebet liep de wint no no wes en giengen su we aen het begoest hardt te coellen met reegen en namen onse blint in kreegen smiddach geen hooten de wint liep no os met moe weer en setten onse blinden weer bij savons de wint no

- 7 dito dijnsdach smorgens was het stielleijens kregen de hooten van 48 graten en 17 minnuijten doen was de wint met een labber coolije no wes naer de middach was se su wes ten wes de cours su ten os met goet weer
- 8 dito wonsdach de wint en cours als vooren met een fraije coelte doen deijlen de schipper ranssons om eijder persoon 3 1/2 lb broot steeck met een kees voor de rijs kreegen geen hooten savons liep de wint no wes ten wes de cours su wes
- 9 dito donderdach smorgens moettich weer kreegen geen hooten savons begost het hardt te waijen en namen onse mersseijlen in snach liep de wint no no we en setten onse mersseijlen weer bij het weer nam of
- 10 dito vrijdach smorgens de wint en cours als vooren kreegen de hooten van 43 graten en 7 minnuijten savons liep de wint met een harde buij no wes soodat wij de mersseijlen pas in konden krijgen en het reegen de dat het goet
- 11 dito saterdach smorgens setten onse mersseijlen weer bij de wint als vooren de cours su wes ten wes kreegen de hooten van 41 graten 17 minnuijten savons liep de wint no wes ten wes snach worden het stiel met helder maenschijn en goet weer
- [Page 6] anno 1661 den 12 junius
- 12 dito sondach smorgens een labber coelijen uijt den wes su wes naer het schaffen liep de wint su wes met een friesse coelten kreegen de hooten van 40 graten en 21 minnuijten doen stelden wij onse cours wes ten no aen 2 glasen naer de middach sagen wij kuerpus omtrent 5 mijlen su van ons snach begost het soo haerdt te waijen en namen onse mersseijlen en blinden in met grau weer
- 13 dito smandach smorgens hiel de wint noch aen de wint wint was su su os en onse cours was wes ten no kreegen de hooten van 40 graten en 50 minnuijten het waijden noch harder en streeken ons groot sijl wat en namen onse fock in en slougen het benet van de besaen of en lieten het soo drijven op gods genade savons liep de wint wes su wes en wenden het voor wint om en giengen su aen snach liep de wint no wes en giengen wes su wes aen de wint nam of en setten onse fock en mersseijlen weer bij
- 14 dito dijnsdach smorgens was het goet weer kreegen de hooten van 40 graten 21 minnuijten en gingen wes su wes aen 4 glasen daer naer liep de wint no no wes savons woerden het stiel
- 15 dito wonsdach smorgens was het noch stiel kreegen de hooten van 39 graten en 32 minnuijten 4 glasen daernaer liep de wint wes en stelden onse cours su su wes aen het was een bramseijles coelte savons woerden het stielleijens met goet weer.

- 16 dito donderdach smorgens de wint en cours als vooren kreegen de hooten van 38 graten en 27 minnujten doen liep de wint su wes aen stelden onse cours su su os en setten on[s] bramseijl daerbij 4 glasen daernaer liep de wint wes su wes en stelden onse koers no wes aen tegen de avont namen wij ons bramseijl in savons begost het hardt te waijen en namen onse blint oock in en wenden het bij de wint over en giengen su aen met een harde coelte
- 17 dito vrijdach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren tegen de middach begost het te reegen de wint liep naer het westen tou kreegen geen hooten doen liep de wint wes no wes met een mersseijls coelte en giengen su wes ten wes aen savons klaerden het op de wint liep no wes en [giengen] su wes ten we aen snach liep de wint no os met een fraije coelten en giengen noch su wes ten wes
- 18 dito saterdach smorgens setten wij onse bramseijl en blinden weer bij kreegen de hooten van 36 graten en 24 minnujten de wint liep os no os met een fraije coelte en goet weer
- 19 dito sondach smorgens liep de wint su os kreegen de hooten van 35 graten en 51 minnujten savons was het een labber coelte
- 20 dito smandach smorgens goet weer kreegen de hooten van 34 graten en 1 minnujten en stelden onse cours we ten su aen
- 21 dito dinsdach smorgens liep de wint os naer het gebet setten wij 2 lijseijls daerbij kreegen smiddach de hooten van 33 graten en 3 minnujten de wint en cours als vooren savons in de eerste wach namen wij onse lijseijls in
- [Page 7] anno 1661 den 22 junius
- 22 dito wonsdach smorgens setten wij onse lijseijls weer bij tegen de middach namen wij onse lijseijls weer in kregen de hooten van 32 graten en 35 minnujten de wint liep os su os met een slappe koelijen 6 glasen naer de middach liep de wint os met een fraije coelten 2 glasen in de eerste wach liep de wint su os met een harde coelten namen onse bramseijl in cort daernaer worden het stiel
- 23 dito donderdach sochtens naer het schaffen begon het coelie weder wat te wacheren de wint en cours als voors omtrent de middach sagen wij een groete mennichte van tonijnen omtrent ons schip die geduerigh boven water sprongen kregen de hooten van 32 graten snach in de eerste wach was het stiel
- 24 dito vrijdach smorgens liep de wint su su os met een fraije coelten de kours als voors naer he[t] schaffen liep de wint os no os met een slappe coelten tegen de middach liep no os kreegen de hooten van 31 graten en 34 minnujten doen liep de wint os met een fraije coelten 5 glasen daer naer woerden het stiel savons in het eerste van de wach begost het te coellen uijt den os met goet weer en hetten dat het niet te harden was

- 25 dito saterdach smorgen sagen wij een pylstert kregen smiddach de hooten van 31 graten 21 minnujten de wint en koers als vooren met goet weer
- 26 dito sondach smorgens in de dach wach setten wij onse lijseijls weer bij kregen smiddach de hooten van 31 graten 18 minnujten met goet weer de koers en wint als vooren
- 27 dito smandach smorgens sagen wij 2 pylsterten kregen de hooten van 31 graten 4 minnujten het was stiel
- 28 dito smorgens dijlden wij het ranson uijt van water een flapkan dachs kregen de hooten van 31 graten 16 minnujten en vongen een heij met een klijne dratus in het eerst van de plaetvoet liep de wint we no we en gingen no ten os aen en namen onse lijseijls in in de eerste wach liep de wint os met een fraije koelten en giengen we aen in het leest van de 2 wach woerden het stiel
- 29 dito swondach smorgen was het noch stiel kregen smiddach geen hooten noch stiel savons 2 glasen in de eerste wach liep de wind met een slap koeljen we no we en giengen su we aen in het leest van de wach woerden het stiel
- 30 dito donderdach smorgens liep de wint we met een slap koelten en giengen su su we aen kregen de hooten van 31 graten en 12 minnujten savons was het stielleijens met goet weer
- [Page 8] anno 1661 den 1 julius
- 1 dito vrijdach smorgens was het noch stiel kregen de hooten van 30 graten 45minnujten savons voor het gebet vongen wij een benijt het was noch stiel
- 2 dito saterdach smorgens noch stielleijens het luchijen was no we ten we en leijden we su we aen kregen de hooten van 30 graten 54 minnujten de wint liep om en weer
- 3 dito sondach smorgens noch al stielleijen de wind in en uit near het schaffen liep de wint we en giengen su su we aen en vongen een dratus kregen de hooten van 29 graten en 59 minnujten savons vongen en heij hij was lanck 10 voeten het was stielleijens met goet weer
- 4 dito smandach smorgens was het noch stielleijens near het schaffen liep de wind met een labber koelten su en stelden onse koers we ten no aen kregen de hooten van 29 graten en 40 minnujten de wint liep in en uijt snach reegenden het
- 5 dito dijdach smorgens was het buijich weer de wint in en uijt kregen de hooten van 29 graten en 54 minnujten savons was de wint no [t]en we aen snach wenden wij het we waert over en giengen su su we aen met een fraije koelten

- 6 dito wondach smorgens goet weer near het schaffen begon het te donderen en te weer lichten en namen onse marsseijlen en blinden in en geijden onse schooverseijls op en lieten het soo leggen 3 glasen daernaer bedaerden het weer doen setten wij onse sijlen weer bij de wint was we en giengen su su we aen kregen de hooten van 29 graten 50 minnujten en vongen 2 benijten savons liep de wint near het su tou snach wenden wij het we waert over en giengen we no we aen de wint was su we met een friesse koelten
- 7 dito donderdach smorgens de wint en koers als voors kregen de hooten van 29 graten en 35 minnujten en sagen wij een engelsse kies vooruit we ten no van ons omtrent een mijl sijn koers was su en vongen een benijt savons in de eerste wach koelden het hardt op en streken onse mersseijlen wat
- 8 dito vrijdag smorgen was het noch een steijve koelten met een grawe luch de see schoot hok aen near het schaffen en namen wij onse marsseijlen in het begon louter te weijjen en te reegenen kregen geen hooten snach reegende het noch lustich de wint liep naer het westen toe
- 9 dito saterdag smorgens was het drovich weer de wint was su we en giengen we no we aen met schoversijlen tegen de middach namen wij onse fock in en slougen het benet van de besan of en lieten het soo op gods genade drijven want het reegende en weijden hoe langer hoe haerder kregen geen hooten het weer bedaerden savons setten wij onse fock weer bij snach woerden het stiel
- [Page 9] anno 1661 den 10 julius
- 10 dito sondach smorgens was het noch stie[1] naer het schaffen quam daer een koelije uijt de no no we en setten onse mersseijlen daer bij en giengen we aen kregen geen hooten het w[o]rden weer stiel met reegen savons liep de wint su su we met een fraije koelten en giengen onse koers t westen we ten no aen 2 glasen daernaer liep de wint naer het westen toe snach liep de wint weer su we met een harde koelten en giengen no we ten we aen
- 11 dito smannendachs smorgens near het schaffen quam daer een harde reegen met wint en namen onse mersseijlen in kregen de hooten van 31 graten en 45 minnujten en setten ons groot mersseijl weer bij en giengen no no we aen bij de wint en setten ons voor mersseijl ook bij
- 12 dito dijnsdach smorgens was de wint su we met een fraije koelten en giengen no we ten w aen naer het schaffen liep de wint met een fraije koelten no no we en giengen we ten su aen en slougen het benet aen de besaen weer aen doe liep de wint we kregen de hooten van 32 graten en 16 minnujten snach was het stiel
- 13 dito wondach smorgens in het schaffen liep de wint no no we met een stijve koelten en giengen we aen en setten de blint en bramseijl daerbij en slougen het groot benet ook aen kregen de hooten van 31 graten en 51 minnujten het

woerden stiel savons was het noch stiel de son gien onder in het we no we in no we ten we tussen bijen en sagen veel benijt en vongen daer 3 of

14 dito donderdach smorgens was het noch stiel doen onfingen wij kuijgasten ranson van bier een flapkan dachs kregen smiddach de hooten van 31 graten 25 minnuijten het was noch stiel en lustich heet savons quam daer een koelijken uijt het no en gingen we no we aen snach liep de wint met een fraije koelten no os en giengen we ten no aen met goet weer

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15 dito vrijdach smorgens in het eerst van de dachwach sagen wij een engelse kies su we ten we van ons omtrent 1 ½ meijl wij liepen near hem tou fienden dat hij niet wachten wou doen giengen wij onse koers weer t'westen we no we en hij gien su we ten we aen kregen de hooten van 31 graten en 51 minnuijten savons in het leest van de eerste wach liep de wint su

16 dito saterdach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren tegen het schaffen sagen we weer een sijl no we van ons omtrent 3 ½ meijl sijn koers was no os kregen de hooten van de bermoudus te westen op 32 graten 20 minnuijten en stelden onse koers no we ten we aen met een slappe koelten savons woerden het stiel

17 dito sondach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren kregen de hooten van 32 graten 40 minnuijten het was een fraije koelten de wint liep we su we naer het gebet liep de wint weer su we naer het [ ] woerden het stielleijens in de eerste wach liep de wint su met goet weer

18 dito mannedach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren kregen de hooten van 32 graten en 48 minnuijten het was een fraije koelten de wint su setten onse koers no we aen naer de middach liep de wint su we

19 dito dijdach smorgens liep de wint su su we en giengen noch no we aen kregen de hooten van 33 graten 44 minnuijten snach woerden het een stijve koelten en namen onse bramseijl in

20 dito woendach smorgens was het een mersseijlten koelten kregen de hooten van 34 graten 51 minnuijten savons liep de wint su we met een stijve koelten

21 dito donderdach smorgens de wint en koers als vooren en sagen een Jan van gent kregen de hooten van 36 graten 15 minnuijten savons de wint en koers als vooren

22 dito vrijdach smorgens was het een slap koelijken de wint en koers als vooren het water begon te veranderen en sagen al stroijens druijven het t'welch lant kens bennen doen setten wij onse bramseijl daerbij en kregen smiddach de hooten van 37 graten en 46 minnuijten het was een fraije koelten en sagen veel tonijn 3 glasen naer de middach

voelden het haert op en namen ons bramseijl in en seijlden doer een plaes daer het water soo gron was als gras en setten onse koers no we ten we aen savons worpen wij 179 vadem tou uijt naer gront maer kregen niet het was een harde koelten namen onse mersseijl in

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23 dito

saterdach smorgens setten wij ons groot mersseijl weer bij de wint was noch su we kregen de hooten van 38 graten 36 minnujten en setten ons voor mersseijl weer bij savons worpen wij 160 vadem uit geen gront snach liep de wint no no os en wenden het we over en giengen no we ten we bij de wint aen

24 dito

sondach smorgens setten wij onse blint weer bij de wint liep no en giengen we ten no aen kregen de hooten van 39 graten en 1 minuijt de wind liep near het we tou savons was de wint no we en giengen we su we aen in de platvoet wenden wij het we waert over en giengen no we aen worpen weer 160 vadem uijt geen gront en namen onse blint in het was een fraij koelten

25 dito

smandach smorgens setten wij onse blint en bramseijl daer bij de wint liep su we ten we en giengen no we ten we aen kregen de hooten van 39 graten 12 minnujten de wint liep we en giengen no no we aen savons liep de wint we no we en wenden het we waer[t] over en giengen su we aen en worpen gront op 47 vadem wit sant gront en namen ons bramseijl in het woerden stielleijens

26 dito

dijndach smorgens was het noch stielleijens en setten ons bramseijl daerbij kregen geen hooten doen woerpen wij gront op 35 vadem de wind liep su met een fraije koelten giengen no we ten we aen savons worpen wij gront op 25 vadem 2 glasen daer near woerpen wij op 17 vadem 2 glasen daer near op 13 vadem doen leijden het van de wal of en namen onse mersseijls en blint in het was een harde koelten 7 glasen in de hondewacht worpen wij gront op 14 vadem

27 dito

wondach smorgen in de dach wach wenden wij het weer naer de wal toe en sagen het land t'weten barnegat voor ons uijt doen dueden wij het op en gingen voor de wint langs de kust no os ten no aen naer de sandpunt toe setten doen al onse sijlen weer bij tegen de middach kregen wij renselaer hoek in t'gesicht 4 glasen naer het schaffen quamen wij binnen de sandpunt waer voor de goede godt moet gelooft en gedanck en gepresen woerden van een gedane rijs

[28?]

maer voort seijlende near de mannatans toe seijlden wij op de wes banck daer onstont weer een groote drofheijt en schooten 7 schooten doen quamen de ijachten en halden ons daarvan doen en lichten een partij goet uijt het schip soo quam het blot