

# Great Migration\_ Immigrants to New England, 1634-1635, Volume VI, R-S

Thomas Savage

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worships to consider that it is and hath been and through the assistance of the Lord I hope ever shall be contrary to my spirit and judgment to cast the least dishonor upon authority whom God hath commanded us to honor, and entreat your worships to consider that it was only the cause for which I did petition, which I alone look at, and those expressions in it, as beseech not the place of a private person, I humbly crave pardon for; as for the word remonstrance at which offense was taken I understood not what it meant" [WP 3:515-16]. On 7 March 163[7/8], "Thomas Savage" signed the covenant establishing the town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island [RICR 1:52]. Inasmuch as Savage almost immediately recanted his support of Wheelwright and Hutchinson and did not appear in any other Rhode Island records, he probably never resided at Portsmouth. Batts included Savage in the core group of supporters [Saints and Sectaries 306].

The material above in the *OCCUPATION* section only skims the surface of Thomas Savage's mercantile activities. We give two more examples here. On 16 March 1662[3?], "Mordecai Craford & Judith Craford, wife to the said Mordecai Craford, & John Pride, all of Salem," mortgaged to "Capt. Thomas Savage of Boston one dwelling house and barn, with all outhouses thereunto belonging, with eighteen acres of land on which the house standeth, ... on a neck of land ... [in] Salem near Bass River, with twenty acres lying situate near Seader Stand, near Bass River on Cape Ann Side, with one bark with all her sails, masts, yards, anchors, cables, apparel and furniture, ... which bark the said Craford commonly goeth in, also half the bark in which John Pride goeth in, ... with the whole produce of a fishing voyage which the said Craford is now undertaking with two boats at Cape Nawagon"; Craford was to pay Savage "£280 sterling in merchantable and refuse fish at money price at his warehouse at Bostone" [ELR 2:32v; EQC 3:105]. On 30 June 1663, "Capt. Tho[mas] Savage" sued "Mordecai Creford" for "withholding a debt due for goods and provisions since 27:10: 1661 [27 December 1661]" and for "refusing to give possession of a house and land, with outhouses, situate in Salem, also of twenty acres of land near 'Seader stand,' and also one bark and one half of a bark and the produce of a fishing voyage, with two boats at Capnawagon, all of which was sold and mortgaged to said Savage by said Creford," verdict for the plaintiff in both cases [EQC 3:75]. Litigation over the debt and the land continued for several years [EQC 3:104-5, 210-11, 222, 256, 260-63, 330-33, 338, 344, 383, 4:414; ELR 3:125, 126, 4:134, 168, 189]. On 10 September 1666, the house under mortgage "was burned ..., at night, and ... the wife of Mordica Craford was held in suspicion of firing the same, since