

Mayflower Passengers

Compact Signed in the Cabin of the “Mayflower”

In y^e Name of God, Amen. — We whose names are under-written, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James by y^e grace of God of Great Britaine, France & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Haveing under-taken for y^e glorie of God, and advance mente of y^e Chriftian faith, and honour of our King & Countrie, a voyage to plant y^e firft colonie in y^e northerne parts of Virginia, doe by thefe presents solemnly & mutually in y^e prefence of God and one of another covenant & combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and prefervation, & furtherance of y^e ends aforefaid; and by vertue hearof to enact, constitute and frame fuch juft & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions & offices from time to time, as fhall be thought moft meete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie; unto which we promise all due fubmiffion and obedience..

In witness whereof we have hereunder fubfcribed our names at Cape Codd y^e II of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England France & Ireland y^e eighteenth, and of Scotland y^e fifty-fourth, An^o Dom. 1620.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. John Carver, (1) | 2. William Bradford, (1) |
| 3. Edward Winflow, (1) | 4. William Brewster, (1) |
| 5. Ifaac Allerton, (1) | 6. Myles Standish, (2) |
| 7. John Alden, (1) | 8. Samuel Fuller, (1) |
| 9. Chriftopher Martin, (2) | 10. William Mullins, (2) |
| 11. William White (1) | 12. Richard Warren, (2) |
| 13. John Howland, (1) | 14. Stephen Hopkins, (2) |
| 15. Edward Tilley, (1) | 16. John Tilley, (1) |
| 17. Francis Cooke, (1) | 18. Thomas Rogers, (1) |
| 19. Thomas Tinker, (1) | 20. John Rigdale, (2) |
| 21. Edward Fuller, (2) | 21. John Turner, (1) |
| 23. Francis Eaton, (2) | 24. James Chilton, (2) |
| 25. John Crackfton, (1) | 26. John Billington, (2) |
| 27. Moses Fletcher, (1) | 28. John Goodman, (1) |
| 29. Degory Priest, (1) | 30. Thomas Williams, (2) |
| 31. Gilbert Winflow, (2) | 32. Edmond Margeson, (2) |
| 33. Peter Brown, (2) | 34. Richard Britteridge, (2) |
| 35. George Soule, (1) | 36. Richard Clarke, (2) |
| 37. Richard Gardiner (2) | 38. John Allerton, (3) |
| 39. Thomas Englifh (3) | 40. Edward Doty (1) |
| 41. Edward Leifter, (1) | |

(Classified by “Williston” as (1) Saint, (2) Stranger, (3) Hired Hands, (4) Servant.)

From “Society of Mayflower Desendands” 1907 List of Members, etc.; except Williston’s Classification from “Saints & Strangers.”

as drawn by author’s grandfather, William Rankine Eckart, about 1953

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- C** CARPENTER, CARTER, CARVER, CHILTON, CLARK, CLARKE, COLLIER, COOK,
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- D** DAVIS, DE LANNOY, DILLEN, DOTY
- E** EATON, ENGLISH, EVANS
- F** FISHER, FLETCHER, [FORD], FULLER
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- H** HANSON, HOLBECK, HOOKE, HOPKINS, HOUSE, HOWLAND, HUNT, HURST
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- M** MAHIEU, MALLORY, MARGESON, MARTIN, MAVERICK, MAY, MINTER, MORE,
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- N** NORRIS
- O** OLIVER
- P** PENN, PLUMMER, [PORETIERS]?, PRIEST, PROWER
- R** REDER, RIGSDALE, ROGERS
- S** SAMPSON, SMYTHE, SNOW, SOULE, STANDISH, STORY, SWINNERTON
- T** THOMPSON, TILLEY, TINKER, TURNER
- V** VASSALL
- W** WARREN, WHELDEN, WHITE, WILDER, WILLIAMS, WINSLOW, WYNE, WYRALL

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UNNAMED

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Thomas TINKER**, MCS-19

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Occupation: wood sawyer²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

They had 1 child...

- i. **UNNAMED** (-1621)

Alice

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **John RIGSDALE**³, MCS-20

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Arriving with his wife Alice on the 1620 Mayflower, John Rigdale died in the early months of Plymouth Colony, leaving no known descendants.⁴

Ann

Death: bef 21 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁵
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Edward FULLER**, MCS-21
Baptism: 4 Sep 1575, Redenhall, Norfolk, England^{6,5,7}
Death: abt Jan 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{5,7}
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert FULLER** (abt 1539-)
Mother: **Francis**
Marriage: abt 1602, England, or Leiden, Holland⁸
Memo: based on Matthew's birthdate

They had 2 children...

- i. **Capt. Matthew** (1603--1678)
- ii. **Samuel**⁹ (~1608-1683)

Dorothy¹

Birth: abt 1602³
Death: abt 1622, age: 20^{8,1}
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Probably Governor Carver's maid servant.¹
- Teenager, maidservant of John Carver.³

Spouse: **Francis EATON**, MCS-23
Death: btwn 4 & 18 Nov 1633, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
 - The first five generations of his descendants are given in MF 1. He died in the 1633 epidemic. His children were Samuel, Rachel, Benjamin, and a child, called by Bradford an idiot, of whom there is no further record.⁴
- Marriage: abt 1621⁸

Eleanor

Death: aft 12 Mar 1643¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **John BILLINGTON**

Death: Sep 1630, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- One of the non-Separatists on the 1620 Mayflower, John Billington increasingly got into trouble with the Plymouth leaders. in 1621 he was tried before the whole company for disobeying a lawful command of Capt. Myles Standish, and was sentenced to have his neck and heels tied together, but on humbling himself and craving pardon, and it being his first offense, he was forgiven.

In September 1630 Billington was hanged for murdering John Newcomen. His wife was Eleanor or Ellen, and he arrived with her and their two sons, John and Francis.⁴

Marriage: bef 1605¹

They had 2 children...

- John**, MCS-26 (~1604-)
- Francis** (~1606-1684)

Spouse: **Gregory ARMSTRONG**

Death: 15 Nov 1650, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Marriage: Sep 1638, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts^{1,8}

Mary³

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Surname unknown.¹
- Possibly Marie. The wife of Christopher [Martin], she sailed on the 1620 Mayflower and died in the early months of the colony. She has been called Marie Prower, a widow who married Martin, and of Martin's servants was Solomon Prower, who was also called her son and Martin's stepson (Banks, English Ancestry, p. 70).⁴
- Name given as Mary (Prower) Martin, wife.³

Spouse: **PROWER**⁴

They had 1 child...

- i. **Solomon** (-1620)

Spouse: **Christopher MARTIN**, MCS-09

Death: 18 Jan 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Residence: of Billericay, Essex³

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Rose¹

Death: 29 Jan 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹⁰

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Capt. Myles STANDISH**⁶, MCS-06

Birth: 1584⁸

Will: 7 Mar 1656, age: 72¹⁰

Death: 13 Oct 1656, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 72¹

Probate: 4 Mar 1657, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 73¹⁰

Occupation: soldier²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- He was the captain and Military Leader of Plymouth Colony from 1621 and Assistant from 1631 to 1650. For six years he was Treasurer of the Colony.¹

- According to Professor Usher, Captain Standish was sent by the Merchant Adventurers with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower as their salaried servant. They paid his stipend, in order that he might defend the emigrants and teach them to defend themselves.¹⁰

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

They had no children.

Sarah

Death: 1621⁸

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Francis EATON**, MCS-23

Death: btwn 4 & 18 Nov 1633, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- The first five generations of his descendants are given in MF 1. He died in the 1633 epidemic. His children were Samuel, Rachel, Benjamin, and a child, called by Bradford an idiot, of whom there is no further record.⁴

They had 1 child...

- i. **Samuel** (1620-<1684)

Susanna⁴

Death: aft 11 Jan 1621¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Her maiden name is not certain. Hunt thought it was Furner; see his article under James Chilton. She died shortly after arriving at Plymouth.⁴

Spouse: **James CHILTON**⁴, MCS-24
Birth: 1562/63, Canterbury, Kent, England¹¹
Death: 8 Dec 1620, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, age: 58^{4,1,11}
Memo: onboard the Mayflower
Occupation: tailor²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- James Chilton has been erroneously lumped together with the “Strangers” on the 1620 Mayflower, but he was in fact a Leiden Separatist, as is shown by Jan van Dorsten in “why the Pilgrims Left Leiden,” in Bangs’ Pilgrims, p. 34. Leiden records reveal that on 28 April 1619 the sixty-three-year-old James Chilton was returning to his house with his daughter when about twenty boys began throwing rocks at them, and James was hit on the head and knocked to the ground. He never saw Plymouth, for he died on 8 December 1620 when the Mayflower was still at Provincetown Harbor. His wife Susanna and daughter Mary came with him, and a daughter Isabella came later. He probably had another daughter, “Engeltgen,” who married in Leiden in 1622 (see MF 2 which gives his first five generations in America). He was also known to have had other children in England, but no descendants from them have been traced. James Chilton was the son of Lionel Chilton, and he was a resident of Canterbury, where he worked as a tailor, and of Sandwich, Kent before going to Holland.⁴

They had 1 child...

- i. **Mary**⁸ (<1679)

Susanna^{1,12}

Birth: 1594, Redenhall, Norfolk, England^{13,8}

Death: 1680, age: 86¹³

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- It would, then, seem that, while Susanna was probably a near relative of Dr. Samuel Fuller and of his brother Edward, it is unlikely that she was their sister.⁶

- Moreover, it is often stated (erroneously, we believe) that Susanna was a sister of the brothers Samuel and Edward Fuller who also came on the “Mayflower.”¹⁰

Who, then, was she?¹⁰

- William White’s wife Susanna was not Anna Fuller sister of Mayflower passengers Samuel and Edward Fuller; nor was she Susanna Tilley. Susanna’s maiden name remains unknown.

[MF 1:96-98; MF 5:7]¹⁴

Spouse: **William WHITE**¹², MCS-11

Death: 21 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴

Occupation: wood carver²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- “Sonn White” is, of course, William White who had married Susanna Fuller, sister of Dea. Samuel Fuller.¹⁰

Marriage: 1 Feb 1612, Leiden, Holland^{10,1,12,8}

They had 2 children...

i. **Resolved**¹² (1614-1692)

ii. **Peregrine**¹² (1620-1704)

Spouse: **Gov. Edward WINSLOW**, MCS-03

Birth: Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England¹⁵

Baptism: 18 Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, age: <1¹²

Memo: died aged 59y 6m 18d

Death: 8 May 1655, at sea, age: 59^{10,15,1}

Memo: near Hispaniola

Occupation: printer²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Father: **Edward WINSLOW**

Mother: **Magdaline OLIVER**
Marriage: 12 May 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,4}
Memo: the first marriage at Plymouth

Birth: abt 1599, Southampton, Hampshire, England^{8,17,18}
Removal: abt 1632, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 33¹⁹
Death: 12 Sep 1687, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 88^{6,4}
Residence: of Harwich, Essex¹⁹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Nothing is known for certain of his English background other than Bradford's words that Alden "was hired for a cooper, at South-Hampton wher the ship victuled; and being a hopefull yong man was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go, or stay when he came here, but he stayed, and maryed here."^{20,4}

- He was an Assistant from 1633 to 1641. Deputy to the General Court, 1641 to 1650. Member of the Council 1650 to 1687.¹

- Considered a ship's crewman (he was the ship's cooper) but joined settlers.³

Spouse: **Priscilla MULLINS**
Birth: abt 1602, Dorking, Surrey, England^{21,18}
Death: 5 Feb 1688, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 86¹⁸
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William MULLINS**, MCS-10 (1578-21 Feb 1621)
Mother: **Alice [PORETIERS]?**⁸ (-abt 2 Apr 1621)
Marriage: 12 May 1622, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,6,18}

They had 11 children...

- i. **Elizabeth** (1622-1717)
- ii. **Capt. John** (~1626-1702)
- iii. **Joseph** (>1627-1697)
- iv. **Sarah** (1629-~1685)
- v. **Jonathan** (1632-1697)
- vi. **Ruth**²² (~1634-1674)
- vii. **Rebecca** (~1637-)
- viii. **Priscilla** (->1688)
- ix. **Zachariah** (~1641-)
- x. **Mary** (~1643-<1699)
- xi. **David** (1646-1719)

Bartholomew ALLERTON

Birth: abt 1612, Leiden, Holland²³
Death: btwn 15 Oct 1658 & 19 Feb 1659, Bramfield?, Suffolk, England, age: 48²⁴
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Isaac ALLERTON**, MCS-05 (abt 1586-abt 10 Feb 1659)
Mother: **Mary NORRIS**¹ (1588-25 Feb 1621)

- Coming to Plymouth on the 1620 Mayflower with his parents, Isaac and Mary Allerton, Bartholomew later returned to England where, Bradford wrote, he married, but how many children he had was unknown.⁴

Birth: abt 1586, Suffolk?, England^{8,25,26}
Freeman: 7 Feb 1614, Leiden, Holland, age: 28²⁷
Death: abt 10 Feb 1659, New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, age: 73²⁴
Burial: New Haven?, New Haven, Connecticut²⁶
Memo: It is supposed he was buried on a plot of land which is now part of the
"Green" in the center of the city adjacent to Yale College.
Occupation: tailor²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edward ALLERTON**²⁷ (-1590)
Mother: **Rose DAVIS**²⁷ (-Jun 1596)

- Isaac Allerton was born ca. 1586, (he said he was about fifty-three years old in September 1639). A Leiden Separatist and 1620 Mayflower passenger, Allerton was second in authority only to Bradford in the early years of the colony. However, Bradford felt that Allerton had abused the trust the colonists placed in him, and Allerton left the colony in the 1630s for other parts. A most enterprising man, he engaged in commercial pursuits at Marblehead and in Maine and later resided at New Amsterdam. He cleared his debt to the Adventurers by a contract of 12 May 1646 in which he ratified what William Bradford, Edward Winslow, and Myles Standish, as agents for Sherley, Andrews, and Beauchamp, had done or would do about the sale of his lands, goods, and cattle "provided they do clearly acquit him from all debts and demands." He died at New Haven in February 1658/59, leaving little estate except debts he claimed were due him.

After the death of his first wife, Mary Norris, he married (2) Fear Brewster, and (3) widow Joanna Swinnerton. Allerton left a number of descendants in New England, and his son Isaac migrated to Virginia, where the line was carried on under the Allerton, Lee, and Travers surnames.⁴

- He removed to New Amsterdam about 1639, and in 1643 was one of the Eight Men of the New Netherlands. In 1647 he purchased a tract of land, and built a warehouse and residence, where Peck Slip now is. He was also often at New Haven after leaving Plymouth, and became a resident there as early as 1646, although retaining his business and residence at New Amsterdam. He was Deputy Governor 1621 to 1624. Assistant 1624 to 1631, and also in 1633.¹

- He may have been with the Pilgrims in Amsterdam about 1610, and earlier as a merchant in Holland, but most likely he joined the Robinson Church with others from

London. It is known he was of London before 1609, and that he was admitted as burgess of Leyden, Holland, in 1614.²⁶

- Isaac Allerton may have come from the vicinity of Ipswich, co. Suffolk, England. He first appears in Leiden, Holland records on 4 November 1611, when he married Mary Norris. Isaac had a sister named Sarah who also resided in Leiden, and who married future Mayflower passenger Degory Priest. He was probably also related, perhaps a brother, to Mayflower passenger John Allerton.

Isaac Allerton is one of the most complex figures in early Plymouth Colony. He was elected assistant to Governor Bradford in 1621, and continued in that capacity well into the 1630s. He was the individual sent to handle most of the buyout negotiations with the London investors that commenced in 1627, and continued through the early 1630s. Allerton soon began to take advantage of his position by engaging in some personal trading deals, and engaging the Pilgrims' joint-stock company in business ventures they had not authorized. After driving the colony deeper into debt with ill-advised business opportunities, he was eventually removed and replaced by Edward Winslow. After the death of his wife Fear in 1634, he retreated to the New Haven Colony and married there to Joanna Swinnerton.²⁸

Spouse: **Mary NORRIS**¹
Birth: 1588, Newbury, Berkshire, England^{27,23,3}
Death: 25 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 33^{27,23}
Residence: Newbury, Berkshire, England²⁴
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Rev. Edward NORRIS**²³
Mother:
Marriage: 4 Nov 1611, Leiden, Holland^{8,27,26}
Memo: at the Stadhuis

They had 5 children...

- i. **Bartholomew** (~1612-1660)
- ii. **Remember** (1614--1652)
- iii. **Mary** (1616-1699)
- iv. **UNNAMED**
- v. **UNNAMED** (Stillborn) (1620-1620)

Spouse: **Fear BREWSTER**
Birth: aft 1600, England²⁴

Death: bef 12 Dec 1634, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 34²⁴
Flags: Mayflower Descendant
Father: **Elder William BREWSTER**, MCS-04 (abt 1567-10 Apr 1644)
Mother: **Mary WYRALL** (abt 1569-17 Apr 1627)

- Genealogist John G. Hunt noted the clues pointing to Mary Wentworth, but later concluded that they were not convincing. In unpublished research which he generously shared with this writer, he suggests that William [Brewster] may have married Mary Wyrall (sometimes spelled Worrall), daughter of another prominent local family. (Her pedigree, incidentally, also goes back to King Edward I.) Mr. Hunt cites the registered will dated 1600 of Sampson Mallorie (or Mallory), who left bequests to a nephew Edmund Worrall, and to two married nieces Elizabeth Savell and Marie Butho. The original will no longer exists but was copied long ago into the York register, with the likelihood of errors that copying always entails. (York Registry, vol. 28, fo. 207, 208; available in microfilm reproduced by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.) Mr. Hunt suggests that Marie Worrall Butho was actually Mary Worrall Brewster. He believes that the copyist was writing from dictation, and that the person dictating distorted the name either because of carelessness or a speech defect. Mr. Hunt notes that he has not found the name “Butho” in any Yorkshire indices of the period, and that the will contains several other obvious errors (Morrall for Worrall in one instance; the phrase “I, the said Francis Mallorie” midway through the text of the will of Sampson Mallorie). Mr. Hunt adds that Mary Worrall (or Wyrall) had an older half brother, Gervis, who was a first cousin of Mary Wentworth.²⁹

- In a booklet, published in 1984, John G. Hunt presents convincing evidence that William Brewster married Mary Wyrall of Loversall (near Doncaster) England; daughter of Thomas Wyrall and Frances Mallory. The gentle ancestry of Mary is then examined and developed. In 1970, the same author presented an extensive article in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register developing convincing evidence as to the identity and ancestry of the mother of Elder William.³⁰

- A privately published pamphlet by John G. Hunt, “Of Mary Brewster, Wife of William Brewster of the Mayflower, from Plymouth, England to New Plymouth, New England” (1985), suggests that William Brewster’s wife was named Mary Wyrall of Loversall, near Doncaster. This has yet to be proved.³¹

- Did Mary [Wentworth] marry William Brewster? Some historians think so. Without marriage and birth dates, however, it cannot be proved.³²

- No record has been found to authenticate the surname of his wife, Mary.²⁵

- Nearly everything about Mary Brewster can only be inferred. She shared her husband's growing interest in religion; she shared his ability to adjust to radical changes. Her health was apparently good for many years; she lived through the dreadful first winter at Plymouth, and she survived the births of at least six children at a time when many women died in childbirth. She managed when William was in prison or hunted by the authorities. She must have been a capable, well-loved mother.²⁹

- William Brewster of the Mayflower had a wife named Mary. There is no evidence she is Mary Wentworth or Mary Wyrall, both which have been claimed as his wife, and both of which have royal ancestry.¹⁴

- Her surname and parentage have not yet been proven.³¹

Marriage: abt 1626, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{27,30}

They had 2 children...

i. **Sarah** (~1627-<1651)

ii. **Isaac** (<1630-~1702)

Spouse: **Joanna SWINNERTON**²⁸

Death: 1682⁸

Marriage: aft 1634, New Haven Colony, Connecticut^{28,8}

They had no children.

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Not known to be related to Isaac.¹
- John Allerton and Thomas Enlish were both hired, the later to goe m[aste]r of a shalop here, and the other was reputed as one of the company, but was to go back (being a seaman) for the help of others behind. But they both dyed here, before the shipe returned.^{4,20}
- Was listed as a hired man but was apparently related to one of the Pilgrim families on board, Isaac Allerton's. He sailed in order to settle in North America, and was to return to England to help the rest of the group immigrate, but died during the first winter of the Pilgrims' settlement. He may have been a relative of the Pilgrim Allerton family.³

Mary ALLERTON

Birth: Jun 1616, Leiden, Holland^{24,33,26}
Baptism: Jun 1616, Leiden, Holland, age: <1^{24,33}
Death: 28 Nov 1699, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 83^{24,33,26}
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Isaac ALLERTON**, MCS-05 (abt 1586-abt 10 Feb 1659)
Mother: **Mary NORRIS**¹ (1588-25 Feb 1621)

- A daughter of Isaac and Mary, Mary Allerton married Thomas Cushman, q.v. When she died in 1699, she was the last survivor of the Mayflower trans-Atlantic passengers (Peregrine White died in 1704, but he was born at Provincetown).⁴

- The last survivor of the Mayflower pilgrims.^{27,24,3}
- Mary was the last Mayflower passenger to die.³⁴

Spouse: **Elder Thomas CUSHMAN**
Birth: abt 1607, Leiden, Holland^{24,26}
Baptism: 8 Feb 1608, Canterbury, Kent, England, age: 1^{6,24,33}
Memo: Parish of St. Andrew
Death: 10 Dec 1691, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 84^{27,33}
Burial: Burial Hill, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts³³
Father: **Rev. Robert CUSHMAN**^{35,24} (abt 1577-abt Jan 1625)
Mother: **Sarah REDER**²⁴ (-11 Oct 1616)
Marriage: abt 1636, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,6,24,33,1}

They had 1 child...

- i. **Thomas** (1637-1726)

Remember ALLERTON

Birth: 1614, Leiden, Holland²³
Death: abt 1652, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, age: 38²³
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Isaac ALLERTON**, MCS-05 (abt 1586-abt 10 Feb 1659)
Mother: **Mary NORRIS**¹ (1588-25 Feb 1621)

Spouse: **Moses MAVERICK**²³
Baptism: 3 Nov 1611, Huish, Devon, England²⁴
Death: 28 Jan 1686, Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts²⁴
Marriage: bef 6 May 1635^{23,24}

Elizabeth BARKER¹

Death: 24 Mar 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{4,12}
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [John BARKER](#) (abt 1573-)
Mother:

• Leiden records show that Edward Winslow from London, a printer, accompanied by Jonathan Williamson (i.e. Jonathan Brewster) and Isaac Allerton, registered marriage intentions 27 April 1618 with Elizabeth Barker, single, from Chatsum, England (probably Chattisham, Suffolk), who was accompanied by Janie Hazel, her niece, and a Dorothy Barker (or Baker) at Leiden, with a daughter Mercy who married Samuel Buckingham.⁴

Spouse: [Gov. Edward WINSLOW](#), MCS-03
Birth: Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England¹⁵
Baptism: 18 Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, age: <1¹²
Memo: died aged 59y 6m 18d
Death: 8 May 1655, at sea, age: 59^{10,15,1}
Memo: near Hispaniola
Occupation: printer²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Edward WINSLOW](#)
Mother: [Magdaline OLIVER](#)
Marriage: 18 May 1618, Leiden, Holland^{4,10,1,12,36}
Memo: betrothal 28 Apr 1618

They had no children.

Francis BILLINGTON

Birth: abt 1606¹
Death: 13 Dec 1684, Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 78¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **John BILLINGTON** (-Sep 1630)
Mother: **Eleanor** (-aft 12 Mar 1643)

- He married widow of Francis Eaton, Christian (Penn), in July 1634.⁴

Spouse: **Christian PENN**
Death: abt 1684, Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹
Marriage: Jul 1634, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts^{1,8}

They had 1 child...

- Martha** (->1684)

John BILLINGTON

Death: Sep 1630, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- One of the non-Separatists on the 1620 Mayflower, John Billington increasingly got into trouble with the Plymouth leaders. in 1621 he was tried before the whole company for disobeying a lawful command of Capt. Myles Standish, and was sentenced to have his neck and heels tied together, but on humbling himself and craving pardon, and it being his first offense, he was forgiven.

In September 1630 Billington was hanged for murdering John Newcomen. His wife was Eleanor or Ellen, and he arrived with her and their two sons, John and Francis.⁴

Spouse: **Eleanor**
Death: aft 12 Mar 1643¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Marriage: bef 1605¹

They had 2 children...

- i. **John**, MCS-26 (~1604-)
- ii. **Francis** (~1606-1684)

John BILLINGTON, MCS-26

Birth: abt 1604³
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **John BILLINGTON** (-Sep 1630)
Mother: **Eleanor** (-aft 12 Mar 1643)

Birth: 1590, Austerfield, Yorkshire, England³⁷
Baptism: 19 Mar 1590, Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, age: <1^{6,38,39,40}
Death: 9 May 1657, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 67^{38,41}
Occupation: silk weaver²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: William BRADFORD³⁸ (1560-)
Mother: Alice HANSON

- And here one first glimpses, as a sickly and somewhat precocious boy, probably the ablest and certainly the most diversely gifted of the Pilgrim Fathers. Born at Austerfield, a hamlet two miles to the north, just across the River Idle in Yorkshire, William Bradford was the son and namesake of a prosperous yeoman who tilled many broad acres of his own, and others leased from the local gentry and the Crown. His wife was Alice Hanson, daughter of an enterprising local shopkeeper and farmer. Shortly after the birth of his son in 1589, the father died. Three years later the widow remarried and sent her young four-year-old to live with his grandfather, another William Bradford. Upon the latter's death in 1596 and his mother's the following year, the boy was taken in hand by his paternal uncles, Robert and Thomas, "who devoted him, like his ancestors, unto the affairs of husbandry."¹⁹

- BRADFORD, WILLIAM - William Bradford was baptized at Austerfield, County York, 19 March 1589/90, the son of William and Alice (Hanson) Bradford (William B. Browne, "Ancestry of the Bradfords of Austerfield, County York - Records Extending the Ancestral Line of Gov. William Bradford," NEHGR 83:439, 84:5). He became an early convert to the Separatist Church at nearby Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, and he left with the church for Holland ca. 1607. Cotton Mather relates that he was living in Holland when he became of full age and sold his lands in England (NEHGR 4:44). He married (1) at Leiden 10 December 1613 Dorothy May, and he listed himself in the marriage intentions as age twenty-three (MD 9:115-17). He married (2) at Plymouth 14 August 1623 Alice (Carpenter) Southworth (MD 30:4). His child by his first wife was John Bradford, who married twice, but left no children. By his second wife, William had William, Mercy, and Joseph Bradford. Mercy married Benjamin Vermayes, and there is no record of any surviving children. Sons William and Joseph both left descendants, and William became a colony leader, often serving as an Assistant. Governor Bradford's noncupative will is given in MD 2:228.⁴

- He went to Holland in 1609, was a citizen of Leyden in 1612, and there on Dec. 9, 1613, was married to Dorothy May, probably a daughter of John and Cornelia (Bowes) May.⁴²

- With Carver's death the purple fell upon the ample shoulders of William Bradford, a man now of thirty-two, and with only an occasional break he carried the responsibilities of supreme command for more than thirty years, pulling the Pilgrims through many a tight and apparently hopeless situation by his inexhaustible energy, ready wit, and absolutely indomitable courage.

The choice of Bradford as governor is an important milestone in Pilgrim history in several respects. For one thing, it signaled the fact that a younger generation had been edging slowly toward the front of the stage and was now ready to play a major role. Up to this time affairs had rested largely in the hands of Elder Brewster, Pastor Robinson, Deacon Cushman, and Deacon Carver, all of whom were getting on in years. Now this group was scattered – one was dead, another was in London, a third was in Leyden, and only Brewster was here at Plymouth. When these men spoke, they still commanded great respect and spoke with unchallenged authority. But their function increasingly became that of elder statesmen. The actual conduct of affairs, the day-by-day direction of operations, even important policy decisions, fell more and more to an able and diversely talented group of much younger men – to Governor Bradford, astute and practical, a farsighted organizer and efficient administrator; to Assistant Governor Allerton, a shrewd and sharp trader, who took over the plantation's business dealings; to Captain Myles Standish, the squat and easily kindled “little chimney”; and to young Edward Winslow, just turned twenty-six, a governor in later years but now chiefly employed as an envoy on more delicate diplomatic missions.¹⁹

- “William Bradford. . . deserves the pre-eminence of being called the father of American history.”

Born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, he joined the group of Separatists at the age of seventeen. He was only thirty-two when he came to Plymouth with the Mayflower Pilgrims. From 1621 to 1657, a period of thirty-six years, he was annually elected Governor of the Colony (but for five occasions when he “importunity got off.”)

From 1630 to 1650, in spare time, he wrote the famous History of Plimouth Plantation. Nathaniel Morton, Bradford's nephew, used this book in compiling New Englands Memoriall, published in 1669. Later, Thomas Prince used it in his Chronological History of New England. Prince left the Bradford manuscript in his library in the tower of Old South Church, on Washington Street, Boston, where Thomas Hutchinson referred to it for

his History of Massachusetts Bay. For eighty years (1775 to 1885) the manuscript was lost, until finally discovered in the Fulham Library of the Bishop of London. It is now in a glass case at the State Library, State House, in Boston, Massachusetts.³⁸

- Without his Of Plymouth Plantation, certainly the greatest book written in seventeenth-century America, there would be almost no information about the voyage with which it all began.³⁷

- Late in life Bradford looked back on the manuscript pages of his history of the colony. Beside a copy of a letter written by Pastor Robinson and Elder Brewster back in 1617, in which they referred to their congregation's "most strict and sacred bond," Bradford wrote, "I have been happy in my first times, to see, and with much comfort to enjoy, the blessed fruits of this sweet communion, but it is now a part of my misery in old age, to find and feel the decay, and...with grief and sorrow of heart to lament and bewail the same."³⁷

General: • See map for location of Austerfield.⁴³

- A diary kept of the Mayflower's voyage and printed in 1622 confirms that beer was on board and tells us why the Pilgrims decided to land at Plymouth Rock. An entry dated December 19, 1620, reads: "For we could not now take time for further search of consideration: 'our victuals being much spent, especially our beere..." A copy of the original edition of this diary may be seen in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.⁴⁴

Spouse: **Dorothy MAY**

Birth: abt 1597, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England^{38,39,40}

Death: 7 Dec 1620, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, age: 23^{38,41,45}

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Father: **Henry MAY**³⁹

Mother:

Marriage: 10 Dec 1613, Leiden, Holland^{38,39,10}

They had 1 child...

i. **John** (~1618-<1676)

Spouse: **Alice CARPENTER**

Birth: abt 1590^{38,46}

Baptism: 3 Aug 1590, Wrington, Somersetshire, England, age: <1³⁹

Removal: Jun 1623, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 33^{41,47}

Memo: in the "Little James" or "Anne"

Death: 26 Mar 1670, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 80^{48,38,41}
Burial: 30 Mar 1670, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴¹
Flags: Earliest Immigrant
Father: **Alexander CARPENTER** (abt 1560-1612)
Mother: **Priscilla DILLEN**⁴⁷ (1552-20 Dec 1653)
Marriage: 14 Aug 1623, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,6,38,39,41}

They had 3 children...

- i. **Maj. William** (1624-1704)
- ii. **Mercy** (<1627-<1657)
- iii. **Joseph** (~1630-1715)

Love BREWSTER

Birth: abt 1611, Holland?^{19,25}
Memo: age 9 in 1620
Death: bef 31 Jan 1651, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 40²⁵
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Elder William BREWSTER**, MCS-04 (abt 1567-10 Apr 1644)
Mother: **Mary WYRALL** (abt 1569-17 Apr 1627)

- Name based on Love (of God, presumably).¹⁹
- He was admitted freeman Plymouth Colony 2 March 1635/6 and early removed with his father to a farm on land that became Duxbury. He inherited this home and more than 100 acres of land from his father. In 1637 he volunteered to serve in the Pequot War and is listed in the 1643 enrollment of Standish's Duxbury Company. He served as grand juryman 1643 and in 1645 became a proprietor of the Duxbury extension which became Bridgewater.³⁰

Spouse: **Sarah COLLIER**
Birth: abt 1612^{19,49}
Baptism: 30 Apr 1616, St. Olave, Southward, Surry, England, age: 4²⁵
Death: 26 Apr 1691, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 79²⁵
Father: **William COLLIER** (abt 1585-1670)
Mother: **Jane CLARK**⁴⁹ (abt 1590-)

- Surname given as "Curtes."⁵⁰
- Marriage: 15 May 1634, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{30,25}

Elder William BREWSTER, MCS-04

Birth: abt 1567, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England^{51,52,31}
Death: 10 Apr 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts,
age: 77^{6,51,53}
Education: Cambridge University⁵⁴
Occupation: printer²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William BREWSTER** (abt 1535-1590)
Mother: **Mary SMYTHE**⁵¹ (abt 1545-aft 1566)



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ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER

Elder William

- Elder William Brewster...was born during the last half of the year 1566 or the first half of 1567. The date of his birth is determined by an affidavit made at Leyden, June 25, 1609, in which he, his wife Mary and son Jonathan declare their ages to be respectively 42, 40 and 16 years (N. E. Register, xviii, 18-20). The place of his birth is not known, but is supposed to have been Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, England.⁵⁴
- That he drafted the Compact of November 21, 1620, in the cabin of the Mayflower seems almost certain. That he was the moral, religious and spiritual leader of the Colony during its first years of peril and struggle and its chief civil adviser and trusted guide until the time of his death is quite certain. But for his ecclesiastical position he would have been Governor of the Colony.⁵⁴
- BREWSTER, WILLIAM - For all that we know about him, there is much more that we do not know; for example, we do not know the dates of his birth and death. Various accounts differ showing birthdates in 1559, 1560, 1563, 1564, or 1566-67, and death dates ca. 18 April 1643, or ca. 16 April 1644. Dexter, The True Date of the Birth and Death of Elder Brewster, NEHGR 18:18, gives good reasons for believing he was born in 1566 or 1567, and that he died in April 1644. John G. Hunt, "The Mother of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower," NEHGR 124:250, makes a good case that his parents were William and Mary (Smythe) (Simkinson) Brewster of Scrooby, Nottinghamshire. He entered Peterhouse, Cambridge University, on 3 December 1580, but apparently did not graduate. He became an assistant to William Davison, one of Queen Elizabeth's Secretaries of State, and he went to Holland with Davison in 1585 on a diplomatic mission. When Davison was imprisoned by Queen Elizabeth as a scapegoat for the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Brewster returned to Scrooby and subsequently was appointed to his father's old post there as postmaster, holding that position until 1607. He was imprisoned as the result of the betrayal of a ship's master when he was leading a group of Separatists fleeing England for

Holland. On being released, he went to Holland, where he became ruling elder of the separatist church, supporting himself and his family by running a printing business (Lucy Hall Greenlaw, *Early Generations of the Brewster Family*, NEHGR 53:109; Bradford (Ford) 2:342-50).

William Brewster arrived at Plymouth on the 1620 Mayflower accompanied by his wife Mary and their sons Love and Wrestling. He continued as ruling elder of the Plymouth Church until he died. Bradford summed up his work: "He would labour with his hands in the fields as long as he was able; yet when the church had no other minister, he taught twice every Saboth, and both powerfully and profitably, to the great contentment of the hearers, and their comfortable edification. He did more in this behalfe in a year, then many that have their hundreds a year doe in all the lives.... He had a singular good gift in prayer, both publick and private, in ripping up the hart and conscience before God in Christ for the pardon of same" (Bradford [Ford] 2:348-50). His inventory (MD 3:15) shows a private library of hundreds of books, mostly religious, but displaying a considerable breadth of interest for a man of his times.

His children were Jonathan, Patience (who married Thomas Prence), Fear (who married Isaac Allerton), Love, Wrestling, and a child that died in Leiden. Wrestling, Patience, and Fear predeceased him, the two daughters having had children, and Wrestling dying without issue. An excellent short account of Brewster's life is given in Dawes-Gates 2:143-56, and, in a footnote on p. 151, documented information is included to support the good possibility that Brewster had had some interest in the Virginia settlement, and that he might have been the father of the Capt. Edward Brewster who was a resident of that settlement and who returned to England in 1618. A contemporary, Nathaniel Brewster of Brookhaven, Long Island, in spite of claims to the contrary, has been shown most likely not to have been related to Elder Brewster's family (Donald Lines Jacobus, *The Family of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster*, TAG 12:199). The most comprehensive family history to date is Emma C. Jones, *The Brewster Genealogy*, 2 vols. (1908), which is good, but with some errors. A fully documented account of Brewster's first five generations is being prepared for the General Society of Mayflower Descendants by its Historian General, Barbara Lambert Merrick.⁴

Spouse: **Mary WYRALL**

Birth: abt 1569, Loversall, Yorkshire, England^{25,55}

Death: 17 Apr 1627, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 58^{6,51,53}

Flags: Earliest Immigrant, Mayflower Passenger

Father: **Thomas WYRALL**³⁰ (abt 1540-)

Mother: **Frances MALLORY**³⁰ (abt 1545-)

Marriage: abt 1590, England^{8,30}

They had 5 children...

- i. **Jonathan** (1593-1659)
- ii. **Patience** (~1600-1634)
- iii. **Fear** (>1600-<1634)
- iv. **Love** (~1611-<1651)
- v. **Wrestling** (1614-<1644)

Wrestling BREWSTER

Birth: 1614^{19,31}
Memo: age 6 in 1620
Death: bef 1644, age: 30²⁵
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Elder William BREWSTER**, MCS-04 (abt 1567-10 Apr 1644)
Mother: **Mary WYRALL** (abt 1569-17 Apr 1627)

- BREWSTER, WRESTLING - A 1620 Mayflower passenger, he arrived with his father, Elder William Brewster; Bradford (Ford) 2:402, wrote that Wrestling Brewster died as a young man, unmarried.⁴
- Living 1627, died unmarried before the settlement of his father's estate.^{30,31}
- Name derived from Wrestling (with the Devil).¹⁹

Richard BRITTERIDGE, MCS-34

Death: 31 Dec 1620, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- The first death after reaching Plymouth, Mass.¹
- No known descendants.⁴

Death: btwn 4 Apr & 10 Oct 1633, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Residence: of Dorking, Surrey³

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- Peter Brown was not a Leiden Separatist, but not much else is known about his background.

He probably died in the 1633 sickness, for his inventory was taken October 1633.

He had two surviving children by each wife.⁴

Spouse: **Martha [FORD]**^{4,8}

Death: btwn 1 Jun 1627 & 1631, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

- States Martha () Ford.¹

Spouse: **Mary**

Death: aft 21 Nov 1633¹

Marriage: btwn 1627 & 1631^{1,8}

William BUTTEN

Death: 16 Nov 1620, at sea¹

Memo: on the Mayflower

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Age: “a youth”, servant of Samuel Fuller, died during the voyage.³
- A young servant to Samuel Fuller, William Button died without known descendants on 6 November 1620 when the Mayflower was still at sea, but nearing Cape Cod.⁴

Robert CARTER

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Teenager, servant or apprentice to William Mullins, shoemaker.³
- A 1620 Mayflower passenger, Robert Carter was a servant to William Mullins, and he died during the first year at Plymouth without known descendants. Mullins in his will dated 21 February 1620/21, which was apparently copied 2 April 1621, mentioned “my man Robert,” thus indicating that Carter was still alive then. He was probably one of the six people who died between the sailing of the Mayflower and the arrival of the Fortune.⁴

Birth: abt 1584, Doncaster?, Yorkshire, England⁵⁶
Death: Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 37⁵⁶
Burial: Coles Hill Burying Ground, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁵⁶
Occupation: merchant²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- He was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony.¹

- “Of singular piety, and rare for humilitie”

First appears in Leyden records as connected with church, 1616; negotiations with merchant adventurers and purchasing of supplies, 1617-20; deacon, c. 1617-21; died of sunstroke while toiling in cornfields.¹⁹

- A Leiden Separatist and the first governor of Plymouth Colony, John Carver was one of the organizers of the voyage on the Mayflower which resulted in the settlement of Plymouth.

A footnote on the same page refers to a comment in Hubbard’s History, that Carver was “a gentleman of singular piety, rare humility, and great condescendancy; one also of a public spirit, as well as of a public purse, having disbursed the greatest part of that considerable estate God had given him, for the carrying on the interest of the company.”⁴

- November 11, 1620

Signing of “The Compact”

The covenant was first signed by those who had the right or had assumed the privilege of using the title of “Mr.” — then pronounced “master” and often written so. Relatively the aristocrats of the company, there were twelve of this group, with Saints and Strangers equally represented.

John Carver, the most substantial and respectable among them, signed first. He was followed by Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, and Allerton. Then came Standish, Alden, Deacon Fuller, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, William White, Richard Warren, and Stephen Hopkins. Next, the “goodmen” were asked to sign. (Note: after these 12 signed, John Howland was the 13th to sign.) Only twenty-seven responded; several either declined or were ailing. Lastly, no doubt with the hope that it might make them take their prescribed loyalty more seriously, a few of the servants were invited or commanded to sign — Edward Dotey, Edward Leister, and two others [George Soule and John Howland]. The women were excluded, of course, for they were not free agents, being the legal chattels and servants of their lords — indentured for life, as it were.¹⁹

- John Carver (before 1584 – 1621) was a passenger on the historic 1620 voyage to America of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower. Carver was a Leiden Separatist instrumental in organizing the Mayflower voyage which resulted in the creation of New Plymouth Colony. He most likely wrote the Mayflower Compact, was its first signer and was the first governor of Plymouth Colony.

- He married first, sometime before February 8, 1609, Mary de Lannoy. She was a French Walloon (Huguenot) of L'Escluse, France. She may have been related to Philip de Lannoy (Delano), also Huguenot, who came to Plymouth on the Fortune in November 1621. Mary died soon after the death of her child in July 1609. John and Mary Carver buried a child at St. Pancras in Leiden on July 10, 1609.

- Carver married secondly sometime before May 22, 1615, Katherine (White) Leggatt, widow of George Leggatt and eldest daughter of eight children of Alexander White and his wife Eleanor of Sturton-le-Steeple, Nottinghamshire. Mayflower genealogist Robert S. Wakefield spells her name as Catherine, but seventeenth century documents use Katherine. Alexander White was a wealthy land-owner who, when he died about 1595, owned 160 acres of land in the Sturton area. Sturton is noted as the birthplace of historic Separatist Leiden pastor John Robinson, husband of Katherine's sister Bridget. Katherine was a witness to the 1617 betrothal of Robert Cushman, he soon being the chief agent for the Leideners in London and associated with her husband in Mayflower voyage preparations. It is believed she died probably sometime in May 1621, some 5–6 weeks after her husband's death.

- In April 1621, after working in his field on a hot day, Governor Carver complained of a pain in his head. He returned to his house to lie down and soon fell into a coma. Within a few days, not long after April 5, 1621, he was dead. William Bradford was "chosen" to replace him, but as he was still recovering from illness, Isaac Allerton was chosen to be his Assistant.

- Bradford ((Ford) 1.216) wrote in April 1621 "whilst we were bussie about their seed, their (Gov. John Carver) came out of his field very sick, it being a hot day" he complained greatly of his head, and lay downe, and within a few howers his senses failed, so as he never spake more till he dyed, which was within a few days after...he was buried in the best manner they could, with some vollies of shott by all that bore armes; and his wife, being a weak (frail or depressed), dyed within five or six weeks after him."

- After all the secret burials that were performed all winter, the settlers wished to bury the governor with as much ceremony as they could possible – "with some volleys of shot by all that bore arms." Carver's wife Katherine, in possible grief over her husband's death and in weak condition already, died about five weeks later. John Howland, the Carver's only surviving male servant, was left without a master or mistress and in addition to being

a free man, may have inherited some of Carver's estate. This may have helped make Howland the prominent Plymouth citizen he later became.

- John Carver was buried at Coles Hill Burial Ground in Plymouth. The burial place of his wife Katherine is not recorded but may have been where her husband was buried. Their names are memorialized on the Pilgrim Memorial Tomb on Coles Hill in Plymouth as "John Carver and Katherine his wife."⁵⁶

General: • The Mayflower launched with 102 passengers, of whom 37 were members of the separatist Leiden congregation seeking freedom of worship in the New World. There was a crew of 25-30 headed by Captain Christopher Jones. One baby was born during the trip and named Oceanus Hopkins. Another, Peregrine (meaning "wanderer") White, was born on the Mayflower in America on November 20, before the settlement at Plymouth. About half of these emigrants died in the first winter. Many Americans can trace their ancestry back to one or more of these individuals who, 'Saints' and 'Strangers' together, would become known as the Pilgrims.³

- See source for Map of Origins of the Pilgrims in England⁴³

Spouse: **Mary DE LANNOY**⁵⁶

Death: abt Jul 1609, Leiden, Holland⁵⁶

Residence: of L'Escluse, France⁵⁶

Marriage: bef 8 Feb 1609⁵⁶

They had 1 child...

i. **UNNAMED**

Spouse: **Catherine WHITE**³

Death: abt May 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts⁵⁶

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Eldest daughter of Alexander White. She was originally of Sturton in Nottinghamshire.⁵⁶

- Probably Sturton-le-Steeple, Nottinghamshire.³

- She, too, was to join her husband at Southampton and had with her young Desire Minter, daughter of Thomas Minter, citizen of Leyden and evidently of the congregation.¹⁹

- Eldest sister of Bridget, John Robinson's wife.¹⁹

Marriage: bef 22 May 1615⁵⁶

They had 1 child...

i. **UNNAMED**

Birth: 1562/63, Canterbury, Kent, England¹¹
Death: 8 Dec 1620, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, age: 58^{4,1,11}
Memo: onboard the Mayflower
Occupation: tailor²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- James Chilton has been erroneously lumped together with the “Strangers” on the 1620 Mayflower, but he was in fact a Leiden Separatist, as is shown by Jan van Dorsten in “why the Pilgrims Left Leiden,” in Bangs’ Pilgrims, p. 34. Leiden records reveal that on 28 April 1619 the sixty-three-year-old James Chilton was returning to his house with his daughter when about twenty boys began throwing rocks at them, and James was hit on the head and knocked to the ground. He never saw Plymouth, for he died on 8 December 1620 when the Mayflower was still at Provincetown Harbor. His wife Susanna and daughter Mary came with him, and a daughter Isabella came later. He probably had another daughter, “Engeltgen,” who married in Leiden in 1622 (see MF 2 which gives his first five generations in America). He was also known to have had other children in England, but no descendants from them have been traced. James Chilton was the son of Lionel Chilton, and he was a resident of Canterbury, where he worked as a tailor, and of Sandwich, Kent before going to Holland.⁴

Spouse: **Susanna**⁴
Death: aft 11 Jan 1621¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Her maiden name is not certain. Hunt thought it was Furner; see his article under James Chilton. She died shortly after arriving at Plymouth.⁴

They had 1 child...

i. **Mary**⁸ (<1679)

Mary CHILTON⁸

Baptism: 31 May 1607, Sandwich, Kent, England⁴
Memo: St. Peter's Parish
Death: bef 1 May 1679, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts⁴
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **James CHILTON**⁴, MCS-24 (1562/63-8 Dec 1620)
Mother: **Susanna**⁴ (-aft 11 Jan 1621)

- She has been called the first woman to step on Plymouth Rock.⁴

Spouse: **John WINSLOW**
Birth: 16 Apr 1597, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England^{4,10}
Removal: Nov 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 24^{4,19,57}
Memo: on the Fortune
Death: 21 May 1674, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, age: 77^{8,11}
Father: **Edward WINSLOW**
Mother: **Magdaline OLIVER**
Marriage: btwn Jul 1623/1 Jun 1627, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,1}

They had 2 children...

- Mary** (1630-1663)
- Sarah** (1636-1726)

Richard CLARKE, MCS-36

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- No descendants are known.⁴

Birth: 26 Nov 1584, England⁵⁸
Will: 7 Oct 1659, age: 74⁵⁹
Memo: witnessed by John Alden and John Howland
Death: 7 Apr 1663, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 78⁵⁸
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- He came to Plymouth with son John, and Francis's wife and their daughter Jane and son Jacob arrived on the *Anne* in 1623.⁴

- Francis Cooke, and his sone John, But his wife and children came over afterwards.²⁰

- Francis Cooke was born in England, around 1583. By profession, he was a woolcomber. He was in Leiden as early as 1603 (before the Pilgrim Separatist community had emigrated to Holland) when he married Hester Mayhieu. They were members of the Leiden Walloon Church, a congregation of French-speaking Belgian people whose beliefs were very similar to those of the English Separatists.

Francis arrived in Plymouth in 1620 on the *Mayflower* with his teenage son John. Hester Mayhieu Cooke and the couple's two other children, Jane and Jacob, arrived on the *Anne* in 1623. Two more daughters, Hester and Mary, were born to Francis and Hester Cooke in Plymouth.⁵⁹

Spouse: **Hester MAHIEU**
Birth: 1579/1585, Leiden, Holland⁵⁸
Removal: 1623, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 41⁴
Memo: on the Anne
Death: aft 18 Jun 1666, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 84^{58,1}
Flags: Earliest Immigrant

- The wife of Mayflower passenger Francis Cooke, Hester came to Plymouth in 1623 on the Anne. She was a Huguenot who had lived in Canterbury and Leiden.⁴

Marriage: 30 Jun 1603, Leiden, Holland^{8,1,58}
Memo: bethrothal

They had 2 children...

- i. **John** (1607-1695)
- ii. **Jacob COOK**⁶⁰ (~1618-1675)

John COOKE

Birth: 1607, Leiden, Holland⁵⁸
Baptism: abt Feb 1608, Leiden, Holland, age: 1⁴
Death: 23 Nov 1695, Dartmouth, Bristol, Massachusetts, age: 88^{4,1}
Memo: Dartmouth VR 3:25
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Francis COOKE**, MCS-17 (26 Nov 1584-7 Apr 1663)
Mother: **Hester MAHIEU** (1579/1585-aft 18 Jun 1666)

- He was Deputy to the General Court, 1638 to 1656, from Plymouth and from Dartmouth.¹
- He was frequently mentioned in Plymouth records as John Cooke, Jr., which was to distinguish him from John Cooke, Sr., who was apparently no relation.⁴

Spouse: **Sarah WARREN**
Birth: 1613, England⁵⁸
Death: 25 Jul 1686, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 73⁵⁸
Flags: Mayflower Descendant
Father: **Richard WARREN**¹⁰, MCS-12 (1580-1628)
Mother: **Elizabeth**¹⁰ (bef 1583-2 Oct 1673)

- She followed him to Plymouth in the *Ann* in 1623, accompanied by her daughters.¹⁰
- Marriage: 28 Mar 1634, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,58}

They had 1 child...

- i. **Elizabeth** (1645-1715)

Agnes COOPER

Baptism: 7 Nov 1585, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England⁶¹
Death: bef 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edmund COOPER**
Mother: **Mary WYNE**

- The wife of Edward Tilley, her maiden name was Ann (or Agnes) Cooper.⁴
- She was the daughter of Edmund and Mary (Wyne) Cooper of Henlow, Bedfordshire, where she married Edward Tilley on 20 June 1614 (see TAG 52:206).⁴
- Aunt of Humility Cooper and Henry Samson.³

Spouse: **Edward TILLEY**, MCS-15
Baptism: 27 May 1588, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England⁶¹
Memo: baptised as Edmond
Death: 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁶¹
Occupation: cloth maker²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert TILLEY** (May 1540-abt Feb 1613)
Mother: **Elizabeth**
Marriage: 20 Jun 1614, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{4,61}

They had no children.

Humility COOPER

Birth: abt 1619, Holland⁶²
Baptism: 17 Mar 1639, London, England, age: 20⁶²
Memo: Holy Trinity Church
Death: bef 1651, England, age: 32^{1,62}
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert COOPER**⁶²
Mother: **Joan GRESHAM?**⁶²

- Humility Cooper was a very young girl, about one year old, and came with Edward Tilley and his wife on the Mayflower. She was called their “cousin.” Cousin in those days was a synonym for nephew or niece. This has helped identify her family.

Humility’s grandfather was Edmund Cooper. Edmund’s daughter Martha married James Samson, and they had Henry Samson of the Mayflower. Henry was also listed as a “cousin” of Edward Tilley, along with Humility Cooper.

Governor William Bradford in Of Plymouth Plantation, states, “Edward Tilley and his wife both died soon after their arrival, and the girl Humility, their cousin was sent for into England and died there.”⁶²

- Unmarried.⁶²
- Baby daughter of Robert Cooper, in company of her aunt Ann Cooper Tilley, wife of Edward Tilley.³

John CRACKSTON, MCS-25

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: 1

They had 1 child...

- i. **John** (~1627)

John CRACKSTON

Death: abt 1 Jun 1627, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Memo: "soon after"
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: John CRACKSTON, MCS-25 (-btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621)
Mother: ¹

- According to Bradford (Ford) 2:405, the younger John died five or six years after arrival; however, it must have been somewhat later, for he was among those sharing the 1627 cattle division. He was not known to have issue.⁴

Edward DOTY, MCS-40

Birth: btwn 1595/1600⁶³
Will: 20 May 1655, age: 58⁴
Death: 23 Aug 1655, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 58⁶³
Death: 2 Sep 1655, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 58¹
Probate: 21 Nov 1655, age: 58⁴
Memo: inventory date
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- The ancestry of Edward Doty is unknown. He came on the Mayflower as an apprentice (“servant”) to Stephen Hopkins.

There are no fewer than eight known genuine Edward Doty baptisms that occurred between 1585 and 1605, but none have been conclusively identified as the Edward Doty of the Mayflower.⁶³

- Age probably about 21, servant to Stephan Hopkins.³

Spouse:

- Nothing is known of his first wife.¹

Spouse: **Faith CLARKE**⁶³
Birth: 1619⁸
Death: 21 Feb 1675, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 56^{8,64}
Burial: 31 Dec 1675, Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹
Father: **Thurston CLARKE**⁶³ (1574-10 Dec 1661)
Mother: **Faith**⁶³ (abt 1597/1600-1 Jun 1663)
Marriage: 6 Jan 1635, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,4,63}

They had 1 child...

- i. **Mary**⁸ (~1653-<1728)

Death: btwn 4 & 18 Nov 1633, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- The first five generations of his descendants are given in MF 1. He died in the 1633 epidemic. His children were Samuel, Rachel, Benjamin, and a child, called by Bradford an idiot, of whom there is no further record.⁴

Spouse: **Sarah**

Death: 1621⁸

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

They had 1 child...

i. **Samuel** (1620-<1684)

Spouse: **Dorothy**¹

Birth: abt 1602³

Death: abt 1622, age: 20^{8,1}

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Probably Governor Carver's maid servant.¹

- Teenager, maidservant of John Carver.³

Marriage: abt 1621⁸

Spouse: **Christian PENN**

Death: abt 1684, Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹

Marriage: abt 1623/5, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts⁸

Samuel EATON

Birth: 1620¹
Death: bef 8 Nov 1684, Middleboro, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 64¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Francis EATON**, MCS-23 (-btwn 4 & 18 Nov 1633)
Mother: **Sarah** (-1621)

Spouse: **Elizabeth**
Death: bef 1661¹
Marriage: bef 20 Mar 1647¹

Spouse: **Martha BILLINGTON**
Death: aft Nov 1684¹
Father: **Francis BILLINGTON** (abt 1606-13 Dec 1684)
Mother: **Christian PENN** (-abt 1684)
Marriage: 20 Jan 1661, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- John Allerton and Thomas Enlish were both hired, the later to goe m[aste]r of a shalop here, and the other was reputed as one of the company, but was to go back (being a seaman) for the help of others behind. But they both dyed here, before the shipe returned.^{4,20}

- Hired to master a shallop but died in the winter.¹

Elizabeth FISHER

Death: bef Jun 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁶⁰
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Stephen HOPKINS**, MCS-14
Birth: abt 1580, England^{65,66}
Baptism: 29 Oct 1581, Wortley, Gloucester, England, age: 1⁶⁵
Memo: Parish of Wotton Under Edge (perhaps)
Will: 6 Jun 1644, age: 64⁶⁰
Death: betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 64^{65,60,1,67}
Probate: 20 Aug 1644, age: 64⁶⁰
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Stephen Hopkins came over in the Mayflower with his wife Elizabeth and one child by her and two children by his first wife.⁶⁰
- His parentage has not been proved, but he may be the son of Stephen Hopkins of Wortley, Parish of Wotton Under Edge, Co. Gloucester, England, bp. there 29 Oct. 1581.⁶⁵
- Stephen Hopkins' first wife was not Constance Dudley. Stephen's first wife will be correctly identified in an article authored by myself in the upcoming July 1998 issue of The American Genealogist.¹⁴
- He most likely was the Stephen Hopkins who sailed on the Seaventure to Virginia in 1609, but was shipwrecked in Bermuda, where he was almost hanged for mutiny. He spent two years in Jamestown, where he learned much of later use to the Plymouth colonists. See the excellent account of his family in Dawes-Gates 2:443-51, which includes the reasoning for believing that the Stephen Hopkins of Virginia was identical with the one of Plymouth.⁴
- The name of the Scripture-quoting, treason-plotting, loud-bemoaning "Clarke" was Stephen Hopkins.

If this was not the Stephen Hopkins on the Mayflower, then several other curious things have to be explained. The matter of name, of course, may have been a mere coincidence, though a remarkable one under the circumstances. But was it also coincidence that the Mayflower rebels echoed the arguments, even the very phrases, of the Bermuda mutineers? Again, it is plain from the record that Stephen Hopkins, alone of the passengers on board, had been in the New World before. When the Pilgrims sent ashore

their first exploring party, he was one of three named as a sort of general staff to assist Captain Standish with their “counsel and advise.” As the Leyden group exercised command and was not at all disposed to share it, the only Stranger so honored was Hopkins, presumably because he knew the wilderness and ways of the Indians. This he did, obviously. Tramping through the woods one day, the party came upon a clever contrivance which none could puzzle out until Hopkins came up and showed them how it worked, explaining that it was an Indian trap “to catch some deer.” If not with the company that finally reached Virginia after surviving the shipwreck and “disquiets” at Bermuda, when had Hopkins acquired such knowledge? There is good reason to suppose that the argumentative clerk who so providentially escaped the hangman lived to become one of the ablest and apparently the most prolific of the Pilgrim Fathers, for his posterity is legion if one can credit the claims of all who profess to be his descendants.¹⁹

- I looked at your site for my ancestor Stephen Hopkins and some of the information for Stephen, his wives, and his children, is missing or incorrect. Stephen’s death date range of 06-Jun to 27-Jul-1644 should have a later limit of 17-Jul, not 27-Jul. His inventory was taken 17-Jul-1644 [Old Colony Wills 1:72; Simmons 131; MD 2:14] – “27” is likely a typo, as a quick check of other dates given on your site for the family shows them to be correct.⁶⁷

- Of course, the definitive sources of information about the early generations of Mayflower families are the publications of the Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Those volumes need to be supplemented by the most recent published research, including articles published in the scholarly journals such as MD and TAG. A good example (cited above as "TAG 73:161-171") is by Caleb Johnson, currently the editor of MD - it is entitled "The True Origin of Stephen^1 Hopkins of the Mayflower, With Evidence of His Earlier Presence in Virginia."⁶⁷

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
Marriage: 19 Feb 1618, London, England^{8,60,65}

They had 7 children...

- i. **Damaris** (1618--1627)
- ii. **Oceanus** (Died as Child) (1620-<1627)
- iii. **Caleb** (~1622-1648)
- iv. **Deborah** (~1624-)
- v. **Damaris** (>1627-)
- vi. **Ruth** (-1648)

vii. **Elizabeth** (-1658)

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Occupation: blacksmith²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- A Leiden Separatist from Sandwich, Kent, and a 1620 Mayflower passenger, Moses Fletcher died shortly after arrival at Plymouth. Robert S. Wakefield, "The Search for Descendants of Moses Fletcher," NEHGR 128:161, gives evidence that he married (1) Mary Evans and left ten children, thirteen grandchildren, and twenty great-grandchildren in Holland, and (2) married Sarah Danby. Mr. Wakefield concludes that it would be reasonable to suppose descendants of Fletcher are living today in the Netherlands or elsewhere. Dr Jeremy D. Bangs, former curator of the Leiden Pilgrim Documents Center, believes he has evidence of such descendants living today. Though an application from a claimed descendant is pending with the Mayflower Society, the society has not yet recognized the claim. None of Fletcher's family is known to have come to colonial New England.⁴

Spouse: **Maria EVANS**

Death: bef Nov 1613¹

Marriage: England, or Leiden, Holland⁸

Spouse: **Sarah**^{1,4}

Marriage: 21 Dec 1613, Leiden, Holland^{1,8}

Edward FULLER, MCS-21

Baptism: 4 Sep 1575, Redenhall, Norfolk, England^{6,5,7}
Death: abt Jan 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{5,7}
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert FULLER** (abt 1539-)
Mother: **Francis**

- Possibly son of Robert & ?Frances (-----) Fuller.

It has recently been discovered that Edward and his unnamed wife were among the English Separatists living in Leiden, Holland.⁷

- He was of the Leyden contingent of the Mayflower passengers and the 21st signer of the Mayflower Compact, drawn up in its cabin prior to the landing at Cape Cod in November 1620. Edward and his unidentified wife died early in the following spring.⁵

Spouse: **Ann**
Death: bef 21 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁵
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Marriage: abt 1602, England, or Leiden, Holland⁸
Memo: based on Matthew's birthdate

They had 2 children...

- i. **Capt. Matthew** (1603--~1678)
- ii. **Samuel**⁹ (~1608-1683)

Birth: abt 1580⁸
Baptism: 20 Jan 1580, Redenhall, Norfolk, England, age: <1^{6,5}
Will: 30 Jul 1633, age: 53¹⁰
Death: bef 26 Sep 1633, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 53⁵
Probate: 28 Oct 1633, age: 53¹⁰
Occupation: physician²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert FULLER** (abt 1539-)
Mother: **Francis**

- mr Samuell fuller; and a servant, caled William Bitten. His wife was behind & a child, which came afterwards.²⁰

- He was the first physician to settle in New England, and a Deacon of the Church at Leyden, and at Plymouth until his death.¹

- Dr. Samuel Fuller served as deacon of the Pilgrim church in both Leyden and Plymouth. He was the eighth signer of the Mayflower Compact and the first “physition & chirurgion” of the Plymouth Colony.⁵

- [He] died at Plymouth in 1633 of the “infectious fevoure” which took so many lives in that year. He married three times.⁵

Spouse: **Alice GLASCOCK**⁴¹
Death: bef 1613¹
Marriage: England?^{8,41}

Spouse: **Agnes CARPENTER**
Birth: 1585⁴⁷
Death: 1615, age: 30⁸
Burial: 3 Jul 1615, Leiden, Holland⁴¹
Father: **Alexander CARPENTER** (abt 1560-1612)
Mother: **Priscilla DILLEN**⁴⁷ (1552-20 Dec 1653)
Marriage: 30 Apr 1613, Leiden, Holland^{8,5,41,10,1}

They had no children.

Spouse: **Bridget LEE**⁴¹
Removal: 1623, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴⁷

Memo: aboard the Anne

Death: aft 11 Mar 1664¹

- Bridget was the colony's midwife and thought to be a deaconess as well.⁴⁷

Marriage: 27 May 1617, Leiden, Holland^{8,41}

Samuel FULLER⁹

Birth: abt 1608, England⁷
Will: 29 Oct 1683, age: 75⁷
Death: 31 Oct 1683, Barnstable, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 75^{4,7,68}
Probate: 5 Jun 1684, age: 76⁷
Memo: date exhibited
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edward FULLER**, MCS-21 (-abt Jan 1621)
Mother: **Ann** (-bef 21 Apr 1621)

- Samuel Fuller, son of Edward and Ann Fuller, came over in the Mayflower, in 1620. His parents died soon after they came on shore, and he resided at Plymouth with his uncle Samuel, the first physician who came to settle in our country.

Samuel Fuller, as appears by the church records, was in Barnstable as early as 1641, but it does not appear that he was inhabitant of the town till after the 1st of January 1644. His brother, Capt. Matthew, the earliest regular physician in Barnstable, came a few years later. They bought of Secunke, Indian, Scorton of Sandy Neck, that is, so much of it as lies within the boundaries of the town of Barnstable. The arable land in the purchase was set off to the Fullers, the remainder, including the meadows, was reserved as town's commons and afterwards divided.⁶⁹

- came on the Mayflower with his parents.⁷
- After being left an orphan shortly after arriving in Plymouth on the Mayflower, Samuel was brought up by his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, the physician of the Pilgrims.⁷

Spouse: **Jane LOTHROP**
Birth: 1614⁸
Baptism: 29 Sep 1614, Edgerton, Kent, England, age: <1^{69,7}
Death: bef 31 Oct 1683, Barnstable?, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 69⁷
Memo: died before her husband
Father: **Rev. John LOTHROP** (1584-8 Nov 1653)
Mother: **Hannah HOUSE**⁸ (abt 1594-16 Feb 1634)

Research: • Need confirmation of "Hannah House."

Marriage: 8 Apr 1635, Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{69,8,7}
Memo: by Capt. Miles Standish

They had 1 child...

- i. **John** (~1655-<1726)

Richard GARDINER, MCS-37

Death: btwn 1623 & 1651, England or at sea¹

Residence: of Harwich, Essex³

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³
- He had no known descendants.⁴

John GOODMAN, MCS-28

Death: bef 1627, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Occupation: linen weaver²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

William HOLBECK

Birth: abt 1602³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 19¹
Memo: after January 11
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Age likely under 21, servant to William White.³

John HOOKE

Birth: abt 1608, Norwich?, Norfolk, England³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 13¹
Memo: after 11 January
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- age 13, apprenticed to Isaac Allerton, died during the first winter.³

Constance HOPKINS

Birth: abt 1605, England⁶⁰
Birth: abt 1607, England⁶⁵
Death: Oct 1677, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 72^{8,65,1}
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Stephen HOPKINS**, MCS-14 (abt 1580-betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644)
Mother: **Mary**⁶⁷

- Her given name was sometimes rendered Constanta.⁶⁵

Spouse: **Nicholas SNOW**⁶⁰
Birth: 1599⁶⁶
Birth: abt 1600⁸
Removal: 1623, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 24¹⁰
Memo: in the Ann
Freeman: 1633, age: 34¹⁰
Settlement: 1645, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 46¹⁰
Will: 14 Nov 1676, age: 77⁶⁵
Death: 15 Nov 1676, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 77^{8,10}
Probate: 5 Mar 1677, age: 78⁶⁵
Flags: Earliest Immigrant

- [He] came in the *Ann* in 1623, and had share in the division of land in Plymouth, 1624; settled in Eastham in 1645; a man of much note.¹⁰

Marriage: 22 May 1627, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{19,60,66}

They had 2 children...

- i. **Mary**⁷⁰ (~1630-1704)
- ii. **Jabez**¹⁰ (~1642-1690)

Damaris HOPKINS

Birth: 1618/19, England^{65,60}
Death: abt 1627, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 9¹⁹
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Stephen HOPKINS**, MCS-14 (abt 1580-betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644)
Mother: **Elizabeth FISHER** (-bef Jun 1644)

- Probably the dau. reported by Bradford to have “dyed here.”⁶⁵
- Died young, unmarried.¹

Giles HOPKINS

Birth: abt 1607, England⁶⁰
Birth: abt 1610, England⁶⁵
Removal: abt 1638, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 31⁶⁰
Memo: from Plymouth
Removal: 22 May 1655, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 48⁶⁰
Memo: from Yarmouth
Will: 19 Jan 1682, age: 75⁶⁰
Will: 5 Mar 1689, age: 82⁶⁵
Probate: 5 Mar 1689, age: 82⁶⁰
Death: btwn 5 Mar 1689/16 Apr 1690, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 82^{60,1}
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Stephen HOPKINS**, MCS-14 (abt 1580-betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644)
Mother: **Mary**⁶⁷
Spouse: **Catherine WHELDEN**
Death: aft 5 Mar 1689, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts^{65,60,1}
Father: **Gabriel WHELDEN** (-Feb/Apr 1654)
Mother:
Marriage: 9 Oct 1639, Yarmouth, Barnstable, Massachusetts^{8,65,60}

They had 1 child...

- i. **Stephen** (1642-1718)

Oceanus HOPKINS

Birth: 1620, at sea¹⁹
Memo: on board the Mayflower
Death: bef 1 Jun 1627, age: 7^{19,1}
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Stephen HOPKINS**, MCS-14 (abt 1580-betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644)
Mother: **Elizabeth FISHER** (-bef Jun 1644)

- Born on the Mayflower, between 16 September and 21 November, 1620.¹
- Died prob. bef. 1623 when his father's family was listed as consisting of six persons.⁶⁵

Birth: abt 1580, England^{65,66}
Baptism: 29 Oct 1581, Wortley, Gloucester, England, age: 1⁶⁵
Memo: Parish of Wotton Under Edge (perhaps)
Will: 6 Jun 1644, age: 64⁶⁰
Death: betw 6 Jun/17 Jul 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 64^{65,60,1,67}
Probate: 20 Aug 1644, age: 64⁶⁰
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Stephen Hopkins came over in the Mayflower with his wife Elizabeth and one child by her and two children by his first wife.⁶⁰
- His parentage has not been proved, but he may be the son of Stephen Hopkins of Wortley, Parish of Wotton Under Edge, Co. Gloucester, England, bp. there 29 Oct. 1581.⁶⁵
- Stephen Hopkins' first wife was not Constance Dudley. Stephen's first wife will be correctly identified in an article authored by myself in the upcoming July 1998 issue of The American Genealogist.¹⁴
- He most likely was the Stephen Hopkins who sailed on the Seaventure to Virginia in 1609, but was shipwrecked in Bermuda, where he was almost hanged for mutiny. He spent two years in Jamestown, where he learned much of later use to the Plymouth colonists. See the excellent account of his family in Dawes-Gates 2:443-51, which includes the reasoning for believing that the Stephen Hopkins of Virginia was identical with the one of Plymouth.⁴
- The name of the Scripture-quoting, treason-plotting, loud-bemoaning "Clarke" was Stephen Hopkins.

If this was not the Stephen Hopkins on the Mayflower, then several other curious things have to be explained. The matter of name, of course, may have been a mere coincidence, though a remarkable one under the circumstances. But was it also coincidence that the Mayflower rebels echoed the arguments, even the very phrases, of the Bermuda mutineers? Again, it is plain from the record that Stephen Hopkins, alone of the passengers on board, had been in the New World before. When the Pilgrims sent ashore their first exploring party, he was one of three named as a sort of general staff to assist Captain Standish with their "counsel and advise." As the Leyden group exercised command and was not at all disposed to share it, the only Stranger so honored was

Hopkins, presumably because he knew the wilderness and ways of the Indians. This he did, obviously. Tramping through the woods one day, the party came upon a clever contrivance which none could puzzle out until Hopkins came up and showed them how it worked, explaining that it was an Indian trap "to catch some deer." If not with the company that finally reached Virginia after surviving the shipwreck and "disquiets" at Bermuda, when had Hopkins acquired such knowledge? There is good reason to suppose that the argumentative clerk who so providentially escaped the hangman lived to become one of the ablest and apparently the most prolific of the Pilgrim Fathers, for his posterity is legion if one can credit the claims of all who profess to be his descendants.¹⁹

- I looked at your site for my ancestor Stephen Hopkins and some of the information for Stephen, his wives, and his children, is missing or incorrect. Stephen's death date range of 06-Jun to 27-Jul-1644 should have a later limit of 17-Jul, not 27-Jul. His inventory was taken 17-Jul-1644 [Old Colony Wills 1:72; Simmons 131; MD 2:14] – "27" is likely a typo, as a quick check of other dates given on your site for the family shows them to be correct.⁶⁷

- Of course, the definitive sources of information about the early generations of Mayflower families are the publications of the Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Those volumes need to be supplemented by the most recent published research, including articles published in the scholarly journals such as MD and TAG. A good example (cited above as "TAG 73:161-171") is by Caleb Johnson, currently the editor of MD - it is entitled "The True Origin of Stephen¹ Hopkins of the Mayflower, With Evidence of His Earlier Presence in Virginia."⁶⁷

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Spouse: **Mary**⁶⁷

Burial: 9 May 1613, Hursley, Hampshire, England⁶⁷

Marriage: bef 13 May 1604, England^{8,67}

They had 3 children...

i. **Elizabeth** (~1618)

ii. **Constance** (~1605-1677)

iii. **Giles** (~1607-1689)

Spouse: **Elizabeth FISHER**

Death: bef Jun 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁶⁰

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Marriage: 19 Feb 1618, London, England^{8,60,65}

They had 7 children...

- i. **Damaris** (1618-~1627)
- ii. **Oceanus** (Died as Child) (1620-<1627)
- iii. **Caleb** (~1622-1648)
- iv. **Deborah** (~1624-)
- v. **Damaris** (>1627-)
- vi. **Ruth** (-1648)
- vii. **Elizabeth** (-1658)

John HOWLAND, MCS-13

Birth: abt 1594, Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England^{17,71}
Removal: 1638, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 44³⁵
Will: 29 May 1672, age: 78³⁵
Death: 23 Feb 1673, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 79^{71,48,72}
Memo: "died above eighty years"
Burial: 25 Feb 1673, Burial Hill, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴⁸
Probate: 5 Mar 1673, age: 79³⁵
Memo: date exhibited
Occupation: servant (to John Carver)²
Residence: of London¹⁹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Henry HOWLAND** (bef 1575-17 May 1635)
Mother: **Margaret** (bef 1575-)



John

- It has been traditionally reported that John Howland was born about 1592, based on his reported age at death in the Plymouth Church Records. However, ages at death were often overstated, and that is clearly the case here. John Howland came as a servant for John Carver, which means he was under 25 years old at the time (i.e. he was born after 1595). William Bradford, in the falling-overboard incident, refers to Howland as a "lusty young man," a term that would not likely have applied to a 28-year old given that Bradford himself was only 30. Bradford did call 21-year old John Alden a "young man" though. Howland's wife Elizabeth was born in 1607: a 32-year old marrying a 17-year old is a relatively unlikely circumstance. Howland's last child was born in 1649: a 57-year old Howland would be an unlikely father. All these taken together demonstrate that Howland's age was likely overstated by at least 5 years. Since he signed the "Mayflower Compact," we can assume he was probably at least 18 to 21 years old in 1620.⁷³

- An original letter from a genealogist in England [Chester, Joseph L., Pedigrees of the Families of Howland of Essex County, England and of Plymouth Mass: London, 1879], in 1879, mentions "the extraordinary fact that I find the surname of Howland in no other county in England than Essex, and originally in no other locality in that county except at Newport and Wicken and their immediate vicinity. Wherever at later periods I have found Howlands in other counties, as Hertfordshire, Surrey, Berks, etc., I have invariably traced

them back to Newport and Wicken. It is clear that several families of the name were living there contemporaneously and equally so that they were all in some way connected...at the period of the birth of John Howland of the Mayflower, there were living then no less than five Howlands..." In two of these lines, the Howland name terminated in heiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth by name, bequeathed the Streatham Estates to her husband, the Duke of Bedford, who then acquired the additional title of Baron Howland.

John Howland of the Mayflower was born in 1592, the son of Henry Howland, of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire (near Newport, County Essex). [Howland, William, Editor and Compiler), *The Howlands in America: The York Press Co., Gouverneur, N. Y., 1939*] He had at least four brothers: Arthur, George, Henry, and Humphrey. His brothers Arthur and Henry came to America [Ibid, and *Records of Plymouth Colony*] about 1623/4 and later joined the Society of Friends. Early records reveal that Arthur, whose home was in Marshfield, was fined many times for "permitting of a Quaker's meeting in his house." When he refused to pay the fines, he was sent to jail. Henry was fined for entertaining Quakers, at the Court of March, 1658.

In mid-Atlantic, during a violent storm, John Howland was almost drowned when a mountainous wave swept him overboard. Grasping a halyard which was trailing astern of the Mayflower, although at first he was several fathoms under water, he finally managed to haul himself to the surface. He was then rescued, by means of a boathook along with the rope, etc. [Bradford, William, *History of Plimouth Plantation*, 1912 ed., Massachusetts Historical Society, page 151.]

By November 11, 1620, he had sufficiently recuperated from his oceanic adventure to be the thirteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact. And a few days later, December 6, he was one of the ten chosen to make the third exploration along the shore. On this occasion, they were attacked by the Indians at Eastham, Cape Cod. In Bradford's journal, we learn that the mast of the shallop broke during a sudden squall, and the sail was lost overboard. "The weather was very cold, and it froze so hard...the spray of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glazed." [Ibid.]

John Howland was one of Governor Carver's family. Both Governor Carver and his wife were among the fifty Pilgrims who died during the first few months of the struggle for survival at Plymouth. It is believed that John Howland inherited John Carver's estate, as the Carvers had no children of their own.

About 1626, John Howland was one of those (including Bradford, Brewster, Standish, etc.) who assumed the Colony's debt to the Merchant Adventurer, 1800 pounds. At least as early as 1633-35, he was an Assistant or member of the Governor's Council, and from 1641 to 1670 was frequently a deputy or representative to the General Court. In 1634, he commanded the Pilgrim's Trading Post at Kennebec (Maine).⁷⁴

- Carver's family, at the time of the signing of the compact, consisted of eight person; namely, himself, his wife, his daughter Elizabeth, John Howland, the boy Jasper, whom we have no authority to call his son, and three other, unknown persons, who died before the division of cattle, in 1627.⁶

- Passengers in the Mayflower

(* indicates Signers of the Mayflower Compact)

*Mr. John Carver, Katherine his wife, Desire Minter, and two manservants, *John Howland, Roger Wilder.⁷⁵

- mr John Carver. Kathrine his wife. Desire Minter; & 2 man-servants John Howland Roger Wilder. William Latham, a boy. & a maid servant. & a child yt was put to him called, Jasper More.²⁰

- Boarding the Mayflower with John Carver and his wife Katherine were five servants: Desire Minter, a teen-age girl from the Leiden church whose father was deceased; two servants, John Howland and Roger Wilder; an eleven-year old boy William Latham and another teenage maidservant named Dorothy _____. Desire Minter returned to Europe after a few years. John Howland lived a long life in Plymouth. Roger Wilder died early that first winter. William Latham died of starvation in the 1640s on a desert island in the Bahamas. Dorothy died about 1626.⁵⁶

- The Barnstable family descends from John Howland who came over as a servant or attendant of Gov. Carver. His name is thirteenth on the Covenant made at Cape Cod Nov. 11, 1620. Till the recent discovery of Gov. Bradford's history, it was a current tradition that he married Elizabeth daughter of Gov. Carver. He married soon after his arrival Elizabeth daughter of John Tilley, an only child, her parents dying in the first sickness.⁶⁹

- For correction of the long prevalent error, that he m. a d. of Gov. Carver, we are indebted to Bradford's Hist. formerly part of the N. E. Library of Prince, in the tower of O. S. ch. at Boston, discov. 1855, in the Library of the Bp. of London at Fulham.⁷⁶

- JOHN HOWLAND is the only one of the three brothers who came to this country in the Mayflower in 1620, thereby being one of the original Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock. His was the thirteenth name on the list of forty-one persons who signed the memorable compact in the cabin of the Mayflower in "Cape Cod Harbor" on the 21st of November, 1620. At this time he was 28 years of age. That he possessed sound judgment and business capacity is shown by the active duties which he assumed, and the trust which was reposed in him in all the early labors in establishing a settlement.³⁵

- man-servant to John Carver.⁵⁴

- Age about 21, manservant for Governor John Carver.³

- JOHN AND ELIZABETH (TILLEY) HOWLAND

They were both passengers aboard the Mayflower which arrived in Plymouth Harbor in 1620. John Howland was 28 years of age (1592-1672). His miraculous rescue at sea is recorded in Gov. Wm. Bradford's History of Plimouth Plantation.

The Howland's first home was on Summer Street where presumably Hope was born August 30, 1629. The family removed to the finer house which John Howland had built at Rocky Nook and first occupied in 1638.⁷⁷

- Mayflower Passengers: Classified by Willison into four groups:

- 1) Saint
- 2) Stranger
- 3) Hired hand
- 4) Servant

Indentured Servants :

There was a fourth and much larger group sharply set off from all the others – the indentured servants. These were not servants in our sense of the word. They were not housemaids, butlers, cooks, valets, or general flunkies to wait upon the personal needs of the Pilgrims. On the contrary, they were brought along to do the heaviest kind of labor. They were to fell trees, hew timbers, build houses, clear fields and plough them, tend crops, gather the harvest, and do whatever their masters ordered. During the period of their indenture, which usually ran for seven years, they were fed, clothed, and housed by their masters, but received no wages, being virtually slaves, and were frequently bought, sold, and hired out as such.

Eleven of the eighteen servants on board were strong young men, a sixth of the adult company. For the most part they belonged to the Leyden group, which suggests that if the Saints were poor, the Strangers were still poorer.

As befitted a man of his wealth, John Carver had four — for his wife, a boy and a maid; for himself, Roger Wilder and John Howland, “a lustie yonge man,” who quickly made a name for himself at Plymouth.

The William Whites had two, as had the Winslows, one being George Soule of Eckington, Worcestershire, who was destined, like Howland, to rise to some prominence after he had served his time.¹⁹

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Then, suddenly, the weather changed as fierce storms came roaring out of the west. For days at a time it was impossible to carry a yard of sail, the ship drifting under bare poles with the helmsman desperately trying to hold her into the wind as she wallowed through mountainous seas which often had her lying on her beam-ends. The pounding of heavy seas opened up many seams in the deck and superstructure, letting cascades of icy water down upon the ill and frightened passengers curled up in their narrow bunks below.

Unable to endure it any longer in the stuffy hold, John Howland came on deck one day and was immediately swept overboard. The ship happened to be trailing some of the topsail halyards, and Howland managed to get hold of these and hang on 'though he was sundrie fadomes under water,' till he was pulled in with a boat hook. He was 'something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member, both in church and commone wealthe.'¹⁹

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November 11, 1620

Signing of "The Compact"

The covenant was first signed by those who had the right or had assumed the privilege of using the title of "Mr." — then pronounced "master" and often written so. Relatively the aristocrats of the company, there were twelve of this group, with Saints and Strangers equally represented.

John Carver, the most substantial and respectable among them, signed first. He was followed by Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, and Allerton. Then came Standish, Alden, Deacon Fuller, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, William White, Richard Warren, and Stephen Hopkins. Next, the "goodmen" were asked to sign. (Note: after these 12 signed, John Howland was the 13th to sign.) Only twenty-seven responded; several either declined or were ailing. Lastly, no doubt with the hope that it might make them take their prescribed loyalty more seriously, a few of the servants were invited or commanded to sign — Edward Dotey, Edward Leister, and two others [George Soule and John Howland]. The women were excluded, of course, for they were not free agents, being the legal chattels and servants of their lords — indentured for life, as it were.¹⁹

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On December 6th, with Coffin at the tiller, eighteen men pushed off in the shallop to round the bay and have a look at "Thievish Harbor," or Plymouth, as it had been named by Captain John Smith six years previously. Ten of the Pilgrims had volunteered to go — of the Saints, Edward and John Tilley, Bradford, Winslow, and Governor Carver with his servant, John Howland; of the Strangers, Captain Standish, Richard Warren, and Stephen

Hopkins with one of his servants, Edward Dotey. It was bitterly cold, with a stiff breeze blowing, and the spray whipping across the open boat cut like a knife and froze their clothes till they were “like coates of iron.” Many were “sick unto death,” Edward Tilley and the master gunner fainted with the cold, but they held to their course, sailing south past Corn Hill and swinging round a sandy point into what is now Wellfleet Bay.¹⁹

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The other side of the street was left open for a time and used as part of the Pilgrims’ cornfields. But it was later staked off into lots. That at the foot of Fort Hill was given to Captain Standish so that he might quickly get to his post in time of danger. Just below, at the corner of the Street and the Highway, a large tract was reserved for the Governor’s House. On the slope from the Highway to the beach were the plots of Stephen Hopkins, John Howland, and Deacon Samuel Fuller, the last of the edge of a high bank overlooking Plymouth Rock – Cole’s Hill, as it came to be called for the popular owner of the pleasant and often boisterous tavern that long stood there.¹⁹

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Indian summer [1621] soon came in a blaze of glory, and it was time to bring in the crops. All in all, their first harvest was a disappointment. Their twenty acres of corn, thanks to Squanto, had done well enough. But the Pilgrims failed miserably with more familiar crops. Their six or seven acres of English wheat, barley, and peas came to nothing, and Bradford was certainly on safe ground in attributing this either to “ye badnes of ye seed, or latenes of ye season, or both, or some other defecte.” Still, it was possible to make a substantial increase in the individual weekly food ration which for months had consisted merely of a peck of meal from the stores brought on the Mayflower. This was now doubled by adding a peck of maize a week, and the company decreed a holiday so that all might, “after a more special manner, rejoyce together.”

As the day of the harvest festival approached, four men were sent out to shoot waterfowl, returning with enough to supply the company for a week. Massasoit was invited to attend and shortly arrived – with ninety ravenous braves! The strain on the larder was somewhat eased when some of these went out and bagged five deer. Captain Standish staged a military review, there were games of skill and chance, and for three days Pilgrims and their guests gorged themselves on venison, roast duck, roast goose, clams and other shellfish, succulent eels, white bread, corn bread, leeks and watercress as dessert – all washed down with wine, made of the wild grape, both white and red, which the Pilgrims praised as “very sweete & strong.” At this first Thanksgiving feast in New England the company may have enjoyed, though there is no mention of it in the record, some of the long-legged

"Turkies" whose speed of foot in the woods constantly amazed the Pilgrims. And there were cranberries by the bushel in neighboring bogs. It is very doubtful, however, if the Pilgrims had yet contrived a happy use for them. Nor was the table graced with a later and even more felicitous invention – pumpkin pie.

The celebration was a great success, warmly satisfying to body and soul alike, and the Pilgrims held another the next year, repeating it more or less regularly for generations. In time it became traditional throughout New England to enjoy the harvest feast with Pilgrim trimmings, a tradition carried to other parts of the country as restless Yankees moved westward. But it remained a regional or local holiday until 1863 when President Lincoln, in the midst of the Civil War, proclaimed the first national Thanksgiving, setting aside the last Thursday in November for the purpose, disregarding the centuries-old Pilgrim custom of holding it somewhat earlier, usually in October as on this first occasion.¹⁹

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As partners the three Undertakers chose William Brewster, Edward Winslow, John Alden, John Howland, and Thomas Prentice. All went energetically to work in an effort to promote trade in every possible way. From the fact that the contract ran only for six years, which meant that they hoped to pay the nine installments on the mortgage within that time, it is evident that the Undertakers were in an optimistic mood. Pushing far to the north, they established a trading post along the Kennebec, on the present site of Augusta, Maine. With John Howland in charge, a brisk trade for beaver, otter, and other furs was carried on here with the Abnaki Indians in exchange for "coats, shirts, rugs, & blankets, biskett, pease, prunes, &c."¹⁹

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Contrary to popular belief, the Pilgrims never hanged a witch, leaving that to the better-schooled but more benighted men of Massachusetts.

The wife of William Holmes, Standish's lieutenant, was likewise tried on complaint of one Dinah Sylvester.

"What evidence have you of the fact?" the Sylvester woman was asked by the presiding magistrate, John Howland.

"She appeared to me as a witch."

"In what shape?"

"In the shape of a bear, your honor."

"How far off was the bear?"

"About a stone's throw from the highway."

"What manner of tail did the bear have?"

"I could not tell, your honor, as his head was towards me."

To discourage such nonsense, Dinah was fined £5 and whipped. And that was the end of witchcraft in the Old Colony, though the law against it long remained on the books.¹⁹

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Howland, John (1592-1672) - of London

"a plaine-hearted Christian"

Evidently inherited Carver's estate and immediately bought his freedom; married Elizabeth Tilley, c. 1624; Purchaser, 1626; Undertaker, 1627-41; asst. governor, 1633-35, and probably 1629-32; in charge of Kennebec trading post at time of Hocking murder, 1634; apparently held somewhat to blame, for never again entrusted with public office; died Swansea; 9 children.¹⁹

• ENGLISH RESEARCH

Ever since McClure Meredith Howland discovered in 1937 [Howland Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 3, January, 1937] that Pilgrim John Howland was a son of Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England, attempts have been made to find out more about the Huntingdonshire Howlands and specifically to ascertain the names of Pilgrim John Howland's mother and grandparents.

In 1948, Leon Clark Hills [Howland Quarterly, Vol. 14, No. 1, July, 1949] of Washington, D.C. reported that he had discovered in the parish records of Holy Trinity, Ely, Cambridgeshire, the marriage of a Henry Howland to Alice Ames [should be Ayres] on April 26, 1600 and the subsequent baptism of a son, John, January 16, 1602/3. Mr. Hills stated that further proof should be found before it was accepted that this is the same Henry Howland who lived in Fenstanton.

The year of birth of the John Howland of Ely is 10 years later than the accepted year of birth of John Howland of Plymouth who died "died 23 February 1672 and lived untill hee attained above eighty yeares in the world." [Mayflower Descendant, 18:49]

The first time it is stated that Henry Howland of Fenstanton and Henry Howland of Ely are one and the same appears to be in Colonel Stoddard's book [Stoddard, Francis R., Truth About the Pilgrims (1952), page 138], although he is puzzled by the ten year discrepancy in birth dates.

Recently our Society engaged Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms, to try to establish the ancestry of Henry Howland of Fenstanton and, also, to determine whether he is the same Henry Howland who married Alice Ayres in Ely. Sir Anthony's conclusion is that they are two separate families and that Henry Howland of Ely also appears on the Ely records as Henry Howlett.

As far as can be determined at the present time, the Pilgrim John Howland's family in England is as follows:

Henry Howland, of the Parish of Fenny (sic) Stanton,
Huntingdonshire, yeoman, died at Fenstanton, 17 May 1635.
His wife, Margaret, buried at Fenstanton, 31 July 1629.⁷⁸

- From Gov. Wm. Bradford's History of Plimoth Plantation:

"In sundrie of these stormes the winds were so feirce, & ye seas so high, as they could not beare a knote of saile, but were forced to hull, for diuerce days together. And in one of them, as they thus lay at hull, in a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland) coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was, with a seele of ye shipe throwne into (ye) sea; but it pleased God yt he caught hould of ye top-saile halliards, which hunge over board, & rane out at length; yet he held his hould (though he was sundrie fadomes under water) till he was hald up by ye same rope of ye brime of ye water, and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye shipe againe, and his life was saved; and though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after, and became a profitable member both in church & comone wealthe."⁷⁵

Source: The Bradford History, pp. 92-3, Comm. of Mass. ed. Wright & Potter, State Printers, Boston 1898; taken from A Chipman Genealogy, Chipman Historics, Norwell, Massachusetts, 1970.

- Still another passenger nearly paid with his life for a "minor" disobedience. A dozen or so days into the storm, John Howland, the servant of John Carver, could no longer stand the stench of the crowded tween-decks. The captain, Elder Brewster, and his own master had each forbade any of them to go topside, but if he didn't get a breath of fresh air soon... Finally, he decided that he was going to get what he wanted, and so up he climbed and out onto the sea-swept main deck. It was like a nightmare outside! The seas around him were mountainous; he'd never seen anything like it — huge, boiling, gray-green waves lifting and tossing the small ship in their midst, dark clouds roiling the horizon, and the wind shrieking through the rigging — Howland shuddered, and it was not from the icy blast of "fresh air" that hit him.

Just then, the ship seemed to literally drop out from beneath him — it was there, and then it wasn't — and the next thing he was falling... He hit the water, which was so cold that it was like being smashed between two huge blocks of ice. Instantly stunned, his last conscious act was to blindly reach out — and by God's grace, the ship at that moment was heeled so far over that the lines from her spars were trailing in the water. One of these happened to snake across his wrist, and he closed on it and instinctively hung on.

According to the U.S. Navy, a man can stand immersion in the North Atlantic in November for about four minutes. There is no telling how long Howland was in the sea, how soon someone spotted him and raised the alarm. When they hauled him aboard he was blue, but he recovered, though he was sick for several days. And he never again stuck his head above deck, until he was invited to do so.⁵⁷

- The identity of this family is proved by the probate records of John's brother, Humphrey Howland, a draper, who settled in St. Swithin's Parish in London. Humphrey Howland in his will written in London 28 May 1646 and proved 10 July 1646 by his second wife, Anne, mentioned his brothers, Arthur, John, and Henry, his sister, Margaret, wife of Richard Phillips of Fenstanton, shoemaker, his "nephew," Simon Howland, and his "niece," Hannah Howland, Simon's sister.⁷¹

- In 1626 John Howland became one of the forty-two colonists who assumed Plymouth Colony's debt of £1800 owed to the Merchant Adventurers of London. In order to pay off this mortgage, a monopoly in the Colony's trade was granted to William Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Myles Standish, who chose John Howland as one of their partners, or undertakers, in the project. Later they established a trading post far to the northward, on the Kennebec River, at the present site of Augusta, Maine. John was put in charge of the trading post and a brisk trade developed there in beaver, otter and other furs gathered by the Indians. John's family may have spent some time with him in Maine, and some of his children may have been born there.⁷¹

- HOWLAND, JOHN – The son of Henry Howland of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, John came to Plymouth on the 1620 Mayflower as a servant to John Carver. After the death of Carver, he rose rapidly as a leader in the colony. In 1627 he was the head of one of the twelve companies which divided the livestock, and he was one of the eight Plymouth Undertakers who assumed responsibility for the colony's debt to the Adventurers in return for certain monopoly trade privileges. He was on the 1633 freeman list, and by 1633, if not earlier, was an Assistant, being reelected to this position in 1634 and 1635 (PCR, passim). In 1634 he was in charge of the colony trading outpost on the Kennebec River when Talbot and Hocking were killed (see text). He received a good number of land grants, was elected deputy for Plymouth, served on numerous special committees, and was an important lay leader of the Plymouth Church. The Reverend John Cotton related how at his own ordination as pastor of the church in 1669 "the aged mr John Howland was appointed by the chh to Joyne in imposition of hands" (Ply. Ch. Recs. 1:144). Howland died on 24 February 1672/73 in his eightieth year, and John Cotton noted his passing, "He was a good old disciple, & had bin sometime a magistrate here, a plaine-

hearted christian" (Ply. Ch. Recs. 1:147; see also Nathaniel Morton's eulogy in the text). John Howland married, probably ca. 1626, Elizabeth Tilley, q. v. In his will, dated 29 May 1672, inventory 3 March 1672/73, he mentioned his wife Elizabeth; oldest son John Howland; sons Jabez and Joseph; youngest son Isaac; daughters Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickenson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth, and Ruth Cushman; and granddaughter Elizabeth Howland, daughter of his son John (MD 2:70). His widow Elizabeth, died at the home of her daughter Lydia Browne, wife of James, at Swansea on 21 December 1687, and in her will, dated 17 December 1686, proved 10 January 1687/88, she said she was seventy-nine years old, and mentioned her sons John, Joseph, Jabez, and Isaac' daughters Lydia Browne, Elizabeth Dickenson, and Hannah Bosworth; son-in-law Mr. James Browne; and grandchildren James Browne, Jabez Browne, Dorothy Browne, Desire Cushman, Elizabeth Bursley, and Nathaniel the son of Joseph Howland (MD 3:54). Franklyn Howland, *A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry, and John Howland and their Descendants...* (New Bedford, Mass., 1885), contains many errors. It is debatable whether John Howland or John Alden has the greatest number of descendants living today, but certainly the number of both is high. Elizabeth Pearson White, former editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly* is compiling a comprehensive family history of the first five generations of John Howland's family.⁴

- John Howland must have been one of the old "standards" who accompanied Edward Winslow to Kennebec on this first trading mission, for he was chosen the following year, in 1626, by William Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Myles Standish, as one of their partners, or undertakers, when they were granted a monopoly of Plymouth Colony's trade. The purpose of the monopoly was to enable Plymouth Colony to pay off the debt of £1800 which the Colony owed to the Merchant Adventurers of London. In addition to being one of the four partners, John Howland joined the forty-two colonists who assumed that debt in 1626. Isaac Allerton was sent to London to obtain a patent which would give them the legal right to the Kennebec trading post. This was described as being "far to the northward," on the Kennebec River, which is now the location of Augusta, Maine. Even though official permission had not yet been obtained from London, John Howland was put in charge of the trading post and a brisk trade developed there in beaver, otter and other furs gathered by the Indians. With his demanding responsibilities in Maine, John Howland may have brought his family with him to the Kennebec trading post for short periods of time during these years from 1627 until about 1633, and some of his children may have been born there.⁷²

- However, Plymouth Colony was never unaware that their nearby growing neighbor to

the north [Massachusetts Bay Colony] held the power, and there was frequently a touch of arrogance on the part of the Bay Colony toward its smaller sister colony. A 1634 incident on the Kennebec River demonstrated the Bay Colony's assumption of power. The Bradford Patent gave Plymouth the right to settle or trade on the Kennebec River and to seize all persons, ships, and goods that might attempt to trade with the Indians on the Kennebec. Plymouth set up a trading post there under John Howland. A trading ship from the Piscataqua settlement under John Hocking ignored repeated warnings from Howland's group that it had no right to be there. Howland ordered one of his men to cut the moorings of Hocking's ship so it would drift down the river. Hocking shot and killed the man, Moses Talbot, and one of Talbot's companions in turn shot and killed Hocking.⁴

- [excerpts] Apparently Hocking used some strong language and the two exchanged some words not recorded, but the result of the conversation was that Hocking would not leave and Howland would not let him stay.

Howland then sent three of his men -- John Irish, Thomas Savory and William Rennoles (Reynolds?) -- to cut the cables of Hocking's boat. They severed one but the strong current prevented them from cutting the other cable so Howland called them back and ordered Moses Talbott to go with them.

The four men were able to maneuver their canoe to the other cable, but Hocking was waiting on deck armed with a carbine and a pistol in his hand. He aimed first at Savory and then as the canoe swished about he put his gun almost to Talbott's head.

Seeing this, Howland called to Hocking not to shoot his man but to "take himself as his mark," saying his men were only doing what he had ordered them to do. If any wrong was being done it was he that did it, Howland shouted. Howland called again for Hocking to aim at him.

What courage!

Hocking, however, would not even look at Howland and shortly afterwards Hocking shot Talbott in the head and then took up his pistol intending to shoot another of Howland's men. Bradford continues the story in his history of Plymouth:

Howland's men were angered and naturally feared for their lives so one of the fellows in the canoe raised his musket and shot Hocking "who fell down dead and never spake word."⁷⁹ See also³⁵

- John Howland was a much respected and honored leader in the church at Plymouth. The Rev. John Cotton told how at his ordination as pastor in 1669 "the aged Mr. Howland was appointed by the church to joyne in imposition of hands." And when Howland died at the age of 80, Cotton praised him as a "good old disciple" and a "plain hearted Christian."

Another leader eulogized him as “a godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ.”⁸⁰

- He is mentioned in will of his brother, Humphrey, 1646.⁷⁸
- “The 23th of February 1672 Mr. John Howland senir of the Town of Plymouth Deceased; hee was a Godly man and an ancient professor in the wayes of Christ; hee lived untill he attained above eighty yeares in the world, hee was one of the first Comers into this land and proved a usefull Instrument of Good in his place & was the last man that was left of those that Came over in the shipp Called the May Flower, that lived in Plymouth; hee was with honor Intered att the Towne of Plymouth on the 25 of February 1672.”⁴⁸
- His will dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/73].⁷²
- After a winter of so many secret burials, they laid their governor to rest with as much pomp and circumstance as they could muster—“with some volleys of shot by all that bore arms.” Carver’s broken-hearted wife followed her husband to the grave five weeks later. Carver’s one surviving male servant, John Howland, was left without a master; in addition to becoming a free man, Howland may have inherited at least a portion of Carver’s estate. The humble servant who had been pulled from the watery abyss a few short months ago was on his way to becoming one of Plymouth’s foremost citizens.³⁷
- John Howland and John Alden established a second Pilgrim trading post in Maine on the Kennebec River at modern Augusta. By this time, Howland had married Mayflower passenger Elizabeth Tilley, while Alden had married Priscilla Alden. For Howland...Maine provided valuable education in the rough-and-tumble world of international trade in the New World.³⁷
- It is debatable whether John Howland or John Alden has the greatest number of descendants living today, but certainly the number of both is high.⁴
- HOWLAND, JOHN, one of the first pilgrims, was elected an assistant of Plymouth Colony from 1633 to 1635, 3 years, d. 23 Feb. 1673, ae about 80, being the “last of those in the town of Plymouth, who came in the May-Flower 1620.”⁸¹

Research: • In her first volume [Elizabeth Pearson] White argued that John Howland lived for several years in Maine, and that three of his children were born there. Robert S. Wakefield has gathered the evidence that this could not have been the case [MD 42:15-16].⁸²

General: • England had known of the North American coast for years. Bartholomew

Gosnold had visited Cape Cod in 1602. Martin Pring was the first European to visit the site of Plymouth, spending six weeks exploring the bay of Massachusetts in 1603. Jamestown, Virginia, was founded in 1607, the first permanent English settlement in the New World. Captain John Smith was at Jamestown, but he also explored further north and made a detailed map of the New England coast in 1616. It was probably due to Smith's writings that the Leiden Separatists knew of the area, and most likely when they sailed on the Mayflower in 1620 they had Captain Smith's maps with them.

Those who left were not known as Pilgrims at the time. The word was first applied to them by Bradford writing his history many years later. "So they left that goodly and pleasant city which had been ther resting place near 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrims, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest countries, and quieted their spirits."⁴

- **Mayflower Compact [Modern Version]**

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord King James, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a Voyage to plant the first Colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; Do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually, in the Presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the eleventh of November, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Domini; 1620.

Spouse: **Elizabeth TILLEY**
 Birth: abt 1607, England^{71,83}
 Baptism: 30 Aug 1607, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1^{61,84}
 Will: 17 Dec 1686, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, age: 79³⁵
 Death: 21/31 Dec 1687, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, age: 80^{85,71}
 Memo: age 80 at death
 Burial: Little Neck Cemetery, East Providence, Providence, Rhode Island⁸⁶
 Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Father: **John TILLEY**, MCS-16 (15 Dec 1571-btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621)

Mother: **Joan HURST** (abt 1568-btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621)

- The wife of John Tilley, Joan accompanied him on the 1620 Mayflower, and they died soon after arrival at Plymouth. She is shown by the Ward articles, cited under John Tilley, to have been the daughter of William, and probably Rose, Hurst of Henlow, Bedfordshire. She had earlier been widowed from a Thomas Rogers, but this was not the Mayflower Thomas Rogers.⁴

- Name given as Bridget. [Note: this name entry dates this source as quite old.]²

Marriage: abt 14 Aug 1623, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,54,20}

They had 10 children...

- i. **Desire** (~1625-1683)
- ii. **Lt. John** (1627->1699)
- iii. **Hope** (1629-1684)
- iv. **Elizabeth** (~1631-<1692)
- v. **Lydia** (1633->1711)
- vi. **Hannah** (~1637-1705)
- vii. **Joseph** (~1640-1704)
- viii. **Lt. Jabez** (~1644-<1712)
- ix. **Ruth** (~1646-<1679)
- x. **Isaac** (1649-1724)

Joan HURST

Birth: abt 1568⁶¹
Baptism: 13 Mar 1568, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1^{61,87}
Death: btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 53¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William HURST** (1530-1571)
Mother: **Rose**

• The wife of John Tilley, Joan accompanied him on the 1620 Mayflower, and they died soon after arrival at Plymouth. She is shown by the Ward articles, cited under John Tilley, to have been the daughter of William, and probably Rose, Hurst of Henlow, Bedfordshire. She had earlier been widowed from a Thomas Rogers, but this was not the Mayflower Thomas Rogers.⁴

• Name given as Bridget. [Note: this name entry dates this source as quite old.]²

Spouse: **Thomas ROGERS**
Death: abt 1594/1595^{61,84}
Marriage: 18 Jun 1593, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{61,84,88}

They had 1 child...

i. **Joan**

Spouse: **John TILLEY**, MCS-16
Birth: 15 Dec 1571, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{89,88}
Baptism: 19 Dec 1571, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1⁶¹
Death: btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 49¹
Occupation: Silk worker²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert TILLEY** (May 1540-abt Feb 1613)
Mother: **Elizabeth**
Marriage: 20 Sep 1596, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{61,84,87}
Memo: St. Mary the Virgin Church

They had 5 children...

- i. **Rose** (Died as Infant) (-<1602)
- ii. **John** (-1636)
- iii. **Rose**

iv. **Robert**

v. **Elizabeth** (~1607-1687)

John LANGMORE

Birth: abt 1603³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 18¹
Memo: after 11 January
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- age under 21, servant to Christopher Martin.³

William LATHAM

Birth: abt 1609³

Death: btwn 4 Nov 1645 & 6 Mar 1651, Bahamas, age: 39¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Age 11, servant/apprentice to the John Carver family.³
- A servant boy, returned to England about 1640, and died at Bahama Islands, West Indies, between 4 November, 1645, and 6 March, 1651.¹

Edward LEISTER, MCS-41

Birth: abt 1598³

Memo: aged over 21

Death: bef 6 Mar 1651, Virginia, age: 53¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Aged over 21, servant to Stephen Hopkins.³

Edmund MARGESON, MCS-32

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Christopher MARTIN, MCS-09

Death: 18 Jan 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Residence: of Billericay, Essex³
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Mary**³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Surname unknown.¹
- Possibly Marie. The wife of Christopher [Martin], she sailed on the 1620 Mayflower and died in the early months of the colony. She has been called Marie Prower, a widow who married Martin, and of Martin's servants was Solomon Prower, who was also called her son and Martin's stepson (Banks, English Ancestry, p. 70).⁴
- Name given as Mary (Prower) Martin, wife.³

Dorothy MAY

Birth: abt 1597, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England^{38,39,40}
Death: 7 Dec 1620, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts, age: 23^{38,41,45}
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Henry MAY](#)³⁹
Mother:

- Dau. of Henry May of Wisbeech, co. Cambridge, England.³⁹
- Parents may be John May and Cordelia Bowes.⁶⁰
- His [William Bradford] bride was young Dorothy May, daughter of Henry May of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, who had been one of the Ancient Brethren since 1598 and was now an elder in Ainsworth's church.

Tender in years and apparently of heart, for little is known of her but her tragic fate, Dorothy was just sixteen. Evidently Bradford had kept up rather close relations with some of the now divided Ancient Brethren, visiting them occasionally and having an opportunity to court Dorothy. Either that, or he had made his choice years before while at Amsterdam, when Dorothy was still a child of ten or eleven. However it was Bradford now summoned her, and Dorothy came alone to the wedding, perhaps in virtual flight from the always sulphurous atmosphere at Amsterdam.¹⁹

- Died by drowning in Cape Cod Harbor.³⁸
- Her banns published in Leyden. She was able to read and write. Accidentally drowned off Cape Cod in Provincetown Harbor when her husband was on shore with a small band hunting for a proper site for the homes of the Pilgrims. Fell overboard.⁴⁰
- Dorothy Bradford did not commit suicide or have an affair with Captain Christopher Jones as often claimed; that was a fictional story made up for a women's magazine (Harper's Monthly) in 1869; the fictional story made it into "popular myth."¹⁴
- Dorothy and William Bradford left their son with her parents in Amsterdam and boarded the Speedwell in 1620, before transferring across to the Mayflower when the Speedwell was deemed unseaworthy.

After surviving the treacherous transatlantic crossing, William was one of the 41 "true" Pilgrims who signed the Mayflower Compact. Shortly afterwards, though, tragedy struck.

The Mayflower anchored off Provincetown Harbour on 11 November 1620, before the group sent out several men to explore the region to seek out the best place to build their

Colony.

Less than a month later, while her husband was ashore exploring, Dorothy accidentally drowned in the freezing waters of the Harbour after falling from the Mayflower.

In June 1869, a fictional story was published in Harper's Weekly, in which Dorothy's fall from the Mayflower was portrayed as a depression-induced suicide, involving an affair with the ship's captain, Christopher Jones. Although the story had no historical proof, it has nevertheless made it into some popular accounts of the Pilgrims and gets regularly debated in television documentaries about the Mayflower.⁴⁵

Spouse: **Gov. William BRADFORD**, MCS-02
Birth: 1590, Austerfield, Yorkshire, England³⁷
Baptism: 19 Mar 1590, Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, age: <1^{6,38,39,40}
Death: 9 May 1657, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 67^{38,41}
Occupation: silk weaver²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William BRADFORD**³⁸ (1560-)
Mother: **Alice HANSON**

- It is believed Alice remarried Robert Briggs, Sept. 23, 1593. There is no record of her death.⁴⁰

Marriage: 10 Dec 1613, Leiden, Holland^{38,39,10}

They had 1 child...

i. **John** (~1618-<1676)

Desire MINTER³

Birth: abt 1600²
Memo: girl of 20
Death: bef 1651, England, age: 51¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Thomas MINTER**¹⁹

- A maid, returned to England, and died there before 1651.¹
- A servant of John Carver whose parents died in Leiden.³

Ellen MORE

Birth: abt 1612, Shipton, Shropshire, England³
Death: Nov 1620, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, age: 8³
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Samuel MORE](#)⁴
Mother: [Catherine MORE](#)⁴

- “a little girl”¹
- Elinor (Ellen) More, age 8, assigned as a servant of Edward Winslow. She died in November 1620 soon after the arrival of the Mayflower at Cape Cod Harbor.³

Jasper MORE

Birth: abt 1613, Shipton, Shropshire, England³
Death: 6 Dec 1620, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, age: 7³
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Samuel MORE](#)⁴
Mother: [Catherine MORE](#)⁴

- "a little boy"¹
- indentured to John Carver. He died onboard Mayflower in Cape Cod Harbor. He was buried ashore in the Provincetown area.³

Mary MORE

Birth: abt 1614, Shipley, Sussex, England³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 7¹
Memo: after January 11
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Samuel MORE](#)⁴
Mother: [Catherine MORE](#)⁴

- States no given name; “brother of Jasper”¹
- including a fourth sibling, whom Bradford called a boy, but who probably was Mary, known sister to the other three⁴
- Sister, age 6, assigned as a servant of William Brewster. She died sometime in the winter of 1620/21. Her burial place is unknown, but may be on Cole’s Hill in Plymouth in an unmarked grave as with so many others buried there that winter. As with her sister Ellen, she is recognized on the Pilgrim Memorial Tomb on Plymouth, misidentified after her sister’s name as “and a brother (children)” - the statement of calling her “a brother” mistakenly coming from William Bradford’s failing memory years after the event of her death.³

Richard MORE

Birth: abt 1614, Shipton, Shropshire, England^{1,3}
Baptism: 13 Nov 1614, Shipton, Shropshire, England, age: <1⁴
Death: aft 20 May 1690, age: 76¹
Burial: mid-1690s, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts³
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: [Samuel MORE](#)⁴
Mother: [Catherine MORE](#)⁴

- Age 6, indentured to William Brewster.

He is the only Mayflower passenger to have his gravestone still where it was originally placed sometime in the mid-1690s.³

- Richard More was a son of Catherine (More) More, wife of Samuel More. He sailed on the Mayflower as a young ward to Elder Brewster. Sir Anthony Wagner, "The Origin of the Mayflower Children: Jasper, Richard and Ellen More," NEHGR 114:163 and "They Royal Descent of a Mayflower Passenger," NEHGR 124:85, shows that the More children (including a fourth sibling, whom Bradford called a boy, but who probably was Mary, known sister to the other three) were born of an adulterous relationship of their mother. The husband, to spare them future disgrace, put the children out with John Carver and Robert Cushman to go to the New World. Wagner traced the mother backed to royalty, making the More children the only ones on the Mayflower of proven royal descent.

Richard, the only surviving More child of that first winter, later disappeared from Plymouth records, leaving some writers to identify him with Richard Mann of Scituate. However, it was later discovered that he moved to Salem and became a sea captain (MD 22:49; MQ 43:45). Richard's son, Caleb More, testified in 1678 that his father "bought to of a London ship in Virginia."⁴

Spouse: [Christian HUNT](#)
Death: btwn 11 Nov 1671 & 20 Jun 1675, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts¹

Joseph MULLINS

Birth: abt 1606³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 15¹
Memo: "early in 1621, after 2 April"
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William MULLINS**, MCS-10 (1578-21 Feb 1621)
Mother: **Alice [PORETIERS]?⁸** (-abt 2 Apr 1621)

- He died during the first year, sometime after 5 April 1621.⁴

Priscilla MULLINS

Birth: abt 1602, Dorking, Surrey, England^{21,18}
Death: 5 Feb 1688, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 86¹⁸
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William MULLINS**, MCS-10 (1578-21 Feb 1621)
Mother: **Alice [PORETIERIS]?**⁸ (-abt 2 Apr 1621)

- I feel very sure she died before her husband, for there is no mention of her in the notices of his death. She was certainly not alive in January, 1688-9, for months later.⁶

Spouse: **John ALDEN**¹⁶, MCS-07
Birth: abt 1599, Southampton, Hampshire, England^{8,17,18}
Removal: abt 1632, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 33¹⁹
Death: 12 Sep 1687, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 88^{6,4}
Residence: of Harwich, Essex¹⁹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Nothing is known for certain of his English background other than Bradford's words that Alden "was hired for a cooper, at South-Hampton wher the ship victuled; and being a hopefull yong man was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go, or stay when he came here, but he stayed, and maryed here."^{20,4}

- He was an Assistant from 1633 to 1641. Deputy to the General Court, 1641 to 1650. Member of the Council 1650 to 1687.¹

- Considered a ship's crewman (he was the ship's cooper) but joined settlers.³
Marriage: 12 May 1622, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,6,18}

They had 11 children...

- i. **Elizabeth** (1622-1717)
- ii. **Capt. John** (~1626-1702)
- iii. **Joseph** (>1627-1697)
- iv. **Sarah** (1629-~1685)
- v. **Jonathan** (1632-1697)
- vi. **Ruth**²² (~1634-1674)
- vii. **Rebecca** (~1637-)
- viii. **Priscilla** (->1688)
- ix. **Zachariah** (~1641-)

- x. **Mary** (~1643-<1699)
- xi. **David** (1646-1719)

William MULLINS, MCS-10

Birth: 1578⁸⁹
Death: 21 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 43^{8,1,4}
Occupation: shopkeeper²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- William Mullins is not descended from any Molyneaux family, nor does he have any proven royal ancestry. There is no evidence that his wife Alice was named Alice Atwood or Alice Poretiers. [MD 44:38-43]¹⁴

- William Mullins came from Dorking, County Surrey, and he brought his wife Alice, his children Joseph and Priscilla, and his servant Robert Carter, with him. Mullins died 21 February 1620/21 (MD 30:3).

His will [MD 1:230] shows that he also left a son William and a married daughter Sarah (Mullins) Blunden in England, and George E. Bowman, "The states of William(2) Mullins and His Daughter Sarah(3) (Mullins) (Gannett) (Savill) Faxon and of Her Three Husbands" (MD 7:37, 179) shows that William(2) came to Plymouth Colony sometime after his father's death. From the probate documents it appears that granddaughter Sarah left no descendants, and the only proven Mullins descendants living today are via daughter Priscilla, who married John Alden.⁴

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Spouse: **Alice [PORETIERS]?**⁸
Death: abt 2 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁸⁹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Marriage: abt 1595, England^{8,21}

They had 2 children...

- i. **Priscilla** (~1602-1688)
- ii. **Joseph** (~1606-1621)

Mary NORRIS¹

Birth: 1588, Newbury, Berkshire, England^{27,23,3}
Death: 25 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 33^{27,23}
Residence: Newbury, Berkshire, England²⁴
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Rev. Edward NORRIS**²³
Mother:

- Isaac Allerton and his first wife came on the Mayflower. Bradford said: "Mr. Allerton his wife died with the first..."²⁴

- Her marriage record in Leiden indicates she was from Newbury, which is presumably Newbury, co. Berks, England. Searches of this area for her baptism record and other Norris family records have not yet turned up anything conclusive.²⁸

Spouse: **Isaac ALLERTON**, MCS-05
Birth: abt 1586, Suffolk?, England^{8,25,26}
Freeman: 7 Feb 1614, Leiden, Holland, age: 28²⁷
Death: abt 10 Feb 1659, New Haven, New Haven, Connecticut, age: 73²⁴
Burial: New Haven?, New Haven, Connecticut²⁶
Memo: It is supposed he was buried on a plot of land which is now part of the "Green" in the center of the city adjacent to Yale College.
Occupation: tailor²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edward ALLERTON**²⁷ (-1590)
Mother: **Rose DAVIS**²⁷ (-Jun 1596)
Marriage: 4 Nov 1611, Leiden, Holland^{8,27,26}
Memo: at the Stadhuis

They had 5 children...

- i. **Bartholomew** (~1612-1660)
- ii. **Remember** (1614--1652)
- iii. **Mary** (1616-1699)
- iv. **UNNAMED**
- v. **UNNAMED** (Stillborn) (1620-1620)

Alice [PORETIERS]?⁸

Death: abt 2 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁸⁹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **William MULLINS**, MCS-10
Birth: 1578⁸⁹
Death: 21 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 43^{8,1,4}
Occupation: shopkeeper²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- William Mullins is not descended from any Molyneaux family, nor does he have any proven royal ancestry. There is no evidence that his wife Alice was named Alice Atwood or Alice Poretiers. [MD 44:38-43]¹⁴

- William Mullins came from Dorking, County Surrey, and he brought his wife Alice, his children Joseph and Priscilla, and his servant Robert Carter, with him. Mullins died 21 February 1620/21 (MD 30:3).

His will [MD 1:230] shows that he also left a son William and a married daughter Sarah (Mullins) Blunden in England, and George E. Bowman, "The states of William(2) Mullins and His Daughter Sarah(3) (Mullins) (Gannett) (Savill) Faxon and of Her Three Husbands" (MD 7:37, 179) shows that William(2) came to Plymouth Colony sometime after his father's death. From the probate documents it appears that granddaughter Sarah left no descendants, and the only proven Mullins descendants living today are via daughter Priscilla, who married John Alden.⁴

- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Marriage: abt 1595, England^{8,21}

They had 2 children...

- i. **Priscilla** (~1602-1688)
- ii. **Joseph** (~1606-1621)

Degory PRIEST, MCS-29

Birth: 1576⁸
Birth: abt 1579, England^{4,1}
Freeman: 16 Nov 1615, Leiden, Holland, age: 39²⁷
Death: 11 Jan 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 45^{27,1}
Occupation: hatmaker⁴
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: **Sarah ALLERTON**²⁷
Removal: 1623, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts²⁷
Memo: in the Ann
Death: 1633, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts^{27,1}
Father: **Edward ALLERTON**²⁷ (-1590)
Mother: **Rose DAVIS**²⁷ (-Jun 1596)
Marriage: 4 Nov 1611, Leiden, Holland^{8,27,1}
Memo: at the Stadhuis

They had 2 children...

- i. **Mary**⁴ (->1682)
- ii. **Sarah**⁴

Solomon PROWER

Death: 24 Dec 1620, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts⁴

Death: 3 Jan 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Residence: of Billericay, Essex³

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Father: PROWER⁴

Mother: Mary³ (-early 1621)

- A servant to Christopher Martin, possibly his stepson, Solomon Prower sailed on the 1620 Mayflower and died at Plymouth on 24 Dec 1620. He was erroneously recorded as Solomon Martin in Prince's Annals (MD 30:3). He left no known issue.⁴

John RIGSDALE³, MCS-20

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Arriving with his wife Alice on the 1620 Mayflower, John Rigdale died in the early months of Plymouth Colony, leaving no known descendants.⁴

Spouse: **Alice**

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Joseph ROGERS⁹⁰

Birth: abt 1603³
Death: Jan 1678, Eastham, Barnstable, Massachusetts, age: 75^{8,1}
Residence: of Watford, Northhamptonshire³
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Thomas ROGERS**⁶, MCS-18 (-btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621)
Mother:

Spouse: **Hannah**⁹⁰
Death: aft 1678⁸
Marriage: abt 1632^{8,90}

They had 1 child...

- i. **Mary**⁶⁹ (1644->1718)

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts^{8,1}

Residence: of Watford, Northhamptonshire³

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Thomas Rogers, and Joseph his sone; his other children came afterwards.²⁰
- Thomas¹ Rogers, the Mayflower Passenger, who died in the first sickness, made his journey to the new world with his son Joseph, who survived. His wife did not come to America. Gov. Bradford says "The rest of Thomas Rogers came over, & are married, & have many children." According to Bowman, and substantiated by later research, only one of the children who came later has been identified, viz.: John² Rogers, who married Ann Churchman.⁹⁰
- The only children of Thomas Rogers to have known descendants are Joseph Rogers who married Hannah, and John Rogers who married Anna Churchman. Just about every other Rogers in New England has been incorrectly tied to Thomas Rogers of the Mayflower in some publication or another.¹⁴

Spouse:

- His wife did not come to America.⁹⁰

Marriage: abt 1600⁸

They had 2 children...

- i. **John**⁶ (-1692)
- ii. **Joseph**⁹⁰ (~1603-1678)

Henry SAMPSON

Birth: 1603⁸⁹
Baptism: 15 Jan 1604, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: 1⁴
Will: 24 Dec 1684, age: 81⁴
Death: aft 24 Dec 1684, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 81^{4,89}
Flags: Earliest Immigrant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **James SAMPSON**⁴
Mother: **Martha COOPER**⁴

- Robert Leigh Ward, English Ancestry of Seven Mayflower Passengers: Tilley, Sampson, and Cooper, TAG 52:198, traces Henry Samson back to Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, where he was baptized 15 January 1603/04, the son of James and Martha (Cooper) Samson. Bradford called him a child, and a cousin to Edward and Ann Tilley and to Humility Cooper, all of whom sailed with him on the 1620 Mayflower. In Henry Sampson's Paternal Grandfather, TAG 56:141, Ward analyzes additional evidence on his grandparents. See also Ward, The Baronial Ancestry of Henry Sampson, Humility Cooper, and Ann (Cooper) Tilley, TG 6:166. In Plymouth Henry Samson married on 6 February 1635 Anne Plummer (PCR 1:36). He was one of the Purchasers and over the years received generous land grants (PCR, passim). He became a freeman before 7 March 1636/37, and he was a volunteer in the Pequot War (PCR 1:53,61). He made his will 24 December 1684, sworn 5 March 1684/85.⁴

- Humility's grandfather was Edmund Cooper. Edmund's daughter Martha married James Samson, and they had Henry Samson of the Mayflower. Henry was also listed as a "cousin" of Edward Tilley, along with Humility Cooper.⁶²

- Henry Samson, 16, (Henlow, Bedfordshire) child in company of his uncle and aunt Edward and Ann Tilley.³

Spouse: **Anne PLUMMER**
Birth: bef 1620⁸⁹
Death: bef 1684, age: 64^{8,89}
Marriage: 6 Feb 1635, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,4}

Birth: 1593, Eckington, Worcestershire, England⁹¹
Will: 11 Aug 1677, age: 84⁴
Death: 1679, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 86^{4,91,1}
Probate: 1679, age: 86
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- Despite numerous and conflicting allegations, we are not satisfied that the date and place of his birth or the names of his parents have been established. Hopefully, research now being conducted in England will resolve this question. There is ample evidence that he was born in England, probably between 1590 and 1600 – say about 1597. Dr. Charles Edward Banks, the late authority on the subject writes in his *English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers* (1929) (p. 80) that George Soule is “tentatively identified as the son of John Soule of Eckington, Worcester, and probably kinsman to Robert Soule, a wealthy London salter, who died in 1590, a native of Eckington.” Unfortunately, subsequent authors citing Banks as their authority have carefully omitted those key words – “tentatively” and “probably”!¹⁰

- He was Deputy to the General Court from Duxbury.¹

- We understand that George Soule’s descendants comprise one of the larger Mayflower families – perhaps seventh in number. We know that there were nine children and 56 grandchildren. These figures are firm; beyond that as yet we venture merely “educated guesses” say about 250 great-grandchildren in the 4th generation and some 850 in the 5th generation. This gives a grand total of nearly 1,200 descendants in the first five generations of the Mayflower’s Soule family!¹⁰

- A 1620 Mayflower passenger, George Soule arrived as a servant to Edward Winslow. He became a Purchaser and was on the 1633 list of freemen. He moved to Duxbury and acquired considerable amounts of land in other places. Soule was a volunteer in the Pequot War and in 1642 was a deputy for Duxbury. He married a Mary, whose surname possibly was Becket. He died in 1679. His will, dated 11 August 1677, with codicil 20 September 1677, proved 1679, named his sons Nathaniel, George, and John, and his daughters Elizabeth, Patience, Susannah, and Mary. He also had sons Zachariah and Benjamin who predeceased him. The Soule family history compiled by Gideon T. Ridlon is not reliable.⁴

- Age 21-25, servant or employee of Edward Winslow.³

Spouse: **Mary BECKET**⁴
Birth: 17 Jan 1590, London, England⁹¹
Memo: St. Botolph, Aldersgate
Removal: 31 Jul 1623, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 33¹⁰
Memo: on the Anne
Death: 1677, age: 86⁸

• His wife was Mary Bucket (undoubtedly a variant of Beckett) who arrived at Plymouth on 31 Jul 1623 in the *Anne*, but the date of their marriage has not been found.¹⁰

Marriage: 29 Mar 1622, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts^{8,91}

Memo: doubtful, based on Mary's arrival date

They had 9 children...

- i. **Zachariah** (1626-<1664)
- ii. **Elizabeth** (~1627->1700)
- iii. **Patience** (~1630-1706)
- iv. **John** (~1632-<1707)
- v. **Susanna** (~1634-)
- vi. **Mary** (~1636-)
- vii. **Nathaniel** (~1637-<1699)
- viii. **George** (1639-~1704)
- ix. **Benjamin** (~1641-1676)

Capt. Myles STANDISH⁶, MCS-06

Birth: 1584⁸
Will: 7 Mar 1656, age: 72¹⁰
Death: 13 Oct 1656, Duxbury, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 72¹
Probate: 4 Mar 1657, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 73¹⁰
Occupation: soldier²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- He was the captain and Military Leader of Plymouth Colony from 1621 and Assistant from 1631 to 1650. For six years he was Treasurer of the Colony.¹
- According to Professor Usher, Captain Standish was sent by the Merchant Adventurers with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower as their salaried servant. They paid his stipend, in order that he might defend the emigrants and teach them to defend themselves.¹⁰
- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Spouse: **Rose**¹
Death: 29 Jan 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹⁰
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

They had no children.

Spouse: **Barbara**
Death: aft 16 Oct 1659¹

- The second wife of Captain Standish had come over in the Anne, according to the original records of the division of land, 1623, which include the names of all sharing in this division who came over in the first three ships, the Mayflower, the Fortune, and the Anne, listed separately, according to the ships in which they came. Her name appears on this list as "Mrs. Standish." This proves that she was married to Capt. Myles Standish not later than 1623.¹⁰

Marriage: btwn Jul 1623 and 3 Apr 1624⁸

They had 2 children...

- i. **Alexander**⁶ (~1626-1702)
- ii. **Myles** (~1629-1663)

Elias STORY

Birth: abt 1602³
Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 19¹
Memo: after 11 January
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Age under 21, in the care of Edward Winslow.³

Edward THOMPSON

Birth: abt 1602³

Death: 14 Dec 1620, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, age: 18¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Thompson/Thomson, Edward, age under 21, in the care of the William White family, first passenger to die after the Mayflower reached Cape Cod.³

Edward TILLEY, MCS-15

Baptism: 27 May 1588, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England⁶¹
Memo: baptised as Edmond
Death: 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁶¹
Occupation: cloth maker²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert TILLEY** (May 1540-abt Feb 1613)
Mother: **Elizabeth**

- A 1620 Mayflower passenger, Edward Tilley arrived at Plymouth with his wife Ann (Cooper), his brother John, and two cousins, the children Henry Sampson and Humility Cooper. Edward and his wife died shortly after arrival, leaving no known descendants. More and more we are learning that Mayflower passengers not previously known to have been in Leiden in fact had been there. Mr. Ward (TG 6:166) shows that Humility Cooper was born in Holland, and Dr. Bangs (MQ 52:7) seems to prove that Edward Tilley was in Leiden at least by 1616. It also seems likely, though evidence has not yet been found, that John Tilley, the wives of Edward and John, and the young Henry Sampson might have been in Leiden, too.⁴

- Edward Tillie, and Ann his wife: and 2 children that were their cossens; Henry Samson, and Humility Cooper²⁰

- On November 15 [1620], 16 men were sent out to explore Cape Cod. Edward Tilley was one of these men and appointed along with William Bradford and Stephen Hopkins to provide “advice and counsel” to Capt. Myles Standish.⁸⁸

Spouse: **Agnes COOPER**
Baptism: 7 Nov 1585, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England⁶¹
Death: bef 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edmund COOPER**
Mother: **Mary WYNE**
Marriage: 20 Jun 1614, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{4,61}

They had no children.

Elizabeth TILLEY

Birth: abt 1607, England^{71,83}
Baptism: 30 Aug 1607, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1^{61,84}
Will: 17 Dec 1686, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, age: 79³⁵
Death: 21/31 Dec 1687, Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts, age: 80^{85,71}
Memo: age 80 at death
Burial: Little Neck Cemetery, East Providence, Providence, Rhode Island⁸⁶
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **John TILLEY**, MCS-16 (15 Dec 1571-btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621)
Mother: **Joan HURST** (abt 1568-btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621)

- Daughter of John.¹
- She was the only child of her parents recorded as coming to America with them.⁶¹
- Elizabeth Tilley came on the Mayflower with her father and mother, John and Joan, and her uncle Edward. During the first terrible winter, when half of the colonists died, she lost father, mother and uncle and was taken in, then an orphaned girl, of 14 years of age, by the Carver family unit.⁹²
- At the time of her marriage, she was not quite 16 years of age.⁷¹
- Elizabeth Howland was a woman of superior natural ability and earnest Christian faith, and was a helpmeet for her sturdy husband, the Pilgrim John Howland.³⁵
- For 15 years - or almost 20 per cent of her life - Elizabeth Tilley Howland was a widow. She never remarried after her husband and fellow Mayflower passenger died on Feb. 23, 1672 and instead played the useful role of grandma while living with her daughter Lydia Brown in Swansea.

Elizabeth was 65 when John died, probably still vivacious and attractive enough to say "yes" to a second husband, but she preferred to remain a widow until she died on Dec. 22, 1687.

The Brown household was ideal for a grandma. When Elizabeth was widowed, the Brown children included James who was 17 years old, Dorothy who was six, and Jabez who was a lively five. Daughter Lydia was born in 1633, so she was 39 when her father died.

Elizabeth had barely settled in at the Brown home when King Philip's War erupted in 1673. She was forced to flee as Swansea became the storm center of the war. At one point the little community founded only a few years before was almost deserted as residents

scurried to safer places such as Barnstable which boasted a population of 3000 compared to 2600 to Plymouth.

The war didn't last any great length of time and in the end Philip lost his head. The Indian chief was shot by another Indian and his head cut off. The bloody skull was taken in triumph to Plymouth where it was mounted on a pike. It remained there for 20 years, a souvenir of savagery. Birds made it a favorite resting place and finally the Rev. Increase Mather took the jawbone.

With fighting over, Elizabeth returned to Swansea where she kept busy helping with the cooking, sewing, cleaning, gardening - caring for family members.

Everyone dies once in a lifetime and for Elizabeth death came on Dec. 22, 1687. She was buried in Little Neck Cemetery in what is now East Providence, Rhode Island. The monument and grave are maintained by the Pilgrim John Howland Society.⁹³

- Her will dated 17 Dec. 1686 says "being seventy nine yeares of Age." She was the only child of her parents recorded as coming to America with them.⁶¹
- Tucked away in an ancient cemetery steeped in Indian and Pilgrim lore is the grave of Elizabeth Tilley Howland.

The widow of John Howland of the Mayflower died in 1687 at the home of her daughter Lydia Brown and was buried in Little Neck Cemetery in the Riverside section of East Providence, R. I.⁸⁶

Spouse: **John HOWLAND**, MCS-13
Birth: abt 1594, Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England^{17,71}
Removal: 1638, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 44³⁵
Will: 29 May 1672, age: 78³⁵
Death: 23 Feb 1673, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 79^{71,48,72}
Memo: "died above eighty years"
Burial: 25 Feb 1673, Burial Hill, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴⁸
Probate: 5 Mar 1673, age: 79³⁵
Memo: date exhibited
Occupation: servant (to John Carver)²
Residence: of London¹⁹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Henry HOWLAND** (bef 1575-17 May 1635)



John

Mother: **Margaret** (bef 1575-)

- Henry Howland, of the Parish of Fenny Stanton, Huntingdonshire, yeoman, died at Fen Stanton, 17 May 1635. His wife, Margaret, buried at Fen Stanton, 31 July, 1629.⁷⁸

Marriage: abt 14 Aug 1623, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,54,20}

They had 10 children...

- i. **Desire** (~1625-1683)
- ii. **Lt. John** (1627->1699)
- iii. **Hope** (1629-1684)
- iv. **Elizabeth** (~1631-<1692)
- v. **Lydia** (1633->1711)
- vi. **Hannah** (~1637-1705)
- vii. **Joseph** (~1640-1704)
- viii. **Lt. Jabez** (~1644-<1712)
- ix. **Ruth** (~1646-<1679)
- x. **Isaac** (1649-1724)

Birth: 15 Dec 1571, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{89,88}
Baptism: 19 Dec 1571, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1⁶¹
Death: btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 49¹
Occupation: Silk worker²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Robert TILLEY** (May 1540-abt Feb 1613)
Mother: **Elizabeth**

- A 1620 Mayflower passenger, John Tilley arrived at Plymouth with his wife Joan (Hurst), his daughter Elizabeth Tilley, and his brother Edward Tilley. A most valuable discovery by Robert Leigh Ward, *English Ancestry of Seven Mayflower Passengers*, The American Genealogist, 52:198, gives the Tilley origins in Henlow, Bedfordshire, and shows that John and Edward were the sons of Robert and Elizabeth (_____) Tilley. John and his wife left children in Bedfordshire who could conceivably have left descendants, though none living today is yet known. This article, plus Ward's subsequent articles, *Henry Sampson's Paternal Grandfather*, TAG 56:141; *Further Traces of John Tilley of the Mayflower*, TAG 60:171; and *The Baronial Ancestry of Henry Sampson, Humility Cooper, and Ann (Cooper) Tilley*, The Genealogist, 6:166, show much interrelationship among the Tilleys, Coopers, Sampsons, and Hursts. There were Hursts, also, living in Leiden, and Bang's *Pilgrims*, p. 16, shows that a John Masterson, a Separatist who remained at Leiden, also came from Henlow, Bedfordshire.⁴

- John Tillie, and his wife; and Eelizabeth their doughter²⁰

- The Gorhams were descended from four of the pilgrims on the Mayflower, namely: John Tilley and his wife, Bridget Van De Velde [sic].⁹⁴

- John Tilley is not the Jan Tellij who married Prijntgen van der Velde in Holland. John Tilley married Joan (Hurst) Rogers in Henlow, Bedford, England, and it was Joan that came on the *Mayflower* with him. Jan Tellij was a Dutchman with no connection to the Pilgrims. [TG 6:166-186; MD 10:66-67]¹⁴

Spouse: **Joan HURST**
Birth: abt 1568⁶¹
Baptism: 13 Mar 1568, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England, age: <1^{61,87}
Death: btwn 11 Jan/10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 53¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Father: **William HURST** (1530-1571)
Mother: **Rose**
Marriage: 20 Sep 1596, Henlow, Bedfordshire, England^{61,84,87}
Memo: St. Mary the Virgin Church

They had 5 children...

- i. **Rose** (Died as Infant) (-<1602)
- ii. **John** (-1636)
- iii. **Rose**
- iv. **Robert**
- v. **Elizabeth** (~1607-1687)

TINKER

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Thomas TINKER**, MCS-19 (-btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621)
Mother: (-early 1621)

Thomas TINKER, MCS-19

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Occupation: wood sawyer²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Spouse:

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

They had 1 child...

- i. **UNNAMED** (-1621)

TURNER

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **John TURNER**, MCS-22 (-btwn 11 Jan 1621 & 10 Apr 1621)
Mother: ¹

TURNER

Death: early 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **John TURNER**, MCS-22 (-btwn 11 Jan 1621 & 10 Apr 1621)
Mother: ¹

John TURNER, MCS-22

Death: btwn 11 Jan 1621 & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹

Occupation: merchant²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Spouse: ¹

They had 2 children...

i. **UNNAMED** (-1621)

ii. **UNNAMED** (-1621)

Richard WARREN¹⁰, MCS-12

Birth: 1580⁹⁵
Death: 1628, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 48^{10,1}
Memo: in the section later known as Wellingsley or Hobshole
Occupation: merchant²
Residence: of St. Leonards, London, England⁹⁵
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- mr Richard Warren, but his wife and children were left behind and came afterwards²⁰
- [He] sailed in the historic Mayflower. He was not of the Leyden Company, but joined the Pilgrims from London, and he was one of the signers of the Compact framed in the cabin of the Mayflower.¹⁰
- Richard Warren's wife was not Elizabeth (Juett/Jewett/Jonatt) Marsh. Richard Warren's parents have not been identified, and he has no documented descent from Sir John de Warrene, Charlemagne, or anybody else. Royal descent might be very likely for Richard Warren, given his surname and apparent financial soundness in Plymouth; but his parents will have to be identified first before any such claim can be made. [MD 23:76, MFIP Warren; MQ 51:109-112]¹⁴
- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.³

Spouse: **Elizabeth**¹⁰
Birth: bef 1583, England^{10,95}
Memo: died aged above 90 years
Death: 2 Oct 1673, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 90¹⁰

- She followed him to Plymouth in the *Ann* in 1623, accompanied by her daughters.¹⁰
- Marriage: bef 1604, England^{8,10,58}

They had 2 children...

- i. **Sarah** (1613-1686)
- ii. **Nathaniel**⁶⁰ (~1624-<1667)

Catherine WHITE³

Death: abt May 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts⁵⁶

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Eldest daughter of Alexander White. She was originally of Sturton in Nottinghamshire.⁵⁶
- Probably Sturton-le-Steeple, Nottinghamshire.³
- She, too, was to join her husband at Southampton and had with her young Desire Minter, daughter of Thomas Minter, citizen of Leyden and evidently of the congregation.¹⁹
- Eldest sister of Bridget, John Robinson's wife.¹⁹

Spouse: **George LEGGETT**^{56,3}

Death: bef 22 May 1615⁵⁶

Marriage: 1596¹⁹

Spouse: **Gov. John CARVER**, MCS-01

Birth: abt 1584, Doncaster?, Yorkshire, England⁵⁶

Death: Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 37⁵⁶

Burial: Coles Hill Burying Ground, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁵⁶

Occupation: merchant²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- He was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony.¹
- "Of singular piety, and rare for humilitie"

First appears in Leyden records as connected with church, 1616; negotiations with merchant adventurers and purchasing of supplies, 1617-20; deacon, c. 1617-21; died of sunstroke while toiling in cornfields.¹⁹

- A Leiden Separatist and the first governor of Plymouth Colony, John Carver was one of the organizers of the voyage on the Mayflower which resulted in the settlement of Plymouth.

A footnote on the same page refers to a comment in Hubbard's History, that Carver was "a gentleman of singular piety, rare humility, and great condescendancy; one also of a public spirit, as well as of a public purse, having disbursed the greatest part of that considerable estate God had given him, for the carrying on the interest of the company."⁴

- November 11, 1620

Signing of “The Compact”

The covenant was first signed by those who had the right or had assumed the privilege of using the title of “Mr.” — then pronounced “master” and often written so. Relatively the aristocrats of the company, there were twelve of this group, with Saints and Strangers equally represented.

John Carver, the most substantial and respectable among them, signed first. He was followed by Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, and Allerton. Then came Standish, Alden, Deacon Fuller, Christopher Martin, William Mullins, William White, Richard Warren, and Stephen Hopkins. Next, the “goodmen” were asked to sign. (Note: after these 12 signed, John Howland was the 13th to sign.) Only twenty-seven responded; several either declined or were ailing. Lastly, no doubt with the hope that it might make them take their prescribed loyalty more seriously, a few of the servants were invited or commanded to sign — Edward Dotey, Edward Leister, and two others [George Soule and John Howland]. The women were excluded, of course, for they were not free agents, being the legal chattels and servants of their lords — indentured for life, as it were.¹⁹

- John Carver (before 1584 – 1621) was a passenger on the historic 1620 voyage to America of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower. Carver was a Leiden Separatist instrumental in organizing the Mayflower voyage which resulted in the creation of New Plymouth Colony. He most likely wrote the Mayflower Compact, was its first signer and was the first governor of Plymouth Colony.

- He married first, sometime before February 8, 1609, Mary de Lannoy. She was a French Walloon (Huguenot) of L’Escluse, France. She may have been related to Philip de Lannoy (Delano), also Huguenot, who came to Plymouth on the Fortune in November 1621. Mary died soon after the death of her child in July 1609. John and Mary Carver buried a child at St. Pancras in Leiden on July 10, 1609.

- Carver married secondly sometime before May 22, 1615, Katherine (White) Leggatt, widow of George Leggatt and eldest daughter of eight children of Alexander White and his wife Eleanor of Sturton-le-Steeple, Nottinghamshire. Mayflower genealogist Robert S. Wakefield spells her name as Catherine, but seventeenth century documents use Katherine. Alexander White was a wealthy land-owner who, when he died about 1595, owned 160 acres of land in the Sturton area. Sturton is noted as the birthplace of historic Separatist Leiden pastor John Robinson, husband of Katherine’s sister Bridget. Katherine was a witness to the 1617 betrothal of Robert Cushman, he soon being the chief agent for the Leideners in London and associated with her husband in Mayflower voyage preparations. It is believed she died probably sometime in May 1621, some 5–6 weeks after her husband’s death.

- In April 1621, after working in his field on a hot day, Governor Carver complained of a pain in his head. He returned to his house to lie down and soon fell into a coma. Within a few days, not long after April 5, 1621, he was dead. William Bradford was “chosen” to replace him, but as he was still recovering from illness, Isaac Allerton was chosen to be his Assistant.

- Bradford ((Ford) 1.216) wrote in April 1621 “whilst we were bussie about their seed, their (Gov. John Carver) came out of his field very sick, it being a hot day” he complained greatly of his head, and lay downe, and within a few howers his senses failed, so as he never spake more till he dyed, which was within a few days after...he was buried in the best manner they could, with some vollies of shott by all that bore armes; and his wife, being a weak (frail or depressed), dyed within five or six weeks after him.”

- After all the secret burials that were performed all winter, the settlers wished to bury the governor with as much ceremony as they could possible – “with some volleys of shot by all that bore arms.” Carver’s wife Katherine, in possible grief over her husband’s death and in weak condition already, died about five weeks later. John Howland, the Carver’s only surviving male servant, was left without a master or mistress and in addition to being a free man, may have inherited some of Carver’s estate. This may have helped make Howland the prominent Plymouth citizen he later became.

- John Carver was buried at Coles Hill Burial Ground in Plymouth. The burial place of his wife Katherine is not recorded but may have been where her husband was buried. Their names are memorialized on the Pilgrim Memorial Tomb on Coles Hill in Plymouth as “John Carver and Katherine his wife.”⁵⁶

General: • The Mayflower launched with 102 passengers, of whom 37 were members of the separatist Leiden congregation seeking freedom of worship in the New World. There was a crew of 25-30 headed by Captain Christopher Jones. One baby was born during the trip and named Oceanus Hopkins. Another, Peregrine (meaning “wanderer”) White, was born on the Mayflower in America on November 20, before the settlement at Plymouth. About half of these emigrants died in the first winter. Many Americans can trace their ancestry back to one or more of these individuals who, ‘Saints’ and ‘Strangers’ together, would become known as the Pilgrims.³

- See source for Map of Origins of the Pilgrims in England⁴³

Marriage: bef 22 May 1615⁵⁶

They had 1 child...

i. **UNNAMED**

Peregrine WHITE¹²

Birth: btwn 7/10 Dec 1620, Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts^{4,1}
Memo: born on board the Mayflower
Death: 31 Jul 1704, Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 83¹
Flags: Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William WHITE**¹², MCS-11 (-21 Feb 1621)
Mother: **Susanna**^{1,12} (1594-1680)

- The first Englishman born in New-England.¹⁰
- Included as a Mayflower passenger¹

Spouse: **Sarah BASSETT**
Birth: 1630⁸
Death: 2 Feb 1712, Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 82¹
Father: **William BASSETT** (abt 1595/1600-Apr 1667)
Mother: **Elizabeth**⁹⁶ (-aft 1628)
Marriage: abt 1646/7^{8,1}

Resolved WHITE¹²

Birth: 1614⁸
Death: btwn 1690/94, age: 78¹
Flags: Mayflower Descendant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William WHITE**¹², MCS-11 (-21 Feb 1621)
Mother: **Susanna**^{1,12} (1594-1680)

Spouse: **Judith VASSALL**
Birth: 1619⁸
Burial: 13 Apr 1670, Marshfield, Plymouth, Massachusetts¹
Father: **William VASSALL**¹
Marriage: 15 Nov 1640^{1,8}

Spouse: **Abigail**
Death: btwn 25 Jun & 7 Jul 1682, Salem, Essex, Massachusetts¹
Marriage: 15 Oct 1674⁸

Death: 21 Feb 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts⁴

Occupation: wood carver²

Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

- “Sonn White” is, of course, William White who had married Susanna Fuller, sister of Dea. Samuel Fuller.¹⁰

Spouse: **Susanna**^{1,12}

Birth: 1594, Redenhall, Norfolk, England^{13,8}

Death: 1680, age: 86¹³

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- It would, then, seem that, while Susanna was probably a near relative of Dr. Samuel Fuller and of his brother Edward, it is unlikely that she was their sister.⁶

- Moreover, it is often stated (erroneously, we believe) that Susanna was a sister of the brothers Samuel and Edward Fuller who also came on the “Mayflower.”¹⁰

Who, then, was she?¹⁰

- William White’s wife Susanna was not Anna Fuller sister of Mayflower passengers Samuel and Edward Fuller; nor was she Susanna Tilley. Susanna’s maiden name remains unknown.

[MF 1:96-98; MF 5:7]¹⁴

Marriage: 1 Feb 1612, Leiden, Holland^{10,1,12,8}

They had 2 children...

- i. **Resolved**¹² (1614-1692)
- ii. **Peregrine**¹² (1620-1704)

Roger WILDER

Birth: abt 1602³

Death: btwn 11 Jan 1621 & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, age: 19¹

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- Age under 21, servant in the John Carver family.³

Thomas WILLIAMS, MCS-30

Death: btwn 11 Jan & 10 Apr 1621, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts¹
Residence: of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk³
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger

Birth: Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England¹⁵
Baptism: 18 Oct 1595, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, age: <1¹²
Memo: died aged 59y 6m 18d
Death: 8 May 1655, at sea, age: 59^{10,15,1}
Memo: near Hispaniola
Occupation: printer²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edward WINSLOW**
Mother: **Magdaline OLIVER**

- Winslow had been born in the west of England, near Worcester, in the hamlet of Careswell, being the eldest of five sons and three daughters. Family tradition also has it that young Edward was the first of the Winslows to adopt radical Separatist ideas. If so, his family was remarkably right for conversion. A younger brother accompanied him on the Mayflower a few years later. Three others followed as quickly as they could, and all but one remained in Plymouth to father a numerous progeny.¹⁹

- Governor Winslow was among the signers of the Mayflower Compact, the one who selected Plymouth as the place of settlement, one of the principal leaders of the struggling colony, and it's third governor.¹²

- Winslow's life in Plymouth as a principal diplomat and trade negotiator, Assistant, and governor, is given in the text.

Because Edward Winslow seemed to be the most aristocratic of the Mayflower passengers, genealogists and historians have tried to find an aristocratic background for him, but to no avail. His father, Edward Winslow, was a prosperous salt merchant, but his grandfather Kenelm Winslow described himself in his will as a "yeoman," and no one has been able to discover Kenelm's ancestry with any certainty.⁴

- Among the Pilgrim leaders was Edward Winslow, who became a magistrate and then governor after Bradford. In Leiden, Winslow had been Brewster's assistant in producing the books which Holland's relative press freedom enabled the Pilgrims to publish for secret distribution in England.³⁶

- At the time of his marriage in Leyden, he was called a printer of London. His first wife died the first winter shortly after the Pilgrims landed. He died on a voyage from Hispaniola to Jamaica and was buried at sea.¹²

- In 1643 he was one of the instigators of the creation of the United Colonies of New England. Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts Bay Colony, New Haven Colony, and Connecticut Colony formed a council to which representatives were sent to formulate common foreign policy, particularly in military matters, towards the Dutch and French colonies in North America and towards the North American nations, and also to settle internal differences on issues such as boundaries and jurisdiction. The idea for this confederation came from the ad hoc solution which had been achieved in the Low Countries by the United Provinces in their revolt against Spain.³⁶
- Edward Winslow appears to have had an important role in creating the United Colonies, a combination for which it is difficult to find an English precedent.³⁷
- In 1646 Edward Winslow wrote a book in which he recalled living under the government of what he called the United States. Everyone knew what country he meant that was the common name for The Netherlands. "United Provinces," the name we now use for the Protestant Low Countries in the seventeenth century, is a more literal translation of "Vereenigde Provintin," but most Englishmen of Winslow's time knew the country as the United States. That new creation in late eighteenth-century America, then, calling itself the United States of America, was named by people who wanted to stress a parallel that would justify their revolution against a tyrannical monarch. The names recall the legitimate rebellion against tyranny that had been accomplished by the first United States, the United States of the Netherlands. Its citizens had risen up to defend local privileges against the monarchical tyranny of Philip II of Spain.³⁶
- His body was consigned to the deep with the honors of war, forty-two guns being fired by the fleet on the occasion.¹⁰
- He died in 1655 of tropical fever off the coast of Jamaica and was buried at sea.¹³
- To Bradford's bitter regret, Winslow never returned to Plymouth. In 1654, he was named commissioner of a British naval effort against the Spanish in the West Indies; a year later, he succumbed to yellow fever off the island of Jamaica and was buried at sea with full honors.³⁷

Spouse: **Elizabeth BARKER**¹

Death: 24 Mar 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{4,12}

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

Father: **John BARKER** (abt 1573-)

Mother:

Marriage: 18 May 1618, Leiden, Holland^{4,10,1,12,36}

Memo: betrothal 28 Apr 1618

They had no children.

Spouse: **Susanna**^{1,12}

Birth: 1594, Redenhall, Norfolk, England^{13,8}

Death: 1680, age: 86¹³

Flags: Mayflower Passenger

- It would, then, seem that, while Susanna was probably a near relative of Dr. Samuel Fuller and of his brother Edward, it is unlikely that she was their sister.⁶

- Moreover, it is often stated (erroneously, we believe) that Susanna was a sister of the brothers Samuel and Edward Fuller who also came on the “Mayflower.”¹⁰

Who, then, was she?¹⁰

- William White’s wife Susanna was not Anna Fuller sister of Mayflower passengers Samuel and Edward Fuller; nor was she Susanna Tilley. Susanna’s maiden name remains unknown.

[MF 1:96-98; MF 5:7]¹⁴

Marriage: 12 May 1621, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts^{8,4}

Memo: the first marriage at Plymouth

Birth: 5 Nov 1600, Droitwich, Worcestershire, England¹
Death: bef 1651, England, age: 50¹
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Edward WINSLOW**
Mother: **Magdaline OLIVER**

- Brother of Edward. Returned to England.¹
- A brother of Edward Winslow, Gilbert Winslow arrived with him at Plymouth on the 1620 Mayflower. He received one acre of land in the 1623 land division, but was not in the 1627 cattle division, and Bradford stated that he returned to England and died there. No descendants are known. The inventory of another brother, Kenelm Winslow, mentioned that he had one-half of the share of land granted by the court to him and his brother Josias on account of their brother Gilbert being a "first comer" (MD 24:42). On 1 June 1663 the court acknowledged that Gilbert Winslow, deceased, who was one of the "first comers," had a right to land, and allowed his heirs to look for some (PCR 4:40).⁴
- No known issue.¹²
- Planter recruited by Thomas Weston, of London merchant adventurers.
Brother to Pilgrim Edward Winslow, but not known to have lived in Leiden.³

Mary WYRALL

Birth: abt 1569, Loversall, Yorkshire, England^{25,55}
Death: 17 Apr 1627, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts, age: 58^{6,51,53}
Flags: Earliest Immigrant, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **Thomas WYRALL**³⁰ (abt 1540-)
Mother: **Frances MALLORY**³⁰ (abt 1545-)

- Genealogist John G. Hunt noted the clues pointing to Mary Wentworth, but later concluded that they were not convincing. In unpublished research which he generously shared with this writer, he suggests that William [Brewster] may have married Mary Wyrall (sometimes spelled Worrall), daughter of another prominent local family. (Her pedigree, incidentally, also goes back to King Edward I.) Mr. Hunt cites the registered will dated 1600 of Sampson Mallorie (or Mallory), who left bequests to a nephew Edmund Worrall, and to two married nieces Elizabeth Savell and Marie Butho. The original will no longer exists but was copied long ago into the York register, with the likelihood of errors that copying always entails. (York Registry, vol. 28, fo. 207, 208; available in microfilm reproduced by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.) Mr. Hunt suggests that Marie Worrall Butho was actually Mary Worrall Brewster. He believes that the copyist was writing from dictation, and that the person dictating distorted the name either because of carelessness or a speech defect. Mr. Hunt notes that he has not found the name “Butho” in any Yorkshire indices of the period, and that the will contains several other obvious errors (Morrall for Worrall in one instance; the phrase “I, the said Francis Mallorie” midway through the text of the will of Sampson Mallorie). Mr. Hunt adds that Mary Worrall (or Wyrall) had an older half brother, Gervis, who was a first cousin of Mary Wentworth.²⁹

- In a booklet, published in 1984, John G. Hunt presents convincing evidence that William Brewster married Mary Wyrall of Loversall (near Doncaster) England; daughter of Thomas Wyrall and Frances Mallory. The gentle ancestry of Mary is then examined and developed. In 1970, the same author presented an extensive article in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register developing convincing evidence as to the identity and ancestry of the mother of Elder William.³⁰

- A privately published pamphlet by John G. Hunt, “Of Mary Brewster, Wife of William Brewster of the Mayflower, from Plymouth, England to New Plymouth, New England” (1985), suggests that William Brewster’s wife was named Mary Wyrall of Loversall, near Doncaster. This has yet to be proved.³¹

- Did Mary [Wentworth] marry William Brewster? Some historians think so. Without

marriage and birth dates, however, it cannot be proved.³²

- No record has been found to authenticate the surname of his wife, Mary.²⁵
- Nearly everything about Mary Brewster can only be inferred. She shared her husband's growing interest in religion; she shared his ability to adjust to radical changes. Her health was apparently good for many years; she lived through the dreadful first winter at Plymouth, and she survived the births of at least six children at a time when many women died in childbirth. She managed when William was in prison or hunted by the authorities. She must have been a capable, well-loved mother.²⁹
- William Brewster of the Mayflower had a wife named Mary. There is no evidence she is Mary Wentworth or Mary Wyrall, both which have been claimed as his wife, and both of which have royal ancestry.¹⁴
- Her surname and parentage have not yet been proven.³¹

Spouse: **Elder William BREWSTER**, MCS-04
Birth: abt 1567, Doncaster, Yorkshire, England^{51,52,31}
Death: 10 Apr 1644, Plymouth, Plymouth, Massachusetts,
age: 77^{6,51,53}
Education: Cambridge University⁵⁴
Occupation: printer²
Flags: Mayflower Compact Signer, Mayflower Passenger
Father: **William BREWSTER** (abt 1535-1590)
Mother: **Mary SMYTHE**⁵¹ (abt 1545-aft 1566)



Elder William

- William [III], b. about 1565, d. 20 April 1644, named with Thomas Simkinson as an executor in the lengthy will of their uncle, John Smythe of Hull, 1592, in which he mentions practically every one of his nieces and nephews. The fact that no Brewsters figure therein leads one to suppose that Mary had no other children by Brewster; if this is true, she must have died soon after 1566.⁶
Marriage: abt 1590, England^{8,30}

They had 5 children...

- i. **Jonathan** (1593-1659)
- ii. **Patience** (~1600-1634)
- iii. **Fear** (>1600-<1634)
- iv. **Love** (~1611-<1651)

v. **Wrestling** (1614-<1644)

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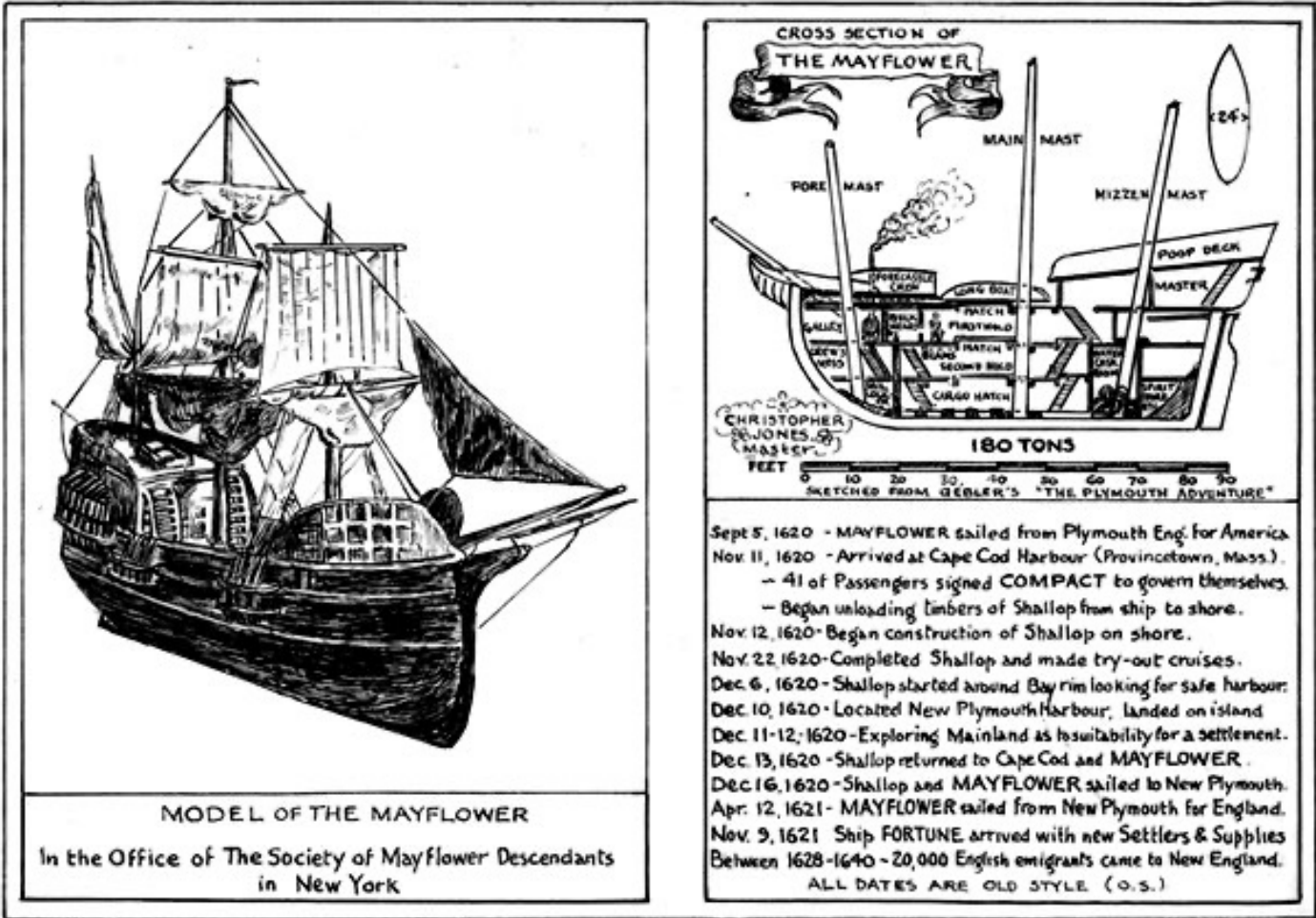
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MULLINS, Priscilla	112	Shipton, Shropshire, England	
MULLINS, William	114	MORE, Ellen	107
NORRIS, Mary	115	MORE, Jasper	108
PLUMMER, Anne	122	MORE, Richard	110
[PORETIERS]?, Alice	116	Southampton, Hampshire, England	
PRIEST, Degory	117	ALDEN, John	19
SAMPSON, Henry	122	St. Olave, Southward, Surry, England	
SNOW, Nicholas	75	COLLIER, Sarah	36
TILLEY, Edward	128	Suffolk?, England	
TILLEY, Elizabeth	129	ALLERTON, Isaac	21
WARREN, Richard	139	Swansea, Bristol, Massachusetts	
WARREN, Sarah	53	TILLEY, Elizabeth	129
WHITE, William	145	Virginia	
WINSLOW, Gov. Edward	148	LEISTER, Edward	101
WINSLOW, John	50	Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England	
WYRALL, Mary	152	MAY, Dorothy	104
Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts		Wortley, Gloucester, England	
CHILTON, James	49	HOPKINS, Stephen	79
Provincetown Harbor, Massachusetts		Wrighton, Somersetshire, England	
MAY, Dorothy	104	CARPENTER, Alice	34
WHITE, Peregrine	143	Yarmouth, Barnstable, Massachusetts	
Redenhall, Norfolk, England		CLARKE, Faith	58
Susanna	17	HOPKINS, Giles	77
FULLER, Edward	66	WHELDEN, Catherine	77
FULLER, Dr. Samuel	67		
Rocky Nook, Kingston, Plymouth, Massachusetts			
HOWLAND, John	82		
Salem, Essex, Massachusetts			
Abigail	144		
ALLERTON, Remember	27		
HUNT, Christian	110		
MORE, Richard	110		
Sandwich, Kent, England			
CHILTON, Mary	50		




Drawing by William Rankine Eckart, Jr., abt 1953

THE MAYFLOW PASSENGERS

Departed Plymouth, England, September 6 (New Style 16), 1620; Arrived at Cape Cod November 9 (New Style 19), 1620

 ALDEN John (1)	 ALLERTON Remember Bartholomew Isaac Mary Mary (7) (7) (16) (17) (17)	 (servant) John Hooke (11) (11) (11)	 ALLEKTON John (11)	 BILLINGTON Francis John Ellen John (14) (18) (11) (16)	 BRADFORD Dorothy William (11) (10)	 BREWSTER Wentling William Mary Loue (6-9) (14) (14) (14)	 (wife) Richard Mary More More (6) (4)	 BRITTERIDGE/ BITTERIDGE Richard (11)	 BROWNE/ BROWN Peter (11)	 CARVER Catherine John (10) (17)	 (wife) Jasper Denise More Munter (7) (11) (18)	 (servant) John Roger Dorothy Howland Wilder (18) (18) (18)
 CHILTON James & his wife Mary (14) (14) (11)	 CLARKE/ CLARK Richard (11)	 COOKE/ COOK Francis John (17) (11)	 CRACKSTON/ CRAXTON John John Jr. (14) (10-10)	 EATON Francis Sarah Samuel (14) (11) (11)	 ELY (Dolores first name) (11)	 ENGLISH Thomas (11)	 FLETCHER Moses (17)	 FULLER Edward & his wife Samuel (14) (14) (11)	 FULLER (servant) Samuel (11)	 GARDINER William (11)	 GOODMAN Richard (11)	 JOHN (11)
 HOPKINS Damaris Elizabeth Oceanus Stephen Constance Giles (1) (17) (17) (17) (14) (11)	 (servant) Edward Dory/Dores/Lester/Lester (11) (11)	 MARGESSON/ MARGESON Edward/Edmond (11) (11)	 MARTIN (servant) Christopher Mary Solomon (17) (17) (17)	 MULLINS William Alice Joseph Priscilla (12) (14) (14-15) (17) (17)	 (servant) Robert Digory/Digory Carter (11)	 PRIEST Digory/Digory (11)	 RIGSDALE/ RIDGDALE John Alice (11) (11)	 ROGERS Thomas Joseph (14) (17)	 STANDISH Rose Miles (11) (17)	 TILLEY/ TILLY Edward Ann Humility Henry (11) (17) (11) (16)	 (wife) Humility Henry Cooper Sampson (11) (16)	
 TILLEY/ TILLY John Juan Elizabeth (14) (17) (11)	 TINKER Thomas & his wife (Young Master Tinker) (11) (11) (11)	 TREVOR William (11)	 TURNER John (Young Master Turner) (11) (11) (11)	 WARREN Richard (11)	 WHITE William Susanna Revolved (10) (17) (17)	 (servant) William Edward Hobbeck Thompson (11) (11)	 WILLIAMS Thomas (11)	 WINSLOW Elizabeth Edward (11) (17)	 (wife) Ellen Moore (11)	 (servant) George Elias Soule Story (11) (11)	 WINSLOW Gibbert (11)	

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THE ORIGINS OF THE PILGRIMS

21 April 2025 by Dave Mills; davemillsaz@icloud.com