



*Society of  
Mayflower  
Descendants  
in the State  
of Texas*



*Who Were the  
Mayflower Pilgrims?*

## **Provided by the Texas Mayflower Society**

**With recognition of the General Society of Mayflower Descendant volunteer members who researched, wrote, and edited the information located on the General Society of Mayflower Descendants website at:  
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**Links to the Patriot to Passenger Project and information about the Mayflower Families Through Five Generations (commonly known as the Silver Books) are included at the end of the booklet.**

**If you have questions about documenting your descent from a Mayflower Pilgrim, please contact our Historians at:  
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**Cover artwork:**

***A Prosperous Wind*, Mayflower Collection, by Mike Haywood**

## Who Were the Mayflower Pilgrims?

We're delighted you are interested in learning more about the lives of the Mayflower Passengers! The following pages include profiles for those passengers and their families with known descendants and their lines of descent. There is also a second list naming those passengers who are not known to have either descendants or lines of descent.



The following sources were used to create these Passenger Profiles (additional sources noted on each Passenger Profile):

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations* (aka, The Silver Books); various volumes dedicated to each passenger

*Mayflower Passenger References* (from contemporary records and scholarly journals) by Susan E. Roser.

The first few months of the Pilgrims' journey were truly a challenge; two months at sea, with 102 passengers and about 30 crew members – on a ship that clearly was not meant to hold so many people. Those who have visited Plymouth, and who not only have seen the replica of the Mayflower, but have been on board, will understand – and marvel at the living conditions of these courageous people.

Only one life was lost at sea, William Butten, a young servant to Dr. Samuel Fuller. One life was lost at Provincetown Harbor when William Bradford's wife, Dorothy, fell overboard. There was a birth at Provincetown, a son to Stephen and Elizabeth Hopkins whom they named Oceanus. William and Susanna White's son Peregrine was born to them when the ship was anchored at Provincetown.

They arrived in November, when the weather was against them. At different times, three exploration parties went out on Cape Cod to determine the best place to settle; they would walk for miles, and as a result, the men became sick. They would spend days in the icy rain, cold temperatures and snow, with no shelters or dry clothes. As a result, their rate of death was high.

When scrolling through the short profiles of the passengers you will often see the words "died the first winter of 1620/21." Half of their numbers perished the first winter. Particularly heartbreaking are the families who perished – The Tinkers, Turners and Tilleys; and those orphaned – Mary Chilton, Samuel Fuller, and Priscilla Mullins and Elizabeth Tilley.

# The Mayflower Compact

The document now referred to as the Mayflower Compact was written and signed by most of the male passengers on the ship in November 1620 as they landed at Cape Cod. In his history, William Bradford recounts the event as “a combination made by them before they came ashore; being the first foundation of their government in this place.”



In 1620, “Virginia” extended far beyond its current boundaries and the *Mayflower* was originally meant to land at its “northern Parts,” specifically the Hudson River. When the *Mayflower* attempted to sail around Cape Cod to reach the Hudson, contrary winds and dangerous shoals forced the ship to turn around and instead anchor in modern day Provincetown Harbor on November 11, 1620.

English colonies at the time required “patents” – documents granted by the king or authorized companies which gave permission to settle at a particular place. Since the *Mayflower* passengers had obtained a patent for Virginia, when they instead landed in New England this patent was no longer valid. Any sort of authority the group’s leaders could have derived from this patent was therefore also suspect, and some passengers threatened that “when they came ashore they would use their own liberty, for none had power to command them, the patent they had being for Virginia and not for New England” (Bradford).

The “mutinous speeches” from some of the passengers lead to the creation of the “association and agreement” to “combine together in one body” that we now call the Mayflower Compact (Bradford, Mourt’s Relation). Published in 1622, *Mourt’s Relation*, which details the beginnings of Plymouth, continues on to say that under this agreement the colonists would “submit to such government and governors as we should by common consent agree to make and choose.” Likewise, William Bradford writes that in lieu of their original patent, the Mayflower Compact “might be as firm as any patent, and in some respects more sure.”



Localized governments were not unheard of in England at the time, but the “civic body politic” created by the Mayflower Compact was called upon to do much more than a similar body would back in England. Due to the distance between the Pilgrims and the centralized English government, ordinary men found themselves in leadership positions they would not have otherwise held. John Robinson, the pastor of the Separatist congregation to which many of the Pilgrims belonged, advised them that since they were “not furnished with any persons of special eminency above the rest” they would need to make prudent decisions when choosing leaders. Robinson counselled the Pilgrims to choose as leaders those who “diligently promote the common good,” and not to begrudge “in them the ordinariness of their persons, but God’s ordinance for your good” (Mourt’s Relation).

The influence of the Mayflower Compact has far outlasted and outgrown the Pilgrims’ original intent. Legally, it was superseded when the Pilgrims obtained a patent from the Council of New England for their settlement at Plymouth in 1621. However, the Compact had already gained symbolic importance in the Pilgrims’ lifetimes, as it was considered important enough to be read at government meetings in Plymouth Colony for many years.

Today, local governments similar to the one created by the Mayflower Compact can be found throughout America. Plymouth Colony held a yearly election court, where the men gathered would vote for the town’s governor and his assistants, as well as discuss pertinent town business. Sound familiar? If you’ve ever attended a town meeting, voted for your city’s mayor, or acted as an alderman or city council person, you have participated in the legacy created by the remarkable document.



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### History of the Pilgrims



The Pilgrims were a group of English people who came to America seeking religious freedom during the reign of King James I. After two attempts to leave England and move to Holland, a Separatist group was finally relocated to Amsterdam where they stayed for about one year. From there the group moved to the town of Leiden, Holland, where they remained for about ten years, able to worship as they wished under lenient Dutch law.

Fearing their children were losing their English heritage and religious beliefs, the resumption of war and their inability as non-citizens to find decent jobs, a small group from the Leiden church made plans to settle in Northern Virginia – as New England was known at the time. In August 1620 the group sailed for Southampton, England, where other English colonists who hoped to make a new life in America met them.

They planned to make the crossing to America in two ships, the "*Speedwell*" and the "*Mayflower*". However, after many problems, the "*Speedwell*" was forced to return to England where the group reorganized. In their third attempt to cross the Atlantic, they boarded the "*Mayflower*" in September 1620 bound for the New World.

The group of 102 passengers who crowded aboard the "*Mayflower*" for the crossing was varied and included members of the Leiden congregation who were joined by a number of English families or individuals who were hoping to better their life situations, or were seeking financial gain. These two general groups have sometimes been referred to as the "Saints" and the "Strangers".

They arrived as winter was settling in and endured significant hardships as they struggled to establish a successful colony at Plymouth.

In time, their colony flourished and led the way to establishing religious freedom and creating the foundations of the democracy Americans enjoy today. Their celebration of the first Thanksgiving has grown to become a festive national holiday.

Anyone who arrived in Plymouth on the "*Mayflower*" and survived the initial hardships is considered a "Pilgrim" today, with no distinction being made on the basis of their original purposes for making the voyage.

**J**ohn Alden was one of the single men who traveled on the Mayflower. He was recruited at Southampton to be a cooper on the voyage. John's parentage and origins are unknown; he was born by 1599 to be old enough to sign the Mayflower Compact.

John married at Plymouth, circa 1623, Priscilla Mullins who came on the Mayflower with her parents, William and Alice Mullins, and her brother Joseph. Priscilla alone survived the first winter. John died 12 September 1687 and was buried at Duxbury. Priscilla's death date is unknown; however, she is said to have been present at the 1680 funeral of Governor Josiah Winslow. Gravestones for the couple were placed in the Old Duxbury cemetery in the 1950's. At his death in 1687, John was described as the "ancient Magistrate of Plymouth."

John was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620, while the ship was anchored at Provincetown. In the 1623 land division he would have been granted one acre. In the 1627 Cattle Division he is listed with wife Priscilla, daughter Elizabeth and son John.

In 1634, John was involved in an incident at Kennebec where a violent quarrel broke out about trading rights and two men were killed, one being John Hocking. John Alden happened to be in Boston at the time arranging supplies for the trading post and was arrested, being the nearest official of Plymouth Colony, but was released when the events became known.

John was respected in the community and by 1633, and for many years after, served the town as one of the Assistants to the Governor. He often served on committees to set land boundaries and determine taxes, and as the colony's treasurer. In 1660, having spent many years working for the colony, and at that time being "low in his estate," he was granted a "gratuity" of £10. In fact, he continued as an Assistant right up to 1686, the year before his death. In one area John was said to be a disappointment, being a "notorious persecutor" of Quakers that came before him in court.

In a deposition dated 6 July 1682, John Alden, Esq. testified that he was "aged 83 yeers, or thereabouts, testifyeth and saith, That I...being one of the first comers into New England, to settle att or about Plymouth, which now is about 62 year since, doth know...that the little iland lying neare the southerly point of Mount Hope neck, called by the Indians Chessawanucke, by the English Hoge lland, did then belonge...to the said Sachem Osmequin" .



The Alden House Historic Site (AHHS), and the property upon which it rests, are part of the original land grant given to John and Priscilla Alden in 1627. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 2009, the house is an important piece of American history that provides visitors with an intimate look at one of America's founding families. The core of the present house was built circa 1700 by Jonathan Alden, probably before the death of his father John, perhaps around the time of his marriage in 1672.

Over the next three centuries the Alden family would occupy and in time preserve the home so that future generations can engage with the story of one of America's founding families. Today, the Alden House, with its two and a half acres of land, has the distinction of being the unique instance of still belonging to the same family to which it was originally issued in the land division of 1627. The house has been operated as a museum by the Alden Kindred since 1960, and continues to welcome visitors from across the globe.

## Children of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden:

1. Elizabeth Alden, born at Plymouth, circa 1624-5; died at Little Compton, RI, 31 May 1717; married at Duxbury, 26 December 1644, William Pabodie; they had 13 children: John, Elizabeth, Mary, Mercy, Martha, Priscilla (died young), Priscilla, Sarah, Ruth, Rebecca, Hannah, William and Lydia Pabodie.
2. John Alden, born at Plymouth, circa 1626; died at Boston, 14 March 1701/2; married at Boston, 1 April 1660, Elizabeth (Phillips) Everill; they had fourteen children: Mary, John (died young), Elizabeth (died young), John, William (died young), Elizabeth, William (died young), Zachary (died young), Nathaniel, William, Zachariah, Sarah (died young), Nathan and Sarah Alden.
3. Joseph Alden, born at Plymouth or Duxbury, circa 1627; died at Bridgewater, 8 February 1696/7; married circa 1660, Mary Simmons and had seven children: Sarah, Isaac, Joseph, Mercy, Hopestill, Elizabeth and John Alden.
4. Sarah Alden, born probably at Duxbury, between 1630-40; death unknown, before 1688; married circa 1660, Alexander Standish (Myles) and had eight children: Lorah, Lydia, Mercy, Elizabeth, Sarah, Miles, Ebenezer and David Standish.
5. Jonathan Alden, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1633; died at Duxbury, 14 February 1697; married at Duxbury, 10 December 1672, Abigail Hallett and had six children: Elizabeth, Anna, Sarah, John, Andrew and Jonathan Alden.
6. Ruth Alden, born at Duxbury, circa 1637; died at Braintree, 12 October 1674; married at Braintree, 3 February 1657, John Bass and had seven children: John, Samuel, Ruth, Joseph, Hannah, Mary and Sarah Bass.
7. Rebecca Alden, born at Duxbury, before 1649; died before 5 October 1722; married at Duxbury, before 30 October 1667, Thomas Delano and had nine children: Benoni, Thomas, Deborah, Jonathan, David, Mary, Sarah, Ruth and Joseph Delano.
8. Mary Alden, born at Duxbury, date unknown; died after 13 June 1688, unmarried.
9. Priscilla Alden, born at Duxbury, date unknown; died after 13 June 1688, unmarried.
10. David Alden, born at Duxbury, circa 1645-50; died at Duxbury, circa 1718-19; married by 1674, Mary Southworth and had six children: Ruth, Elizabeth, Priscilla, Benjamin, Alice and Samuel Alden.

## Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, John Alden, vol. 16, part 1 of 3*, by Esther L. Woodworth; Alicia C. Williams, ed.

*Mayflower Passenger References (from contemporary sources and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011, pp. 1-29.

Descendants of John Alden are invited to join the Alden Kindred in America Society.

**Isaac Allerton** and his wife Mary (Norris) were accompanied on the voyage by their three children, Bartholomew (aged about 7), and daughters Remember (about 5) and Mary (about 3). Also with them was John Hooke, an apprentice of about 12 years of age who died the first winter. Isaac has been identified as the son of Bartholomew and Mary ( ) Allerton, born probably in East Bergholt, co. Suffolk, England, circa 1587. Isaac had a sister, Sarah, and it is believed that Mayflower passenger John Allerton may have been a brother.

Isaac married in Leiden, Holland on 4 November 1611, Mary Norris of Newbury; it was here that the Allerton children were born. An unnamed child was buried at Leyden on 5 February 1619/20. Mary was expecting a child when the voyage set out, and she was delivered of a stillborn son on board ship at Plymouth Harbor on 22 December 1620. Mary herself died at Plymouth two months later, on 25 February 1620/21.

Isaac's sister Sarah (Allerton) (Vincent)(Priest) Cuthbertson/Godbertson, came to Plymouth in the Anne in 1623 with her husband, Godbert Godbertson, their son Samuel Godbertson, and her two daughters Mary and Sarah Priest. Sarah's second husband was Degory Priest, a Mayflower passenger who, traveling alone, did not survive the first winter.

Isaac was one of the first five signers of the Mayflower Compact and would go on to serve as Assistant to Governor William Bradford for several years. He was the colony's agent, making numerous trips to London to purchase supplies and negotiate agreements. It was his mingling of personal and colony business on such trips that saw him fall from favor with Plymouth leaders and be removed of his duties.

Isaac married circa 1626, as his second wife, Fear Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster. They had two children, Sarah (no further record) and Isaac, before Fear's death circa 1633 during the epidemic that took many lives in Plymouth. It would appear from the colony records that Isaac Jr. was reared by the Brewsters and the Elder placed the boy with his son Love Brewster. While Isaac is found in New Amsterdam as early as 1639, he still had dealings and land holdings in Plymouth. He married a third time, probably in New Haven, circa 1641-45, Joanna Swinnerton, who was likely a widow.

Isaac is one of the most colorful of the Pilgrims, his adventures are mentioned numerous times in the records of Plymouth, Salem, New Amsterdam, New York, and New Haven, and in the works of Bradford, Winthrop, Lechford and Aspinwall. He escaped from a burning house in Marblehead in 1634; in 1635, one of his boats was cast away in a violent tempest and 21 persons drowned; in 1636 his boat was cast upon an island and he was stranded for 10 days; and in 1645, he and his wife with others, were cast away in a great storm and snow, but everyone was saved. A plaque can be found in Manhattan where Isaac had a warehouse and home between 1647 and 1659. Isaac died in New Haven, CT between February 1 -12, 1658/59, the dates of a court appearance, and the date his inventory was taken.



A *Mayflower* Pilgrim and colonial merchant who came to New Haven in 1649. He was interred in the Old Burying Ground on the New Haven Green and was the only member of the *Mayflower* Company to be buried in Connecticut.

**Children of Isaac and Mary (Norris) Allerton:**

1. **Bartholomew Allerton:** born circa 1612. He returned to England after the 1627 Cattle Division, probably on one of his father's many trips to England where he died probably at Bramfield between October 15, 1658 and February 19, 1659. He married in England where all his children were born, first to Margaret ( ) and second to Sarah Fairfax. He had four children: Isaac, Mary, Dorothy and John Allerton.
2. **Remember Allerton:** born circa 1614; died between 12 September 1652 and 22 October 1656. She married Moses Maverick and had seven children: Rebecca, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, Samuel, Elizabeth and Remember Maverick.
3. **Mary Allerton:** born circa 1616; died 28 November 1699, the last survivor of the Mayflower She married Thomas Cushman and had eight children, Thomas, Sarah, Mary, Isaac, Elkanah, Fear, Eleazer and Lydia Cushman.

**Children of Isaac and Fear (Brewster) Allerton:**

1. **Willoughby, Frances and Sarah Allerton.** Sarah Allerton: born at Plymouth, circa 1627; died before 1651; no further record.
2. **Isaac Allerton:** born at Plymouth, between May 22, 1627 and 1630; died at Westmoreland County, VA between 25 October and 30 December 1702. He married 1) probably at New Haven, CT, circa 1652, Elizabeth ( ), and had two children, Elizabeth and Isaac Allerton. He married 2) in Virginia, circa 1663, Elizabeth (Willoughby)(Overzee) Colclough, and had three children,

**Descendants of Isaac Allerton are invited to join the Pilgrim Isaac Allerton Society.**

**J**ohn Billington, wife Elinor/Ellen and sons, John, age about 16, and Francis, age about 14, traveled on the Mayflower. The origins of the family have not yet been proven; however, son Francis is mentioned in the records of Spalding, Lincolnshire where he is named one of two heirs to a “lease for three lives,” by Francis Longland. The land is in Cowbit, near Spalding, co. Lincolnshire, England. In 1650, a survey of the Manor of Spalding, was undertaken to determine if the two heirs were still living, and it was noted that Francis Billington, age about 40, was living in New England.

John Billington, a signer of the Mayflower Compact, is believed to have been born around 1580; he married by 1604, Elinor, and died in September or October 1630 when he was executed for murder. Elinor married 2) in 1638, Gregory Armstrong who predeceased her. Elinor’s origins are unknown, she died at Plymouth after 2 March 1642/43 when she is mentioned in a deed. Ellen was found guilty of slander in June 1636, and sentenced to be “sett in the stocks and be whipt” and to pay a £5 fine.

Bradford stated that he did not know how the Billingtons became associated with the voyage or the passengers, saying of John Sr. that he “and some of his” had often been punished. In fact, John committed the first crime in the colony for “his contempt of the captain’s lawful command,” refusing to obey orders and was ordered to have his neck and heels tied together. In 1630 John was found guilty by “plain and notorious evidence,” of the “willful murder,” of John Newcomen who died after being shot.

John’s sons made life interesting in the early days of the colony. On 5 December 1620, while the Mayflower was anchored off Cape Cod and he was on board, Francis shot a gun near a barrel of gun powder causing a fire which could have been devastating but “through God’s mercy was quickly put out.” Another time, about the beginning of January 1620/21, while exploring about three miles from Plymouth, Francis climbed a tree and thought he had discovered a great sea; this turned out to be two ponds which are still called “Billington’s Sea” today.

John Billington Jr. had his own adventure when he became lost in the woods while exploring alone in July 1621. He survived five days on berries and whatever else he could find. He was found and cared for by the Native Americans and was taken to Nauset on Cape Cod where ten Pilgrim men traveled to retrieve him, finding him “behung with beads.” He must have had many stories to tell when he returned to Plymouth!

#### Children of John and Elinor/Ellen Billington:

1. John Billington, born circa 1604; living in the 22 May 1627 cattle division and died before his father was executed in 1630.
2. Francis Billington, born circa 1606-09; d. at Middleboro, 3 December 1684; married at Plymouth, in June 1634, Christian (Penn) Eaton [see Francis Eaton].

#### Children of Francis and Christian (Penn) (Eaton) Billington:

1. Elizabeth Billington, born at Plymouth, 10 July 1635; living at Providence, RI, 22 March 1709/10; married 1) at Rehoboth, 21 September 1660, Richard Bullock and had four children: Israel, Marcy, John and Richard Bullock. Elizabeth married 2) at Rehoboth, 25 June 1673, Robert Beere and had one child, Benjamin Beere; married 3) Thomas Patey/Patte.
2. Joseph Billington, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1636; d. probably. at Block Island RI, between 7 January 1684/85 and 1692. He married at New Shoreham RI, 16 September 1672, Grace ( ) and had three children: Mary, Francis and (probably) Elisha Billington.
3. Martha Billington, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1638; died after 9 June 1704; married 1) at Plymouth, 10 January 1660/61, Samuel Eaton (a Mayflower passenger) and had four children: Sarah, Samuel, Mercy and Bethiah Eaton; married 2) after 1687, Robert Crossman.
4. Mary Billington, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1640; d. after 28 June 1717; m. at Rehoboth, 20 January 1663/64, Samuel Sabin and had six children: Samuel, Mercy, Sarah, Israel, Experience and Mary Sabin.
5. Isaac Billington, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1644; d. at Middleboro, 11 December 1709; married before 1675, Hannah Glass and had six children: Desire, Lydia, Eleanor, Mary, Seth and Isaac Billington.
6. Child, died young.
7. Rebecca Billington, born at Plymouth 8 June 1648; no further record.
8. Dorcas Billington born at Plymouth, circa 1650; died after 1 August 1707; married after 29 March 1673, Edward May. When he died in 1691, his probate records mention two sons and two daughters. It would appear that Dorcas had a son out of wedlock around 1672 who was living in 1683.
9. Mercy Billington, born at Plymouth, 25 February 1651/52; d. at Rehoboth, 28 September 1718; married at Rehoboth, 27 June 1681, John Martin and had four children: John, Robert, Desire and Francis Martin.

#### Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, John Billington, vol. 21, 2001*, by Harriet W. Hodge; rev. by Robert S. Wakefield.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 77-79.

If you are a descendant of the Billingtons, you are invited to join the Billington Family Society.

**W**illiam Bradford and his wife Dorothy traveled on the Mayflower; they made the decision to leave their five-year old son, John, behind, and have him come later. Dorothy drowned on 7 December 1620, accidentally falling overboard while the ship was anchored off Cape Cod Harbor.

William was the son of William & Alice (Hanson) Bradford, baptized at Austerfield, York, on 19 March 1589/90. He died at Plymouth, 9 May 1657 and was buried on Burial Hill where a monument was placed in 1825. William married 1) at Amsterdam, 10 December 1613, Dorothy May (who was 16 years old); married 2) at Plymouth, 14 August 1623, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. Alice was born, probably at Wrington, Somerset, circa 1595, the daughter of Alexander Carpenter. She married 1) at Leiden, 28 May 1613, Edward Southworth. Alice died at Plymouth, 26 or 27 March 1670.



Material: Fraxinus nigra  
(Black ash)

Made in Plymouth Colony,  
1630-1670

Descended in the Bradford  
and Hedge families

William was a signer of the Mayflower Compact in 1620. He received three acres in the 1623 land division, and in the 1627 Cattle Division, is listed with wife “Alles” and children William Jr. and Mercy.

On 16 November 1620, while on an expedition on Cape Cod to find a place to settle, William unexpectedly stepped in a deer trap and up he went, hanging by his foot. He was on a similar trip in December 1620, when Bradford returned to the ship and learned of his wife’s death. On 11 January 1620/21, while at work, William became extremely ill and he was not expected to live. In time, he recovered but he was still so ill in April, that when he was elected Governor for the first time upon the death of their first Governor, John Carver, he requested an Assistant. During the general sickness that swept through Plymouth during their first few winter months, half their numbers died, so William was fortunate he survived.

A fire broke out on 14 January 1620/21 on the roof of the common house, which is where the sick were being taken care of during the general sickness. The damage was repairable; however, it was their Governor, John Carver, and William who then lay sick who sustained the most loss.

Governor Bradford didn’t expect his second marriage in 1623 to be such a big celebration, it wasn’t their way, however when news got out, the Native Americans came out in style. Massasoit arrived with his queen (one of five wives); four other kings and six score men. They didn’t come empty handed either, but brought three or four deer and a turkey.

William was a driving force in Plymouth, and served as Governor for many years. In the winter of 1657, he became ill, but said that he really didn’t feel that sick, but when spring came, he only worsened. When he died on 9 May 1657, in his 69th year, “he was lamented by all the colonies of New-England, as a common blessing and father to them all.”

**Children of William and Dorothy (May) Bradford:**

1. John Bradford, born at Leiden, circa 1618; died at Norwich, CT, before 21 September 1676; married about 1650 or earlier, Martha Bourne; they had no children.

**Children of William and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth:**

1. William Bradford, was born at Plymouth, 17 June 1624; died there 20 February 1703/04; married 1) soon after 23 April 1650, Alice Richards; they had ten children: John, William, Thomas, Alice, Mercy, Hannah, Melatiah, Samuel, Mary and Sarah Bradford. William married 2) prob. at Norwich, CT, circa 1674, Sarah ( ) Griswold; they had one child: Joseph Bradford. William married 3) at Plymouth, circa 1676, Mary (Wood) Holmes; they had four children: Israel, Ephraim, David and Hezekiah Bradford.
2. Mercy Bradford was born at Plymouth, before May 1627; d. probably before 9 May 1657; married at Plymouth, 21 December 1648, Benjamin Vermayes; they had no known children.
3. Joseph Bradford was born at Plymouth, circa 1630; he died there, 10 July 1715; married at Hingham, 25 May 1664, Jael Hobart; they had three children: Joseph, Elisha and Peter Bradford.

**Sources**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, William Bradford*, by Ann S. Lainhart and Robert S. Wakefield, vol. 22. Plymouth, 2004.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser. 2011. pp. 90-129.

Descendants of William Bradford are invited to join the Governor William Bradford Compact.

**W**illiam Brewster was accompanied on the Mayflower by his wife, Mary, and sons Love and Wrestling. Also with the family was four year old Maria/Mary Moore whose sister Ellen and brothers Richard and Jasper More had been placed with families making the voyage; brother Richard was the only child who survived. The Brewsters left three children behind in Holland, Jonathan, Patience and Fear, however Jonathan arrived in Plymouth a year later on the Fortune in 1621, and sisters Patience and Fear arrived on the Anne in 1623. Both sisters would die 10 years later during the 1633 epidemic that swept through Plymouth resulting in many deaths.

William Brewster, was the son of William and Mary (Smith) (Simkinson) Brewster, born probably at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, between June 1566 and June 1567. The family lived at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, when William, Sr. was appointed by the Archbishop of York as the receiver and bailiff of Scrooby Manor on 4 January 1575. On 3 December 1580, when he was about 14 years of age, young Brewster went off to Peterhouse College at Cambridge University, although he did not receive his degree. In 1585, William became secretary under William Davison and accompanied him on a diplomatic mission to the Netherlands, at the time at war with Spain.

By 1588, William had returned to Scrooby Manor where his father had been promoted to postmaster. He married, circa 1590-1593, Mary ( ) whose identity is unknown.

Upon assuming the throne following Queen Elizabeth's death in 1603, King James reasserted the power of the church and opposed religious reformers, forcing them into hiding; Richard Clyfton of Babsworth had been preaching Puritan sermons as was John Smyth at nearby Gainsborough. In 1606, John Smyth and his congregation left for Amsterdam. John Robinson and his congregation began secretly meeting at Scrooby and the following year, William was discovered. He resigned from his position as Postmaster, collected his salary and left Scrooby.

William and others were summoned to appear in court, being cited for religious disobedience. As the families tried to flee England they were betrayed to the authorities; their belongings were seized and they were imprisoned. By 1608, the majority of the congregation had made their way safely to Amsterdam, however in 1609 they moved on to Leiden where they remained while planning their 1620 voyage.

While in Leiden, William established a printing press along with Thomas Brewer and Edward Winslow. Over the next two years, books and tracts declared illegal in England were being printed and smuggled into the country. At the request of the English Ambassador to Holland, Dutch authorities issued warrants for Brewster and Brewer but only Brewer could be located and he was sent back to England to stand trial.



Material: Norway pine, iron  
30" high, 50 1/2" wide, 19" deep  
Probably made in Holland, early 17th century

*Descended in the Brewster family*

It is believed that Elder Brewster brought this chest from Holland to England on the Speedwell and to America on the Mayflower in 1620.

William signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 while the ship lay anchored at Provincetown. In 1623, he received six acres with his family as passengers on the Mayflower; son Jonathan received one acre as a passenger on the Fortune; and daughters Patience and Fear each received one acre as passengers on the Anne. In the 1627 Cattle Division, William Brewster's group included his sons, Love, Wrestling and Jonathan Brewster; Jonathan's wife, Lucretia; and grandchildren, William and Mary Brewster. In Leiden, William had been chosen an Elder of the church, and he continued as such in Plymouth, often leading the church when they did not have a minister.

William Brewster died at Duxbury, 10 April 1644 and his wife Mary died at Plymouth on 17 April 1627. Brewster was much respected throughout his life and his death was a blow to those around him; Bradford said that it was a "mater of great sadness and mourning to them all."

**Children of William and Mary Brewster:**

1. Jonathan Brewster born at Scrooby, 12 August 1593; died New London CT, 7 August 1659; married at Plymouth, 10 April 1624, Lucretia Oldham "of Darby." They had eight children: William, Mary, Jonathan, Ruth, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Grace and Hannah Brewster.
2. Patience Brewster: born circa 1603; died at Plymouth during the 1633 epidemic; married at Plymouth, 5 August 1624, Thomas Prence. They had four children: Thomas, Rebecca, Mercy and Hannah Prence. Note that Thomas Prence arrived on the Fortune in 1621.
3. Fear Brewster: born circa 1605; died at Plymouth circa 1633; married at Plymouth, circa 1626, Isaac Allerton (a Mayflower passenger). They had two children, Isaac and Sarah Allerton.
4. Love Brewster: born circa 1607; died probably at Duxbury, between 6 October 1650 and 31 January 1650/1; married Sarah Collier at Plymouth on 15 May 1634. They had four children: Sarah, Nathaniel, William and Wrestling Brewster.
5. Child buried in Leiden, 20 June 1609.
6. Wrestling Brewster: born circa 1611; died unmarried after 1627 and before 1651.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, William Brewster*, by Barbara Lambert Merrick and Scott Andrew Bartley, vol. 24. Plymouth, 2014.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 130-52.

Descendants of William Brewster are invited to join The Elder William Brewster Society Facebook Group.

**P**eter Brown was a single man when he set sail in the Mayflower and remained a bachelor until at least 1623 when the division of land notes he was awarded a single acre. It is believed that he was the son of William Brown, who was baptized at Dorking, Surrey, England, 29 January 1694/95. The Brown and Mullins Families (fellow Mayflower passengers) were neighbors and friends from Dorking. Peter was one of the 41 signers of the Mayflower Compact.

Early records recount that on Friday, 12 January 1620/21, Peter Brown and John Goodman were cutting thatch about a mile and a half away and got lost. A search party was set out with 10 to 12 armed men, thinking they may have been ambushed by Indians but they could not be found. Almost two days later, after spending a freezing and wet night out in the open, they found their way back, and recounted their story. Apparently, their dogs, a great mastiff bitch and a spaniel chased a deer and they chased the dogs. At one point during the night, they heard two lions roaring, and climbed a tree for safety. They eventually found their way and arrived back safely.

In the cattle division dated 22 May 1627, Peter is listed with his family, wife Martha, daughter Mary Brown and his step-children, John and Martha Ford. His first wife was Martha ( ) Ford who had arrived on the Fortune on 9 November 1621, with her husband (whose given name is unknown) and daughter Martha; the night of their arrival she gave birth to son John Ford. Martha's husband died at Plymouth between 11 December 1621 when she was called "Goodwife," and the 1623 land division where she was called "widow." In this division she was allotted four acres, one for herself, one for her deceased husband and one for each of their children, Martha and John Ford. Martha ( ) (Ford) Brown died probably not long after the 1627 division. Peter and Martha had two children Mary and Priscilla Brown.

Peter married second, circa 1629, Mary ( ), who has not been identified. They had two children, daughter Rebecca and a second child who did not survive to adulthood.

In the epidemic that swept through Plymouth in 1633, Peter was one of many who succumbed, dying between 25 March and 28 October 1633. He would have been buried on Cole's Hill. Note that the only children to share in his estate were his three daughters, he had no sons therefore the Brown[e] surname does not trace back to Peter Brown.



This 10" tall beer tankard is fashioned like a barrel and was probably made by a cooper, or barrel-maker. The tankard is made of oak staves fastened by birch hoops. It is believed to have been made in England or the Baltics, circa 1620 and belonged to the descendants of Peter Brown. An oak and birch tankard believed to have belonged to Peter Browne is on display in the Pilgrim Hall Museum in Plymouth.

**Children of Peter & Martha Brown:**

1. Mary Brown, born at Plymouth, circa 1626; married circa 1646, Ephraim Tinkham and had nine children: Child, Ephraim, Ebenezer, Peter, Helkiah, John, Mary, John and Isaac Tinkham.
2. Priscilla Brown, born at Plymouth, circa 1629; married William Allen on 21 March 1649 but no children are known to have been born to them.

**Children of Peter & Mary Brown:**

1. Rebecca, born at Plymouth, circa 1631; married circa 1654, William Snow and had eight children: Mary, Lydia, William, Joseph, Hannah, Benjamin, Rebecca and James Snow.
2. Child, born circa 1633; died before 1647; no further record exists.

**Sources:**

**“The Probable English Origin of Mayflower Passenger Peter Browne, and His Association With Mayflower Passenger William Mullins,”** by Caleb Johnson, *The American Genealogist* 79 [July 2004]:161-178.

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Peter Brown, vol. 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.*, by Robert S. Wakefield, Plymouth, 2002.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 155-62.

Descendants of Peter Brown are invited to join the Pilgrim Peter Brown Society.

**J**ames Chilton brought his wife and daughter Mary on the voyage of the Mayflower. Only Mary survived the first winter and James did not even reach Plymouth. He signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 and died a month later, on 8 December 1620 at Provincetown when the ship was anchored in Cape Cod Harbor. It is not known when Mary's mother died.

James was born circa 1556 at St. Paul's Parish, Canterbury, Kent, England, the son of Lyonell Chilton. (His mother is believed to be Edith ( ) Chilton.) James had 10 children: Isabella, Jane, Mary (died young), Joel, Elizabeth, James, Ingle, Christian, James and Mary.

Bradford tells us that another of Chilton's daughters came over, which was likely around 1629 or 1630 when many more of the Leiden congregation emigrated. Isabella Chilton married Roger Chandler in Leiden in 1615 and it is Roger who is found in Plymouth records, the earliest being in 1633. The Chilton Silver Book credits marriages to three daughters, Sarah, Mary and Martha, who accompanied them.

James was a tailor. The family moved to Sandwich County, Kent, England by 1609, when the wife of James Chilton was excommunicated from the church of England for attending a private burial of a child. The family disappears from records until 1615, when daughter Isabella married Roger Chandler in Leiden. In 1619 James and daughter Isabella were attacked by a group of boys who thought they were Armenian. Chilton was hit in the head with a stone and sought the aid of a surgeon. Plans were already underway for the group to leave Holland for the New World.

Legend has it that young Mary Chilton was the first to step upon a rock which became known as Plymouth Rock, a stepping-stone used by passengers to come ashore. In the 1623 land division, Marie Chilton is listed and would have received three acres, and in the Cattle Division dated 22 May 1627, Mary was now married to John Winslow. John was a passenger on the Fortune which arrived in Plymouth in 1621, and he was the brother of Mayflower passengers Edward and Gilbert Winslow. These Winslow brothers were the sons of Edward and Magdalene (Oliver) Winslow; John was baptized at St. Peters, Droitwich County, Worcester, England, 16 April 1597 and died at Boston between 12 March 1673/74 and 21 May 1674 (will & probate). Mary (Chilton) Winslow was baptized at St. Peter's Parish, Sandwich County, Kent, England 31 May 1607 (not 30 May) and died at Boston, between 31 July 1676 and 1 May 1679 (will & executor refused).

John and Mary Winslow lived in Plymouth for many years raising their ten children: John, Susanna, Mary, Edward, Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, a child and Benjamin Winslow. By 1655, they moved to Boston so that John could advance in his trade as a merchant.

## Children of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow

1. John Winslow, born at Plymouth, before 1630; died at Boston, between 3 and 12 October 1683 (will & probate); married 1) Elizabeth ( ); married 2) Judith; four children were by first wife: Richard, Elizabeth, John and Ann Winslow.
2. Susanna Winslow, born at Plymouth before 1630; died at E. Bridgewater, after 14 November 1685; married probably at Plymouth, ca 1649, Robert Latham and had eight children: Mercy, Mary, Susanna, James, Hannah, Joseph, Elizabeth and Chilton Latham.
3. Mary Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1631; died at Plymouth between 28 October 1663 and November 1665; married at Plymouth, 16 January 1650/51, Edward Gray and had six children: Desire, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, John and Anna Gray.
4. Edward Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1635; died at Boston, 19 November 1682; married 1) before 1661, Sarah Hilton and had three children: John, Sarah and Mary Winslow. He married 2) at Boston, 8 February 1668, Elizabeth Hutchinson and had five children: Edward, Katherine, Elizabeth, Susanna and Anna Winslow.
5. Sarah Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1638; died at Boston, 9 April 1726; married 1) at Boston, 19 July 1660, Myles Standish (Myles) and had no children. She married 2) at Boston, November 1666 or 1667, Tobias Payne and had one child William Payne. She married 3) at Boston, circa 1672, Richard Middlecott and had four children: Mary, Edward, Sarah and Jane Middlecott.
6. Samuel Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1641; died at Boston, 14 October 1680; married before 22 June 1675, Hannah Briggs and had two children: Richard and Mary Winslow.
7. Joseph Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1643; died at Long Island, NY before 7 August 1679; married by 1668, Sarah Lawrence and had four children: child, child, Mary and Joseph Winslow.
8. Isaac Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1645; died at Port Royal, Jamaica between 26 and 29 August 1670; married at Charlestown, 14 August 1666, Mary Nowell and had two children: Parnell and Isaac Winslow.
9. Child, born before 1650; died young.
10. Benjamin Winslow, born 12 August 1653; died unmarried.

### Sources:

“The Likely Given Name of James Chilton’s Mother,” by Jon Wardlow, *Mayflower Descendant* 62 [Spring 2013]: 69-71. [Suggests the Edith Chilton who was buried 25 November 1579 was the wife of Lionel Chilton, James’ father].

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, James Chilton*, by Robert M. Sherman and Verle D. Vincent, rev. by Robert S. Wakefield, vol. 15. Plymouth, 1997.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 173-80.

**F** Francis Cooke traveled on the Mayflower with his son, John, leaving wife Hester and children, Jane, Jacob and Hester who followed in 1623 on the Anne.

Francis was born circa 1583, his origins and parentage unknown; he died at Plymouth, 7 April 1663. His marriage intentions with Hester Mahieu were filed at Leiden, Holland 4 July 1603 [not 30 June], and the third bans published 20 July 1603, therefore they were married soon after in the Walloon Reformed Church. Hester was born, probably at Canterbury, England, circa 1582 to 1588 and died at Plymouth, after 8 June 1666 and before 18 December 1675.

The voyage began for Francis when he and his 13-year-old son John were aboard the Speedwell. This ship was to join the Mayflower to carry more members of their congregation however, the ship returned twice for repairs before the decision was made that it was not seaworthy. As many members as possible were transferred to the Mayflower (including Francis and John) while others stayed behind to await future ships.

Francis was a signer of the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 while at Provincetown Harbor. He received two acres in the 1623 land division, one for himself and another for his son, John. He also received four acres, which would account for his (unnamed) wife and three children who arrived that year on the Anne. The 1627 Cattle Division names his wife, Hester, and children John (Mayflower passenger), Jacob, Jane and Mary Cooke.

On 16 February 1621, Francis was at work in the woods with Captain Miles Standish and they left their tools behind, intending to return, however when they did, they found the tools gone.

Francis and his son John are mentioned frequently in the colony and the town records of Plymouth. They were active in town affairs, serving on committees and as jurors. When he removed to Dartmouth, John continued being an active member of that town.

In 1651, William Bradford wrote, "Francis Cooke is still living, a very old man, and hath seen his children's children have their children." He died in the spring of 1663 about 80 years old and was probably buried on Burial Hill in Plymouth.

## Children of Francis and Hester (Mahieu) Cook

1. Jane Cook, born probably at Leiden, Holland, circa 1604; died date unknown, by 1651, circa 1630's; married at Plymouth, soon after 22 May 1627, Experience Mitchell and had three children: Elizabeth, Thomas and Mary Mitchell.
2. John Cook, born at Leiden, between 1 January and 31 March 1607; died at Dartmouth, 23 November 1695; married at Plymouth, 28 March 1634, Sarah Warren, the daughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower; they had five children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Hester/Ester, Mary and Mercy Cook.
3. Unnamed Child, born circa 1608, buried at Leiden, 20 May 1608.
4. Elizabeth Cook, baptized at Leiden, 26 December 1611; died before 22 May 1627.
5. Jacob Cook, born circa 1618 at Leiden; married 1) at Plymouth, soon after 10 June 1646, Damaris Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower; they had seven children: Elizabeth, Caleb, Jacob, Mary, Martha, Francis and Ruth Cook; married 2) at Plymouth, 18 November 1669, Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff and had two children: probably Sarah and Rebecca Cook.
6. Hester Cook, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1624/25; died probably at Plymouth, after 9 May 1669, and by 8 June 1691; married probably at Plymouth, circa 1644, Richard Wright; they had six children: Adam, John, Esther, Isaac, Samuel and Mary Wright.
7. Mary Cook, born at Plymouth, circa 1626/27; died at Middleborough, 21 March 1714; married at Plymouth, 26 December 1645, John Thompson; they had twelve children: Adam, John (died young), John, Mary, Hester/Esther, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Jacob, Thomas, Peter and Mercy Tomson.

### Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Frances Cooke, vol. 12*, by Ralph V. Wood Jr, 1996.

*Mayflower Passenger References (from contemporary sources and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011, pp. 183-201.

Descendants of Francis Cooke are invited to join the Pilgrim Francis Cooke Society.

**E**dward Doty/Doten traveled on the Mayflower as a single man and a servant to passenger Stephen Hopkins. He was said to be “of London” and is believed to have been born about 1597-1599. He died at Plymouth, 23 August 1655. The name of Edward’s first wife is unknown, he married her around 1630 and she likely died in the 1633 sickness. He married wife 2), at Plymouth, 6 January 1634/35, Faith Clarke. Faith was born circa 1600, the daughter of Thurston and Faith Clarke, and was buried at Marshfield, 21 December 1675.

Edward was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, indicating he was at least 18 years old in 1620. He received one acre of land in the 1623 land division and is listed in the 1627 cattle division as Edward “Dolton.”

The second offense to have been committed in the colony occurred on 18 June 1621, when Edward Doty and Edward Leister (both servants of Stephen Hopkins) fought the first duel, with sword and dagger. Both men were wounded, and they were arrested and sentenced to have their head and feet tied together for twenty-four hours. After an hour, they were in so much pain that they promised to behave better and were released.

## Children of Edward and Faith (Clarke) Doty:

1. Edward Doty, born at Plymouth, probably in 1636; drowned in Plymouth Harbor, 8 February 1689/90; married at Plymouth, 26 February 1662/63, Sarah Faunce; they had eleven children: Edward, Sarah, John, Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Patience, Mercy, Samuel, Mercy and Benjamin Doty.
2. John Doty, born at Plymouth, by 1640; died at Plymouth, 8 May 1701; married 1) at Plymouth, before 1668, Elizabeth Cooke and had nine children: John, Edward, Jacob, Elizabeth, Isaac, Samuel, Elisha, Joseph and Martha Doty. He married 2) at Plymouth, 22 November 1694, Sarah Jones and had three children: Sarah, Patience and Desire Doty.
3. Thomas Doty, born circa 1641; died at Plymouth, 4 or 5 December 1678; married probably at Plymouth, by December 1675, Mary Churchill and had three children: Martha, Hannah and Thomas Doty.
4. Samuel Doty, born circa 1643; died at Piscataway, NJ, between 18 September and 9 November 1715; married at Piscataway, NJ, 13 November 1678, Jane Harmon; they had 12 children: Samuel, Sarah, Isaac, Edward, James, Jonathan, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Joseph, Daniel, Margaret and Nathaniel Doty.
5. Desire Doty, born at Plymouth, circa 1645; died at Plymouth, 22 January 1731; married 1) at Plymouth, 25 December 1667, William Sherman and had six children: Hannah, Elizabeth, William, Patience, Experience and Ebenezer Sherman; married 2) at Marshfield, 24 November 1681, Israel Holmes; they had two children: Israel and John Holmes; married 3) prob. at Marshfield, circa 1686, Alexander Standish (Myles), and had three children: Desire, Thomas and Ichabod Standish.
6. Elizabeth Doty, born at Plymouth, circa 1647; died at Marshfield, 7 April 1742; married 1) at Marshfield, 13 January 1674/75, John Rouse and had three children: George, (died young), (possibly) John and George Rouse; married 2) at Marshfield, 28 January 1718/19, William Carver.
7. Isaac Doty, born at Plymouth, 8 February 1648/49; died at Oyster Bay, LI, NY, after 7 January 1728; married circa 1671, Elizabeth England; they had six children: Isaac, Joseph, Jacob, Solomon, Samuel and James Doty.
8. Joseph Doty, born "last day of" April 1651; d. probably at Rochester, circa 1732; married 1) circa 1673/74, Deborah Ellis; they had nine children: Theophilus, Ellis, Elizabeth, Joseph, Deborah, John, Marcy, Faith and Mary Doty; married 2) at Rochester, 5 March 1711/12, Sarah (Woodin) Edwards.
9. Mary Doty, born at Plymouth, circa 1653; died before 13 June 1728; married soon after 10 July 1677, Samuel Hatch, and had nine children: Samuel, Josiah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Isaac, Elizabeth, Elisha, Ezekiel and Desire Hatch.

## Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Edward Doty, by Peter B. Hill, vol. 11, 3 parts.* Plymouth, 2009.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals),* by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 206-15.

Descendants of Edward Doty are invited to join the Pilgrim Edward Doty Society.

**F** Francis Eaton, his wife Sarah and infant son Samuel were passengers on the Mayflower. He and his son survived the first winter, but Sarah did not, dying during the general sickness the winter of 1620/21.

Francis was baptized at St. Thomas Parish in Bristol, Gloucester, England, 11 September 1596, the son of John and Dorothy (Smith) Eaton. He died at Plymouth, before 8 November 1633, during another sickness that swept through Plymouth and surrounding areas.

Francis Eaton was one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, signed while the ship was at Provincetown, on 11 November 1620. He was a carpenter and it is likely that these skills would have been beneficial in building much-needed shelters during that first cold, wet winter, resulting in the general sickness.

Francis received four acres in the 1623 land division; the extra share would have been for his second wife, who was the maid of the Carvers thus was also a Mayflower passenger. The extra acre also tells us he married his second wife, (whose name was Dorothy), by 1623. Documents found in England, dated 1626, name Francis and Dorothy Eaton, "The M[aste]r at New England." Dorothy was likely unknowingly deceased at the time of this 1626 document as Francis had a new wife and child known by 1627 as the cattle division names Francis Eaton with wife Christian and children, Samuel and Rachell Eaton. Christian Penn arrived in 1623 on the Anne and herself received one acre in the land division.

In 1636, at the age of 16 and with the permission of his "mother in law," Samuel Eaton apprenticed himself for seven years to John Cooke. At the end of seven years, he would receive three "sute of apparel," twelve bushels of Indian corn and one heifer. He was referred to as "of" Duxbury by 1646. In 1651 Samuel was presented for "mixed daunsing" with Goodwife Halle and in 1652, he was sentenced to sit in the stocks for pilfering and stealing.



St. Thomas Parish in Bristol, England where Francis Eaton was baptized.

**Child of Francis and Sarah Eaton:**

1. Samuel (Mayflower passenger): born in England, circa 1620, he was a “suckling child” when he arrived; died at Middleborough, before 29 October 1684; married 1) between 1643 and 10 March 1646/47, Elizabeth ( ), they had two daughters of whom nothing is known; married 2) at Plymouth, 10 January 1660/1, Martha Billington (Francis, John) and had four children: Sarah, Samuel, Mercy and Bethiah Eaton. Martha remarried after Samuel’s death to Robert Crossman.

**Children of Francis and Christian (Penn) Easton:**

1. Rachel, born at Plymouth, circa 1625; died between June 1656 and October 1661; married at Plymouth, 2 March 1645, Joseph Ramsden and had at least two children: Daniel and unknown child.
2. Benjamin, born at Plymouth, March 1627/28; died at Plympton, 16 January 1711/12; married at Plymouth, 4 December 1660, Sarah Hoskins; they had six children: Benjamin, William, Sarah, Ebenezer, Rebecca and prob. Experience Eaton.
3. Child, born at Plymouth after 1627; referred to as an “Ideote” by Gov. Bradford.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Francis Eaton, by Lee D. Can Antwerp*, rev. by Robert S. Wakefield; vol. 9. Plymouth, 1996.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 216-223.

“The Origin and Parentage of Francis<sup>1</sup> Eaton,” by Neil D. Thompson; *The American Genealogist* 72 [July-Oct. 1997]: 305-309 and “Notes on Francis<sup>1</sup> Eaton of Plymouth,” by David L. Greene, *TAG* 72 [July-Oct. 1997]: 301-304.

Descendants of Francis Eaton are invited to join The Eaton Families Association.

**M**oses Fletcher traveled as a single man on the Mayflower, choosing to leave his wife and children behind to join him later.

He was a signer of the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 while the ship was anchored at Provincetown Harbor. He died during the sickness of the first winter of 1620/21.

Moses was born circa 1564, possibly in the area of Sandwich, Kent, England where he married his first wife, Mary Evans, at St. Peters Parish, on 30 October 1589. He and Mary had 10 children baptized there: Mary, John, Catharin, Richard, Prescilla, Moyses (died young), Elyzabeth, Jayne, Judith and Moyses Fletcher. Although none of his children emigrated to Plymouth, their descendants have Mayflower descent.

Moses was a widower when he married 2) at Leiden, Holland, 21 December 1613, Sarah Denby, widow of William Denby.

Children of Moses and Sarah Fletcher: (baptisms & burials at St. Peter's):

1. Mary Fletcher, baptized 4 January 1589/90; no further record.
2. John Fletcher, born circa 1592; living at Leiden, 13 February 1656; married intentions at Leiden, 5 December 1618, Josina Sacharias; they had four children: Mary, Sacharias, Josyna and Moses Fletcher.
3. Catharin Fletcher, baptized 1 September 1594; no further record.
4. Richard Fletcher, baptized 2 January 1596/97; no further record.
5. Prescylla Fletcher, baptized 24 March 1599/1600; living 1652; married 1) at Leiden, 4 April 1626, Thomas Coit/Koet; they had four children: Sarah, Ian, Dirk and Dorothea Koet; she married 2) at Leiden, 1 June 1637, Help/Salomon Terry; they had one child: Maria Terry.
6. Moyses Fletcher, baptized 10 October 1602, buried 21 April 1603.
7. Elyzabeth Fletcher, baptized 8 April 1604; living 28 September 1677; possibly the Lijsbet Vershoore buried in St. Pancras Church, Leiden, the week of 23 July 1689; married 1) Caspar Barnaart; married 2) at Leiden, 21 May 1636, Michiel Voorschoren; they had four children: John, Judith, Maria and Michiel Voorschoren.
8. Jayne Fletcher, baptized 8 February 1606/07; no further record.
9. Judith Fletcher, buried 6 November 1609.
10. Moses Fletcher, baptized 2 April 1609; no further record.

Sources:

"Pilgrim Moses Fletcher's Family," by Robert S. Wakefield, *The Mayflower Quarterly* [MQ] 41 [May 1975]:45-46.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 224-226

**E**dward Fuller traveled on the Mayflower with his wife, (name unknown), and son Samuel. Edward's brother, Samuel Fuller was also a passenger.

Edward was baptized at Redenhall, Norfolk, England, 4 September 1575, the son of Robert and Sara (Dunkhorn) Fuller. The date and place of his marriage is unknown.

Edward was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, signed on 11 November 1620, when the ship was at Provincetown, on the tip of Cape Cod.

Both Edward and his wife died during the general sickness the first winter of 1620/21. Twelve-year-old Samuel, now orphaned, was taken in by his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller.

Samuel Fuller Jr. received three acres in the 1623 land division, for himself and his parents as passengers on the Mayflower. In the 1627 cattle division, he is listed as "Jr." with Samuel Fuller (his uncle).



Material: Maple and white pine  
Probably made in Duxbury, MA, 1680-1720

*Descended in the family of Samuel Fuller*

The open work at the front of this cradle made it possible for the mother to see a sleeping baby from almost any position. The construction of this cradle is interesting. It looks like joined work. Actually, it is made of solid pine boards with strips of wood nailed on to imitate joined panels. The cradle may have been made by a carpenter, rather than a joiner.

The shape of the turnings on the tops of the rear posts is similar to turnings seen on furniture found in Duxbury.

**Children of Edward Fuller and his unnamed wife:**

1. **Matthew Fuller:** probably born in England; died in Barnstable County, between 25 July 1678 and 22 August 1678; married, probably in England, date unknown, Frances ( ) and had five children: Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Anne and John Fuller. Matthew came to Plymouth, before 26 October 1640 when he sold land.
2. **Samuel Fuller:** (Mayflower passenger) born probably in England, circa 1608; died at Barnstable, 31 October 1683; married at Scituate, 8 April 1635, Jane Lothrop and had nine children: Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, John and Child (died young) Fuller.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Edward Fuller*, by Bruce C. MacGunnigle, vol. 4. Plymouth, 2006.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 227-233.

Descendants of Edward or Samuel Fuller are invited to join The Fuller Society.

**S**amuel Fuller traveled on the Mayflower with his brother, Edward Fuller and Edward's wife and son Samuel. He was also accompanied by his servant, William Butten who died at sea, 6 November 1620.

Samuel was baptized at Redenhall, Norfolk, England, 20 January 1580, the son of Robert and Sarah (Dunkhorn) Fuller. He died at Plymouth between 30 July and 28 October 1633 during the general sickness that swept through the Plymouth area in 1633 and 1634.

Samuel married his first wife, place and date unknown; he was the widower of Alice Glascock, when he married (2) at Leiden, 24 April 1613, Agnes Carpenter. He was the widower of Anna Carpenter when he married (3) at Leiden, 27 May 1617, Bridget Lee. Bridget came to Plymouth in 1623 aboard the Anne.

Samuel Fuller was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, signed on 11 November 1620, while the ship was at Provincetown, at the tip of Cape Cod. In the 1623 land division, he received two acres of land, for himself and his servant. Bridget Fuller received one acre as a passenger of the Anne. In the 1627 cattle division, Samuel is joined by wife Bridget and nephew, Samuel Fuller.

Samuel Fuller was indispensable as a self-taught physician not just to those at Plymouth, but to surrounding areas including Salem and Charlestown. His death in 1633 was a great blow to those in Plymouth; Bradford states that he died "after he had much helped others...being a deacon of the church, a man godly and forward to do good."



Material: Maple and white pine  
Probably made in  
Duxbury, MA, 1680-1720

*Descended in the family  
of Samuel Fuller*

The open work at the front of this cradle made it possible for the mother to see a sleeping baby from almost any position. The construction of this cradle is interesting. It looks like joined work. Actually, it is made of solid pine boards with strips of wood nailed on to imitate joined panels. The cradle may have been made by a carpenter, rather than a joiner.

The shape of the turnings on the tops of the rear posts is similar to turnings seen on furniture found in Duxbury.

**Child of Samuel and Agnes (Carpenter) Fuller:**

1. Child, buried at Leiden, 29 June 1615.

**Children of Samuel and Bridget (Lee) Fuller:**

1. Child, born at Leiden, circa 1618-20. Note Bradford states that Bridget and a child later came to Plymouth, however in the 1623 land division, Bridget received one share, not two.
2. Mercy Fuller, born at Plymouth, after 22 May 1627; died after 1650; no further record.
3. Samuel Fuller, born at Plymouth, circa 1629; died at Middleborough, 24 August 1695; married a woman whose name is not known and had one or possibly two children: Samuel and poss. Elizabeth Fuller; married 2) Elizabeth (Nichols) Bowen with whom he had five children: John, Experience, Hannah, Mercy and Isaac Fuller.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Samuel Fuller*, by Katharine W. Radasch and Arthur H. Radasch; rev. by Margaret H. Stover and Robert S. Wakefield, vol. 10. Plymouth, 2013.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 234-42.

Descendants of Edward or Samuel Fuller and invited to join The Fuller Society.

**S**tephen Hopkins was one of the most adventurous of the passengers aboard the Mayflower. He traveled with his second wife, Elizabeth (Fisher) Hopkins, and children Constanta, Giles and Damaris. Elizabeth was pregnant during the voyage and gave birth to a son Oceanus while at sea. Two indentured servants accompanied the family, Edward Doty and Edward Leister.



Made in England, 1615-1640

*Ownership attributed to Constance Hopkins*

Steeple-crowned hats, usually with a decorative band, were popular in Western Europe for both men and women in the early 17th century. Beaver fur, imported from the colonies, was processed into felt to make hats.

Stephen was baptized at All Saints Church, at Upper Clatford, Hampshire, England, on the last of April, 1581, the son of John and Elizabeth (Williams) Hopkins. He died at Plymouth, between 6 June and 17 July 1644. Stephen married 1) before 13 May 1604, Mary Kent; he married 2) at St. Mary Matfellow, Whitechapel, Middlesex, 19 February 1617/18, Elizabeth Fisher.

This was not Stephen's first voyage to the New World. In 1609 he signed on as a minister's clerk, aboard the Sea Venture at Plymouth, England, the flagship of a fleet of seven headed to Jamestown, along with Jamestown's Governor Sir Thomas Gates and the Rev. Richard Buck. Stephen left his wife Mary and three children behind and would be gone seven years. After a hurricane which sent their damaged ship to Bermuda, they spent many months repairing it so they could continue to Jamestown. During this time, Stephen argued that the Governor had no authority over them while they were on land. He was found guilty of "Mutinie and Rebellion" and sentenced to death. He was so penitent, asking the court to consider the plight of his wife and children, that he was pardoned. The group eventually made their way to Jamestown and spent the next few years rebuilding the colony. When Stephen returned to England by 1616, he learned that his first wife had died.

Stephen Hopkins was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, signed at Provincetown, 11 November 1620. In the 1623 land division, he received six acres. The cattle division of 1627 lists he and his wife Elizabeth, with children Gyles, Caleb, Deborah, and daughter Constance and her husband Nicholas Snow.

Stephen's experiences in Jamestown made him valuable to the Plymouth settlement. He helped determine a suitable place to settle, and his dealings with the Native Americans were especially helpful. When Samoset and Squanto began their visits to Plymouth in 1621, they were housed in Stephen Hopkins' home. It was also Hopkins who was chosen by Governor Carver to go with Edward Winslow and first approach Massasoit.

Stephen went on to serve as an Assistant of the Governor for many years, however he sometimes found himself on the other side of the law. In 1636, in his office as Assistant, he was fined £5.40s for breaking the King's peace in dangerously wounding John Tisdale. At least three times he was fined for allowing men to drink excessively at his house, and several times fined for charging excessive prices for liquor and goods.

Children of Stephen and Mary (Kent) Hopkins:

1. Elizabeth Hopkins, baptized at Hursley, 13 May 1604; died after 1613.

2. Constance Hopkins, baptized at Hursley, May 11, 1606; died at Eastham, mid-October, 1677; married at Plymouth, circa 1626, Nicholas Snow and they had 12 children: Mark, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Stephen, John, Elizabeth, Jabez and Ruth Snow, as well as three children whose names are not known. The possibility that one of the three unknowns may be the wife of Daniel Doane has not yet been proven.
3. Giles Hopkins, baptized at Hursley, 30 January. 1607/08; died at Eastham, between 5 March 1688/89 and 16 April 1690; married at Plymouth, 9 October 1639, Katherine Whelden and had ten children: Mary, Stephen, John, Abigail, Deborah, Caleb, Ruth, Joshua, William and Elizabeth

#### Children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Fisher) Hopkins:

1. Damaris Hopkins, born in England, circa 1618; died young, after 22 May 1627.
2. Oceanus Hopkins, born at sea on the Mayflower, between 16 September and 11 November 1620; died before 22 May 1627.
3. Caleb Hopkins, born at Plymouth, circa 1623; died at Barbados between 6 June 1644 and 3 April 1651; no known issue.
4. Deborah Hopkins, born at Plymouth, circa 1624-26; died prob. at Plymouth, before 1674; married at Plymouth, 23 April 1646, Andrew Ring; they had six children: Elizabeth, William, Eleazer, Mary, Deborah and Susanna Ring.
5. Damaris Hopkins, born in Plymouth, circa 1628; died prob. at Plymouth, between 20 October 1666 and 18 November 1669; married prob. at Plymouth, soon after 10 June 1646, Jacob Cooke, (Francis) and had seven children: Elizabeth, Caleb, Jacob, Mary, Martha, Francis and Ruth Cooke
6. Ruth Hopkins, born in Plymouth, circa 1630; died between 30 November 1644 and 3 April 1651; no further record.
7. Elizabeth Hopkins, born circa 1632 in Plymouth; died unmarried after October 1657 and possibly before 29 September 1659.

#### Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Stephen Hopkins*, by John D. Austin, vol. 6. Plymouth, 2001.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 249-63

Research into the English Origins of Mary and Elizabeth, the Wives of Stephen Hopkins,” by Simon Neal, *Mayflower Quarterly* 79 [March 2013]: 52-78.

“Investigation Into the Origins of Mary and Elizabeth, the Wives of Stephen Hopkins,” by Simon Neal, *Mayflower Quarterly* 78 [June 2012]: 122-139.

“Investigation Into the Origins of Mary, Wife of Stephen Hopkins of Hursley,” by Simon Neal, *Mayflower Descendant* 61 [Spring 2012]: 38-59; *Mayflower Descendant* 61 [Autumn 2012]: 134-154. [Detailed investigation into the Kent and Back families of Hursley, identifying Stephen’s wife Mary as Mary Kent alias Back, daughter of Robert Kent alias Back and Joan Machell.]

Descendants of the Hopkins Family are invited to join the Pilgrim Hopkins Heritage Society.

**J**ohn Howland was a single man when he traveled on the Mayflower, as a servant of John Carver.

John was probably born at Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, circa 1598-99, the son of Henry and Margaret Howland. He died at Kingston, 23 February 1672/73. John married at Plymouth, circa 1623, Elizabeth Tilley. Elizabeth and her parents, John and Joan (Hurst) Tilley, were also passengers on the Mayflower. Elizabeth was baptized at Henlow, Bedford, England, 30 August 1607; she died at Swansea, 21 December 1687.



St. Peter and St. Paul's in Fenstanton, England, John Howland's home town.

Bradford relates that during the voyage, “in a mighty storm, a lusty young man called John Howland... [was] thrown into sea; but it pleased God that he caught hold of the topsail halyards which hung overboard...till he was hauled up...and then with a boat hook...his life saved. And though he was something ill with it, yet he lived many years after and became a profitable member both in church and commonwealth.”

John received four acres in the 1623 land division; in addition to himself, these shares would be for his wife Elizabeth, and her parents who died the first winter. In the 1627 cattle division he is listed with wife Elizabeth, and children John Jr. and Desire Howland.

From his beginnings as a servant, John rose quickly in status; he was the head of his group of 13 people in the 1627 cattle division and by 1633 he was serving as an Assistant to the Governor. He also served many times as deputy, surveyor of Highways and land, grand juror and selectman.

Children of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland:

1. Desire Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1625; died at Barnstable, 13 October 1683; married at Plymouth, circa 1643, John Gorham; they had 11 children: Desire, Temperance, Elizabeth, James, John, Joseph, Jabez, Mercy, Lydia, Hannah, and Shubael Gorham.
2. John Howland, born at Plymouth, 24 April 1627; died at Barnstable, after 18 June 1699; married at Plymouth, 26 October 1651, Mary Lee; they had ten children: Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, Hannah, Mercy, Lydia, Experience, Anne, Shubael and John Howland.
3. Hope Howland, born at Plymouth, 30 August 1629; died at Barnstable, 8 January 1683; married at Rocky Nook, Kingston, circa 1646, John Chipman; they had 12 children: Elizabeth, Daughter (died young), Hope, Lydia, John (died young), Hannah, Samuel, Ruth, Bethiah, Mercy, John and Desire Chipman.
4. Elizabeth Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1631; died at Oyster Bay, Long Island, NY, before 26 September 1692; married 1) at Plymouth, 13 September 1649, Ephraim Hicks; married 2) at Plymouth, 10 July 1651, John Dickinson; they had nine children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Mercy, Jabez, Lydia, Samuel, Mehetable, Hannah and James Dickinson.

5. Lydia Howland, born possibly in Maine, circa 1633; died possibly at Swansea, after 11 January 1711; married circa 1654, James Brown; they had three children: James, Dorothy and Jabez Brown.
6. Hannah Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1637; died at Swansea, 1705; married at Swansea, 6 July 1661, Jonathan Bosworth; they had ten children: Mercy, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jonathan, David, John, Jabez, Ichabod, son (died young) and Jonathan Bosworth.
7. Joseph Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1640; died at Plymouth, January 1703/04; married at Plymouth, 7 December 1664, Elizabeth Southworth; they had nine children: Thomas, James, Sarah, Lydia, Elizabeth, Mercy, Nathaniel, Benjamin and Joseph Howland.
8. Jabez Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1644; died at Bristol before 6 February 1711/12; married prob. at Yarmouth, by 1669, Bethia Thacher; they had 11 children: Jabez, John, Bethia, Josiah, John, Judah, Seth, Samuel, Experience, Elizabeth and Joseph Howland.
9. Ruth Howland, born at Plymouth, circa 1646; died before 16 October 1675; married at Plymouth, 17 November 1664, Thomas Cushman (Mary Allerton, Isaac); they had three children: Robert, Desire and Thomas Cushman.
10. Isaac Howland, born at Plymouth, 15 November 1649; died at Middleborough, 9 March 1723/24; married circa 1676, Elizabeth Vaughn; they had eight children: Seth, Isaac, Priscilla, Elizabeth, Nathan, Jael, Susannah and Hannah Howland.

**Sources:**

*John Howland of the Mayflower, The First Five Generations Documented Descendants Through his first child Desire Howland and her husband Captain John Gorham.* vol. 1, by Elizabeth P. White; 1990, 2014.

*John Howland of the Mayflower, The First Five Generations Documented Descendants Through his second child John2 Howland and his wife Mary Lee,* vol. 2, by Elizabeth P. White. Picton Press, 1993, 2008.

*John Howland of the Mayflower, The First Five Generations Documented Descendants Through his third child Hope Howland, Wife of John Chipman,* vol. 3, by Elizabeth P. White. Picton Press, 2008.

*John Howland of the Mayflower, The First Five Generations Documented Descendants Through his fourth child Elizabeth Howland, Wife of Ephraim Hicks and Captain John Dickinson,* vol. 4, by Elizabeth P. White. Picton Press, 2008.

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, John Howland,* vol. 23, part 1, by Ann S. Lainhart and Robert S. Wakefield. Plymouth, 2006.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals),* by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 264-80.

Descendants of John Howland and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland are invited to join The Pilgrim John Howland Society.

## The More Family

The passenger list of the Mayflower includes four children without parents; they were not orphans, however they may as well have been. The children, between the ages of four and eight, were placed with families making the voyage. The More children are the only passengers with known royal ancestry, with descent from King David I and King Edward I of England. The children were baptized at Shipton Parish, Shropshire, England as follows. The only child to survive the first winter was Richard.

1. Elinor/Ellen [Ellinora] More, baptized, 24 May 1612; was placed with Edward and Elizabeth Winslow;
2. Jasper [Jasperus] More, baptized, 8 August 1613; was placed with John and Katharine Carver
3. Richard [Richardus] More, baptized 13 November 1614; was placed with William and Mary Brewster.
4. Maria More, baptized 16 April 1616; was placed with William and Mary Brewster; [Bradford mistakenly said she was a brother of Richard's.]

The union between the children's parents (who were cousins), Samuel More, age 17, and Katharine More, age 25, ensured that the large properties of their families would remain intact.

Though all four of the children were baptized as the children of Samuel More, subsequent court proceedings led to the admission by Katharine that she had been unfaithful with Jacob Blakeway, a tenant farmer on the More property. Although Katharine did not have the required two witnesses, her defense was that she had a precontract with Jacob. It got worse for Katharine. The more Samuel looked at the children, the more he suspected they were not his. As the children's legal father, Samuel could do with them as he pleased. He certainly didn't want another man's children and he wanted to punish his wife, so he decided to take them away from her. He wanted to dispose of the children in a way in which they would benefit. He learned of the voyage of the Separatists, god-fearing people, and found his solution, to place the children with influential families as servants. He paid £80 for their passage, which was double the usual children's fare, to ensure that the children would receive their fair allotment of land at the end of the voyage.

Richard continued living with the Brewsters; he is listed with them in the 1627 cattle division. In 1635, a Richard More age 20 was a passenger on a ship bound for New England. When he left for England is not known, but perhaps he had gone looking for answers into the plight of he and his siblings. In 1637, for £21, he sold twenty-five acres in Duxbury and removed to Salem, where he was granted a half-acre as an "Inhabitant." He would remain there, when he was not master of a ship. Capt. Richard More died at Salem, between 19 March 1693/94 and 20 April 1696; note that the date of 1692 on his gravestone was added between 1901-1919 and is incorrect. Richard More married 1) at Plymouth, 20 October 1636, Christian Hunt. He married 2) prob. at Salem, before 23 May 1678, Jane ( ) Crumton. It should be noted that Richard had another wife in England while he was still married to his first wife. The marriage of "Richard Moore of Salem in New England Maryner" and Elizabeth Woolno, is recorded at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Middlesex, 23 October 1645.

**Children of Richard and Christian (Hunt) More:**

1. Samuel More, baptized at Salem, 6th 1mth 1642; living 1650; no further record.
2. Thomas More, baptized at Salem, 6th 1mth 1642; living 1650; no further record.
3. Caleb More, baptized at Salem, 31 1mth 1644; d. at Salem, 4 January 1678/9, ae 34; unmarried.
4. Joshua More, baptized at Salem, 3 3mth 1646; living 1650; no further record.
5. Richard More, baptized at Salem, 2 11mth 1647; died after 1 May 1696; married by 1673, Sarah ( ); they had six children: Samuel, child, Thomas, Christian, Sarah and Caleb More.
6. Susanna More, baptized at Salem, 12 3mth 1650; died after 30 October 1728; married 1) prob. at Salem, circa 1675, Samuel Dutch and had four children: Barbara, Susanna died young, Susanna and Christian Dutch. She married 2) Richard Hutton and 3) John Knowlton.
7. Christian More, baptized at Salem, 5 7mth 1652; died at Salem, 30 May 1680; married at Salem, 31 August 1676, Joshua Conant; they had one child: Joshua Conant.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Richard More*, by Robert M. Sherman, Robert S. Wakefield and Lydia D. Finlay, vol. 15. Plymouth, 1997.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 293-306.

*Soap Opera On The Mayflower: The Little Known Story of the More Children,*" by Richard H. Maxwell, *Mayflower Quarterly* 65 (Nov.1999):315-321.

**W**illiam Mullins traveled on the Mayflower with his wife Alice, children Joseph and Priscilla, and servant Robert Carter; only Priscilla would survive the first winter and spring.

William is believed to be the son of John and Joan (Bridger) Mullins, born at Dorking, Surrey, England, circa 1572. He married, date and place unknown, Alice ( ) who is known only from his will.

William was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620 when the Mayflower was anchored off Provincetown. He died at Plymouth, 21 February 1620/21. He made his nuncupative will, likely the day he died; it was copied 1 April 1621 so that it could be taken back to England on the Mayflower's return trip. He included wife Alice and son, Joseph, and his servant, which tells us they were still living at that time.



William Mullins' house on West Street, near to Dorking Museum, is the only surviving home of a Pilgrim Father. This impressive building dates from between 1568 and 1610. Mullins bought it with a mortgage in 1612, and then sold it in 1619. He ran a successful shoe-making business, so why he risked the voyage to America is not known. He was not one of the 'Saints' – religious separatists that rejected organized worship – who initiated the voyage, but one of the 'Strangers' who were recruited to fund the crossing.

**Children of William and ? Alice Mullins:**

1. **William Mullins**, born probably at Dorking, Surrey; died at Braintree, 12 February 1672; married in England, by 1618; possibly married 2) at Boston, 7 May 1656, Ann ( ) Bell; they had three children: Elizabeth, Ruth and Sara Mullins.
2. **Sara Mullins**, born probably at Dorking; called “Blunden” in father’s 1621 will; no further record.
3. **Priscilla Mullins**, born probably at Dorking, circa 1600-1605; died prob. at Duxbury, after 1650; married at Plymouth, circa 1623, John Alden, also a Mayflower passenger; they had ten children: Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Sarah, Jonathan, Ruth, Rebecca, Mary, Priscilla and David Alden.
4. **Joseph Mullins**, born probably at Dorking, date unknown; died at Plymouth, after 2 April 1621.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, John Alden*, by Esther L. Woodworth-Barnes, Alicia C. Williams, ed., vol. 16, part 1, Plymouth, 2002.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 307-311.

**D**egory Priest traveled on the Mayflower as a single man. Left behind was his wife Sarah and their daughters Mary and Sarah. He signed the Mayflower Compact, while the Mayflower was anchored at Provincetown on 11 November 1620.

Degory was born circa 1579, date and place unknown. It has been suggested that he was the Digorius Prust, the son of Peter and Joanna Prust, baptized at Hartland, Devonshire, England, 11 August 1582. Degory died at Plymouth during the general sickness the first winter, on 1 January 1620/21. He married at Leiden, 4 November 1611, Sarah (Allerton) Vincent, the sister of Isaac Allerton. Sarah remarried at Leiden, 13 November 1621, Godbert Godbertson/ Cuthbertson. This family came over on the Anne in 1623 and were allotted six acres of land. In the 1627 cattle division, they are listed with Isaac Allerton's group and included a son Samuel Godbertson, and Mary and Sarah Priest.

**Children of Degory and Sarah (Allerton) Priest:**

1. Mary Priest, born at Leiden, circa 1613; died at Charlestown, after 7 March 1686/87; married at Plymouth, circa 1630, Phineas Pratt; they had eight children: John, Mary, Samuel, Daniel, Mercy, Joseph, Peter and Aaron Pratt.
2. Sarah Priest, born circa 1615; died probably in England, after 1 August 1648; married at Plymouth, circa 1631, John Coombs; they had two children: John and Francis Coombs.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Degory Priest*, by Mrs. Charles D. Townsend, Robert S. Wakefield and Margaret H. Stover; rev. by Margaret H. Stover, vol. 8., Plymouth, 2008.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 312-15.

“The English Origin Of Degory<sup>1</sup> Priest Of The Mayflower: An Evaluation,” by Patricia L. Hatcher, *The American Genealogist* 80 [Oct. 2005]:241-260.

**T**homas Rogers and his son Joseph, age about 17, were passengers on the Mayflower.

Thomas was born at Watford, Northampton, England, circa 1572, the son of William and Eleanor ( ) Rogers. He died at Plymouth, in the general sickness of the first winter of 1620/21. Thomas married at Watford, 24 October 1597, Alice Cosford. Alice was baptized at Watford, 10 May 1573, the daughter of George and Margaret ( ) Cosford. It is likely that she died in Leiden as there is no evidence that she emigrated to Plymouth. The last mention of her is in the 1622 poll tax at Leiden where she is mentioned with children, Elizabeth, Margaret and John Rogers, who were all in a house for "poor people." In the same household is found Elizabeth Turner whose father and two brothers were passengers, with all three dying the first winter. Interesting to note that Elizabeth Turner also came over from Leiden so it is likely she came over with the Rogers children. It is likely that when the Rogers children came over from Leiden, their mother was then deceased.

Thomas and his family removed to Leiden by 1617 when he purchased a house there. The family made the choice that only Thomas and son Joseph would travel on the Mayflower; when they were settled, Alice and the remaining children would come over. Unfortunately, with Thomas' death just a few months later, there was no home for them to go to.

Thomas was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, while the ship was at the Provincetown Harbor, on 11 November 1620. In the 1623 land division, Joseph Rogers received two acres, one for himself and another for his father. In the 1627 cattle division, Joseph is in the group headed by William Bradford. It is likely that when his father died that first winter, Bradford took him in.

In 1636, Joseph Rogers operated a ferry over Jones River, near his dwelling house and he charged one penny per person. In 1639, Joseph is called "of Duxbury" when he was named as a surveyor of highways; at the same court, his brother John became a freeman. The brothers were sometimes mentioned together, as in 1640 when they were granted 50 acres. In 1647, Joseph was appointed Lieutenant in Eastham, "to exercise their men in armes."

Bradford's history states that Thomas Rogers' other children came over, married and had many children. John Rogers has been identified, which means Elizabeth and Margaret Rogers likely came over with their brother, perhaps around 1629/30 (when some of the remaining family members in Leiden were brought over), however they have not yet been identified in Plymouth.

**Children of Thomas and Alice Rogers: (baptized at Watford)**

1. Thomas Rogers, baptized 24 March 1598/99; buried at Watford 27 May 1599.
2. [possibly] Richard Rogers, baptized 12 March 1599/1600; buried at Watford 4 April 1600.
3. Joseph Rogers, baptized 23 January 1602/03; died at Eastham, between 2 January and 15 January 1677/78; married before 16 August 1633, wife unknown; his 1678 will mentions wife Hannah; he had eight children: Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Mary, James and Hannah Rogers.
4. John Rogers, baptized 6 April 1606; died at Duxbury, between 26 August 1691 and 20 September 1692; married at Plymouth, 16 April 1639, Anna Churchman; they had four children: John, (H)anna, Abigail and Elizabeth Rogers. John came over from Leiden and first shows up in Plymouth in the 1633 tax list.
5. Elizabeth Rogers, baptized 26 Dec 1609; no further record. Elizabeth came over from Leiden; and it has been suggested that she may have married Samuel Eddy [who had many children] but further investigation is needed.
6. Margaret Rogers, baptized 30 May 1613; no further record. Margaret came over from Leiden and likely married and had children.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Thomas Rogers*, vol. 19, by Peggy M. Baker; Plymouth, 2013, 2nd ed.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 318-27.

Descendants are invited to join the Thomas Rogers Society.

**H**enry Samson was about sixteen years of age when he traveled on the Mayflower in the company of Edward and Ann/Agnes (Cooper) Tilley, his maternal aunt and her husband. Also in their company was Humility Cooper, who was probably Agnes' infant niece and Henry's cousin.

Henry was baptized at Henlow, Bedford, England, 15 January 1603/04, the son of James and Martha (Cooper) Samson. He died at Duxbury, 24 December 1684. Henry married at Plymouth, 6 February 1635/36, Ann Plummer.

In the 1623 land division, Henry received one acre. In the 1627 cattle division, both he and Humility were in the group with William and Mary Brewster.

Henry served in various capacities over the years, including as constable, tax collector, juror, and surveyor. He also volunteered in the Pequot War.

## Children of Henry and Ann (Plummer) Samson:

1. Elizabeth Samson, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1638; died after 23 November 1711; married circa 1661, Robert Sprout and had eight children: Mercy, Elizabeth, Mary, Robert, Anna, James, Ebenezer and Hannah Sprout.
2. Hannah Samson, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1642; died after 23 January 1681 and probably the Hanna Holmes who died at Pembroke 9 January 1715; married at Duxbury, 20 March 1665/66, Josiah Holmes and had six children: Hannah, Dorcas, Josiah, Mary, John and William Holmes.
3. Daughter, born between 1636 and 1656, name unknown; married John Hanmore and had one child: John Hanmore.
4. John Samson, born at Duxbury, date unknown; died between 27 May 1702 and 10 January 1715/16.
5. Mary Samson, born at Duxbury, date unknown; died before 1686; married before 24 December 1684, John Summers/Somers and had no children.
6. Dorcas Samson, born at Duxbury, before 1660; died before 29 July 1695; married before 24 December 1684, Thomas Bonney and had three children: Ebenezer, Elizabeth and Mercy Bonney.
7. James Samson, born at Duxbury, date unknown; died at Dartmouth, between 10 January 1715/16 and 7 July 1618; married before 21 May 1679, Hannah ( ) Wait and had eight children: James, Henry, Joseph, Anna, Penelope, Susannah and Priscilla Samson.
8. Stephen Samson, born date unknown; died before 31 January 1714/15; married before 1686, Elizabeth ( ) and had eight children: Benjamin, John, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Dorcas and Abigail Samson.
9. Caleb Samson, born at Duxbury, probably circa 1658; died between 9 July 1744 and 3 March 1747; married 1) before 1686, Mercy Standish (Alexander, Myles) and had nine children: David, Lora, Rachel, Priscilla, Caleb, Joshua, Ruth, Jerusha and Sarah Samson. Caleb married 2) at Duxbury, 30 January 1728/29, Rebecca (Bartlett)(Bradford) Stanford and had no children.

## Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Henry Samson*, by Robert M. Sherman and Ruth W. Sherman, vol. 20, part 1. Plymouth, 2000.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 328-33.

If you descend from Henry Samson, you are invited to join the Pilgrim Henry Samson Kindred.

**G**eorge Soule traveled on the Mayflower as a servant to Edward Winslow.

His origins are unknown, although research conducted by Caleb Johnson in 2009 suggests the possibility of George, son of William and Joan Soule, who was baptized at Tingrith, Bedford, England, 9 February 1594/95. George married at Plymouth, circa 1626, Mary/Marie Bucket who arrived on the Anne in 1623. Marie's origins are unknown; she died at Duxbury, in December 1676. George died at Duxbury, between 20 September 1677 and 22 January 1678/79.

George was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620 while the ship was anchored at Provincetown Harbor. This tells us he was at least 21 years old, thus born in 1599 or earlier. He received one acre in the 1623 land division as did Marie Bucket. George is listed in the 22 May 1627 cattle division with wife Mary and son Zakariah.

George often served as juror and was frequently on committees for Duxbury as a deputy. In 1637 his name is on the list of those who volunteered as soldiers if the need came up. He was granted a garden place on the "Ducksborrow side" by Powder Point in 1637 and other lands there in 1638. In 1640 he was granted meadow at Greens Harbor.

In 1659, Goodwife Soule, the wife of George Soule of Duxbury, and others, were presented to the court for absenting themselves from public worship; they were fined 10s.

The will of George Soule is dated 11 August 1677, but it is the codicil, dated 20 September 1677 that proves interesting; apparently there was some animosity between son John, and his sister, Patience. The codicil states that if John "disturbed" Patience, then Patience would receive the house and lands at Duxbury, and she would be the sole executrix of his will.

## Children of George and Mary (Bucket) Soule:

1. Zachariah<sup>2</sup> Soule, born by the 1627 cattle division; died at Duxbury, before 11 December 1663; married before 1663, Margaret ( ) who was possibly the daughter of William Ford; no known issue.
2. John Soule, born at Plymouth, 8 March 1631/32; died at Duxbury before 14 November 1707; married 1) probably at Duxbury, circa 1656, Rebecca Simmons; they had nine children: Rebecca, James, Sarah, Rachel, Aaron, Benjamin, Zachariah, Moses and John Soule. He married 2) probably at Duxbury, after 3 July 1678, Esther/Hester (Delano?) Sampson/Samson; they had three children: Joseph and Josiah (twins), and Joshua Soule.
3. Nathaniel Soule, born probably at Plymouth, circa 1637; died at Dartmouth, before 12 October 1699; married circa 1680, Rose/Rosamond Thorn; they had four children: Nathaniel, Silvanus, Jacob and Miles Soule. Note that Nathaniel had a child born circa 1674 by an unknown woman.
4. George Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1639; died there before 22 June 1704; married circa 1664, Deborah (?Thomas); they had eight children: George, William, John, Nathan, Deborah, Mary, Lydia and Sarah Soule.
5. Susanna Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1642, (possibly 25 June 1642); died probably at Kingstown RI, after 1684, (poss. at Duxbury, 14 November 1707); married probably Plymouth, circa 1661, Francis Waste/West; they had nine children: Francis, Richard, Peter, John, Susannah, Martha, William, Thomas and Clement (twins) West.
6. Mary Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1644; died at Plymouth, after 29 April 1718; married probably at Duxbury, circa 1664, John Peterson; they had nine children: John, Joseph, Benjamin, Martha, Jonathan, David, Isaac, Mary and Rebecca Peterson.
7. Elizabeth Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1646; died between 12 March 1668 and 11 August 1677; married at Plymouth, circa 1667/78, Francis Walker; they had one child: Isaac Walker.
8. Patience Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1648; died at Middleboro, 11 March 1705/06; married at Middleboro, January 1666, John Haskell; they had eight children: John, Elizabeth, William, Patience, Bethiah, Mary, Josiah and Susannah Haskell.
9. Benjamin Soule, born probably at Duxbury, circa 1651; died at RI, 26 March 1676, during King Phillip's War.

## Sources:

*Mayflower Families In Progress, George Soule, part 1*, by Louise W. Throop. Plymouth, 2015.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 334-341.

Descendants of George Soule are invited to join Soule Kindred in America.

**M**yles Standish was accompanied on the Mayflower by his wife Rose. She did not survive the first winter, dying 29 January 1620/21.

Myles, was born prob. on the Isle of Man, circa 1584; he died at Duxbury, 3 October 1656. He married first, Rose ( ), and they had no known children. He married second, at Plymouth, between July 1623 and March 1623/24, Barbara ( ) whose identity is unknown; she was called “Mrs. Standish” in the 1623 land division where she received one acre.

Standish was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, signed on 11 November 1620, when the ship was anchored at Provincetown. He received two acres in the 1623 land division. In the 1627 cattle division he is listed with his second wife Barbara and sons Charles, Alexander and John Standish.

Standish’s experience proved valuable during the three exploration parties on Cape Cod during the cold and wet days of November and early December 1620, as they searched for the best place to begin their settlement. It’s quite astonishing that while most of the other men who were also on these expeditions became very ill and succumbed to their ailments, that Standish was one of the few who did not.

On 17 February 1620/21, Standish was chosen their Captain; he never balked when it came to dealing with the Native Americans, but as their Captain, he always led the way, sometimes a little too forcefully. He was described by his contemporaries as “a man of very little stature, yet of a very hot and angry temper.” He served in other capacities as well, such as treasurer, and as Assistant to the Governor almost continually from about 1635 until his death. He died at Duxbury 3 October 1656.

In 1645, the Commissioners of the United Colonies were raising an army for the expected war with the Narragansetts. Forty armed men from Plymouth were under the command of Captain Standish. In 1646, Standish was chosen with six others for the Council of War, and in 1654 was appointed the Commander in Chief of 50 men from ten towns, for the expedition against the Dutch, saying his “approved fidelitie and abillitie wee have had long experience...whose wisdom and discretion...”.



Material: Steel, iron and wood  
Blade made in Solingen, Germany, 1630-1650  
Ownership attributed to Myles Standish

A rapier is a sword with a stiff, sharply pointed blade used for thrusting, rather than cutting. The blade of this rapier was made in Solingen, known for its production of edged weapons. Standish probably acquired the sword after arriving in Plymouth. It was probably worn with his finest military dress at musters and official events.

Myles Standish was the Pilgrims’ military leader. Standish had joined the English army; many English and Scottish soldiers fought in the Dutch Wars between The Netherlands and Spain. Standish served in and around Leiden until 1616. There Standish met the Pilgrims. When the Pilgrims decided to emigrate to America, they chose Standish as their military leader to train the colonists in self defense.

Children of Myles and Barbara ( ) Standish:

1. Charles Standish, born at Plymouth, circa 1624; died between 1627 and 1634.
2. Alexander Standish, born at Plymouth, circa 1626; died at Duxbury, 6 July 1702; married 1) probably at Duxbury, Sarah Alden (John Alden and Priscilla Mullins) and had eight children: Lora, Lydia, Elizabeth, Mercy, Myles, Sarah, Ebenezer and David Alden. He married 2) circa 1688, Desire (Doty) (Sherman) Holmes (Edward Doty); they had three children: Desire, Thomas and Ichabod Standish.
3. John Standish, born at Plymouth, before May 22, 1627 and who died probably. unmarried, before August 1633.
4. Myles Standish, born circa 1629; disappeared at sea after March 20, 1661; married at Boston, 19 July 1660, Sarah Winslow, they had no children.
5. Lora Standish, born after 22 May 1627; died before 7 March 1655/56 unmarried.
6. Josiah Standish: born circa 1633; died at Preston CT, 19 March 1690; married 1) at Marshfield, 19 December 1654, Mary Dingley; they had no children. He married 2) after 7 March 1655/56, Sarah Allen and they had eight children: Mary, Martha, Myles, Josiah, Samuel, Israel, Lois and Mercy Standish.
7. Charles: born after 1634; died after 7 March 1655/66, unmarried.

Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Myles Standish, vol. 14*, by Russell L. Warner, ed. by Robert S. Wakefield, Plymouth, 2007.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 342-378.

Descendants of Myles Standish are invited to join the Society of Myles Standish Descendants, Inc.

**J**ohn Tilley, his wife Joan, and daughter Elizabeth were passengers on the Mayflower. John's brother Edward, with his wife Ann/Agnes were also passengers; Elizabeth was the sole survivor of the first winter.

John Tilley, was born at Henlow, Bedfordshire, where he was baptized on 19 December 1571, the son of Robert and (poss.) Elizabeth ( ) Tilley. He married at Henlow, 20 September 1596, Joan (Hurst) Rogers. He and his wife died in the general sickness of the first winter in 1620, leaving their daughter Elizabeth an orphan.

John signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620, as the ship was anchored at Provincetown Harbor. On 6 December 1620, John joined one of the expeditions along the inner coastline of Cape Cod under the leadership of Myles Standish. It was during this expedition that the party found and selected Plymouth as the site of the future settlement. John was likely on the other two expeditions as well and it was during these expeditions that the men became sick from the freezing weather.

Note that in 1999, a descendant of Robert and Mary (Hawkins) Tilley traced her line and was able to join the General Society of Mayflower Descendants through Robert's parents, John and Joan Tilley of the Mayflower.



St. Mary's Church in Henlow, Bedfordshire, England where brothers Edward and John Tilley and John's daughter, Elizabeth, were baptized.

**Children of John and Joan (Hurst) Tilley: [baptized at Henlow];**

1. Rose Tilley, baptized 23 October 1597; died young.
2. John Tilley, baptized 26 August 1599; no further record.
3. Rose Tilley, baptized 28 February 1601/02; no further record.
4. Robert Tilley, baptized 25 November 1604; married at St Paul, Bedford, Bedfordshire, 1 November 1632, Mary Hawkins; died 1639; he and Mary had two sons and a daughter.
5. Elizabeth Tilley, baptized 30 August 1607; married at Plymouth, John Howland, a fellow Mayflower passenger; died at Swansea, 21 December 1687. See John Howland for their children.

**Sources:**

“English Ancestry Of Seven Mayflower Passengers: Tilley, Sampson And Cooper,” by Robert L. Ward, *The American Genealogist* [TAG] 52 [1976]:198-208.

“The lost children of Bedfordshire’s Pilgrim Fathers: The Tilley family of the Mayflower,” by Joy Forster, *Mayflower Quarterly* 65 [Nov. 1999]:322-325.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 383-88.

**R**ichard Warren traveled alone on the Mayflower, choosing to leave his wife and five daughters behind. He survived the general sickness of the first winter of 1620/21 in Plymouth, however he died eight years later.

He is said to be “of London” but may have been born in the Hertford area of England (where he was married), likely around 1585. He married at Great Amwell, Hertford, 14 April 1610, Elizabeth Walker. Elizabeth was baptized at Baldock, Hertford, September 1583, the daughter of Augustine Walker. She died at Plymouth, 2 October 1673, 46 years after the death of her husband, never remarrying. [With 56 grandchildren, Elizabeth didn't have time to remarry again!]

Elizabeth arrived on the Anne in 1623 with their five daughters. Richard received two acres in the 1623 land division for he and his wife and received an additional five acres for his five daughters. In the cattle division dated 22 May 1627, he is listed with his wife Elizabeth, daughters Mary, Anna, Sara, Elizabeth and Abigail; and sons born at Plymouth, Nathaniel and Joseph Warren.

Richard was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620, while the ship was anchored in Provincetown Harbor. He participated in the early explorations of the Cape Cod area in search of a suitable place to establish the new colony. He was also a member of the party that first came upon the Indians in what has later been referred to as the First Encounter.



Richard Warren and Elizabeth Walker were married April 14, 1610 at the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist in Great Amwell, Hertfordshire, England.

### Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Walker) Warren:

1. Mary Warren, born in England, circa 1610; died at Plymouth, 27 March 1683; married at Plymouth, after 22 May 1627, circa 1629, Robert Bartlett; they had eight children: Benjamin, Rebecca, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Lydia and Mercy Bartlett.
2. Anna Warren, born in England, circa 1612; died at Marshfield, after 19 February 1675/76; married at Plymouth, 19 April 1633, Thomas Little; had nine children: Abigail, Ruth, Hannah, Patience, Mercy, Isaac, Ephraim, Thomas and Samuel Little.
3. Sarah Warren, born in England, circa 1614; died probably at Dartmouth, after 15 July 1696, John Cooke (Francis); they had five children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Hester, Mary and Mercy Cooke.
4. Elizabeth Warren, born in England, circa 1616; died at Hingham, 9 March 1669/70; married at Plymouth, before 14 March 1635, Richard Church; they had eleven children: Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, ?Richard, Charles, Caleb, Abigail, Sarah, Mary and Deborah Church.
5. Abigail Warren, born in England, circa 1618; died at Marshfield, after 3 January 1692/93; married at Plymouth, 8 November 1639, Anthony Snow; they had six children: Lydia, Josiah, Abigail, Sarah, son, and Alice Snow.
6. Nathaniel Warren, born at Plymouth, circa 1624; died at Plymouth, between 16 July 1667 and 21 October 1667; married at Plymouth, 19 November 1645, Sarah Walker; they had twelve children: Richard, Sarah, Hope, Jane, Elizabeth, Alice, Mercy, Mary, Nathaniel, John, James and Jabez Warren.
7. Joseph Warren, born at Plymouth, circa 1626; died at Plymouth, 15 May 1707; married at Plymouth, circa 1652, Priscilla Faunce; they had six children: Mercy, Abigail, Joseph, Patience, Elizabeth and Benjamin Warren.

### Sources:

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Richard Warren*, by Robert S. Wakefield, rev. by Judith H. Swan. vol. 18, part 1. Plymouth, 2004.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 397-400.

The Warren Cousins is a Family Society for descendants of this Mayflower passenger. See The Warren Cousins for more information.

**W**illiam White traveled on the Mayflower with his wife, Susanna (Jackson) White and five-year-old son Resolved; they were accompanied by two servants, William Holbeck and Edward Thomson who died soon after landing. Susanna gave birth to son, Peregrine, while still on board the Mayflower. William did not survive the first winter, dying on 21 February 1620/21 in the general sickness that took half their numbers away.



Tradition holds that Susanna and William White brought this cradle from Holland. Peregrine ("traveler" or "Pilgrim") was born in Provincetown while Susanna was still onboard the *Mayflower*, November 1620.

William signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 while the ship was anchored at Provincetown. He was credited with receiving five acres for his family of five in the 1623 land division. In the 1627 Cattle Division, Susanna is found in the family of her second husband, Edward Winslow and their two children, Edward and John Winslow, as well as her two children, Resolved and Peregrine White.

Susanna remarried that spring, 12 May 1621, fellow Mayflower passenger, Edward Winslow. Edward lost his wife Elizabeth on 24 March 1620/21.

Susanna Jackson was born possibly at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, England, circa 1594, the daughter of Richard and Mary (Pettinger) Jackson. Susanna died probably at Marshfield, between 18 December 1654 and 2 July 1675.

William White is the son of Edward White and Thomasine (Cross) May White and was baptized on 25 January 1586/7 in the Wisbech Parish Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England.

William White was the half-brother of Henry May, who was the father of William Bradford's first wife, Dorothy May.

William White and his half-siblings, Henry and Jacomine May were excommunicated from their church in England for non-conformity. In the citing for non-conformity, William White was named a shoemaker.

William White arrived in Amsterdam in August 1608 and became a part of the Henry Ainsworth congregation in Amsterdam.

**Children of William White and Susanna:**

1. Resolved White, born circa 1615, also a passenger on the Mayflower; died after 19 September 1687; married 1) at Scituate, 5 November 1640, Judith Vassall; they had eight children: William, John, Samuel, Resolved, Anna, Elizabeth, Josiah and Susanna White; he married 2) at Salem, 5 October 1674, Abigail ( ) Lord.
2. Peregrine White, born at the end of November 1620, aboard the Mayflower; died at Marshfield, 20 July 1704; married before 6 March 1648/49, Sarah Bassett; they had seven children: Daniel, child, Jonathan, Peregrine, Sarah, Sylvanus and Mercy White.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Edward Winslow, vol. 25*, by Marston Watson. Plymouth, 2019; and *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, William White, vol. 13*, by Ruth W. Sherman, FASG and Robert M. Sherman, FASG; ed. by Robert S. Wakefield, FASG.

“The Origin of Mayflower passenger Susanna (Jackson) (White) Winslow,” by Sue Allan, Caleb Johnson and Simon Neal,” *The American Genealogist* 89 [Oct. 2017]: 241-264.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 401-418.

Descendants of William White are invited to join The Pilgrim William White Society.

**E**dward Winslow and his wife Elizabeth traveled on the Mayflower with three servants, George Soule, Elias Story and Ellinor/Ellen More. Edward's brother Gilbert was also a passenger but later returned to England. Edward's brothers John, Josiah and Kenelm would all follow Edward to Plymouth Colony over the next decade.



Edward Winslow's mortar and pestle at Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, Massachusetts

Edward was born at Droitwich, Worcester, England, 18 October 1595, the son of Edward and Magdalene (Oliver) Winslow. He married at Leiden, Holland, 27 April 1618, Elizabeth Barker, of Chatsum, England. Elizabeth died at Plymouth, 24 March 1620/21. Two months later, the first marriage in Plymouth colony took place on 12 May 1621, when Edward married Susanna (Jackson) White whose husband William White had also died in the general sickness leaving Susanna a young widow with two children. Edward died in the West Indies, between Domingo and Jamaica, 8 May 1655.

In the early years, Edward was one of the first Pilgrims to interact with the native Wampanoag tribe in the Plymouth area. In the years that followed, he continued to interface as a diplomat with the various native groups in the area. In March 1623, receiving news that Massasoit was gravely ill, Edward Winslow was sent, and he was able to provide aid which greatly improved his health.

By 1634, Edward moved his family to the town of Marshfield but he was still a prominent figure in Plymouth. He was frequently chosen as an Assistant to the Governor, and was also elected Governor several times, the first in 1633. He was often sent to England as Plymouth's agent, to settle accounts with the Adventurers and conduct business on behalf of the colony. He sometimes went for supplies, and in 1624 he brought back the first cattle. In 1634 he was sent to England to defend Plymouth's role in the Hocking incident in Maine and he ended up in prison for seventeen weeks.

Edward's final trip to England was in 1646, where he "fell upon other employment" and he never returned to Plymouth.

While in England, Edward had his portrait painted; it remains the only authenticated portrait we have of one of the Pilgrims. He also authored several publications: *Good News from New England* or *A Relation of Things Remarkable in That Plantation* (1624), *Hypocrisy Unmasked* (1646) and *New England's Salamander* (1647).

**Children of Edward and Susanna (Jackson) (White), Winslow:**

1. Child, born at Plymouth, circa 1623; died young.
2. Edward Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1624; no further record.
3. John Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1626; no further record.
4. Josiah Winslow: born at Plymouth, circa 1629; died at Marshfield, 18 December 1680; married at London, England, 1651, Penelope Pelham; they had four children: Daughter, Elizabeth, Edward and Isaac Winslow. Josiah was the first native-born Governor of Plymouth colony from 1673-80.
5. Elizabeth Winslow, born at Plymouth, circa 1630/31; died at Boston, 23 December 1697; married 1) at London, England, 9 March 1655/66, Robert Brooks; they had five children born at London: son, John, Robert, Josiah and son Brooks; married 2) at Salem, 22 September 1669, Captain George Curwin/Corwin, they had three children: Penelope, Susanna and George Corwin.

**Sources:**

*Mayflower Families Through Five Generations, Edward Winslow, vol. 25*, by Marston Watson. Plymouth, 2019.

*Mayflower Passenger References, (from contemporary records and scholarly journals)*, by Susan E. Roser, 2011. pp. 421-450.

Descendants of Edward Winslow are invited to join the Winslow Heritage Society.

## Women Of the Mayflower

When the Mayflower left Plymouth, England on September 6, 1620, eighteen of its passengers were adult women. Most we know by name, but William Bradford's list of Mayflower passengers records a few merely as "his wife," in relation to their husbands. So while the written sources left behind by the Pilgrims make little mention of these eighteen women compared to their more well-known husbands, from what we do know we can begin to piece together their lives.

Some women on the Mayflower had previously been living in Holland as part of a separatist congregation, while others remained a part of the Church of England. Some traveled ahead of children they hoped would join them later, some came with their entire family, and three were pregnant when they boarded the ship. And by the end of the Pilgrims' first year in New England, all but four had died.

In 1607 and 1608, members of a separatist congregation which included many eventual Mayflower passengers, attempted to leave England for the Netherlands, where other like-minded religious dissenters were already living. During the second of these attempts, the women and children were delayed in meeting their group, while the men already at the appointed rendezvous boarded the ship waiting to take them to the Netherlands. Before the women could join with the rest, the ship's master "espied a great company, both horse and foot, with bills and guns and other weapons" coming to apprehend the fleeing Separatists. The fearful ship's master sailed away with only the men who had already boarded, leaving behind "their wives and children which they saw thus to be taken." (Bradford)

Those apprehended were shuffled from place to place and "from one justice to another," since "to imprison so many women and innocent children...seemed to be unreasonable." (Bradford) They could not return home, as many families had already sold their houses in anticipation of going to the Netherlands. The women and children were "conveyed from one constable to another," but ultimately "they were glad to be rid of them in the end upon any terms, for all were wearied and tired with them." (Bradford) Eventually these families were reunited, and after spending about a dozen years in Holland, many made an even more difficult journey aboard the Mayflower.



"THEY BROUGHT UP THEIR FAMILIES IN STURDY VIRUTE AND A LIVING FAITH IN GOD WITHOUT WHICH NATIONS PERISH"

- Pilgrim Mothers Statue, Plymouth  
Massachusetts



The Mayflower was already overcrowded, as it took on passengers from the leaky ship Speedwell, which was to accompany it to New England. But amongst the approximately 100 passengers, there were three pregnant women, one of whom gave birth during the ship's Atlantic crossing. Elizabeth Hopkins, traveling

with her husband, two stepchildren, and daughter, gave birth to her son Oceanus during the voyage. While the Mayflower was anchored off the coast of Cape Cod, Susanna White gave birth to a son, who was "born a-shipboard." (Bradford) Mourt's Relation, which was probably written in part by Susanna's future husband Edward Winslow, says of the birth, "it pleased God that Mistress White was brought a-bed of a son, which was called Peregrine." Shortly after the Mayflower arrived in Plymouth Harbor, on December 22 Mary Allerton also "was delivered of a son, but dead born" (Mourt's Relation).

The winter following the Mayflower's arrival proved to be a deadly one – roughly half of the ship's passengers and crew alike died during the ensuing months. Of the eighteen women who began the journey, only five (Susanna White, Eleanor Billington, Elizabeth Hopkins, Katherine Carver, and Mary Brewster) were alive by the spring of 1621. Of these 5 women, Katherine Carver, wife of Plimoth's first governor John Carver, would not live to see the year's end. William Bradford writes that John Carver died in April 1621, and Katherine "his wife, being a weak woman, died within five or six weeks after him."



About a year after the arrival of the Mayflower, the ship Fortune reached Plimoth bringing more settlers in November 1621. Amongst its passengers there were only two women, meaning this small contingent of adult women were often spread quite thin between the colony's domestic duties. William Bradford recounts that Plimoth's women did household work not just for their own families, but for others in the town as well. This was much to the dismay of some of their husbands, as Bradford writes that "for men's wives to be commanded to do service for other men, as dressing their meat, washing their clothes, etc. neither could many husbands well brook it." There was work to be done outside the home too, for Bradford continues to say that the women also went out to the colony's fields, and "took their little ones with them to set corn."



The women of the Mayflower courageously left their homeland and traveled the vast Atlantic Ocean during storm season. These resolute women survived the illnesses of the first winter, accepted responsibilities of raising the orphaned children of fellow passengers, prepared homes, harvested crops and worked alongside new Wampanoag friends.

# Children Of the Mayflower

Below is a list of all the children that boarded the Mayflower. Their approximate ages are shown in parentheses. Names shown in bold and all caps are known to have descendants:

- **BARTHOLOMEW ALLERTON (7)**
- **MARY ALLERTON (3)**
- **REMEMBER ALLERTON (5)**
- **FRANCIS BILLINGTON (14)**
  - John Billington (16)
- **LOVE BREWSTER (13)**
  - Wrestling Brewster (9)
  - William Butten (15) DIED at SEA
- **MARY CHILTON (13)**
- **JOHN COOKE (13)**
  - Humility Cooper (1)
- **HENRY SAMSON (16)**
  - John Crackstone (18)
- **SAMUEL EATON (1)**
- **SAMUEL FULLER (12)**
  - John Hooke (14)
- **CONSTANCE HOPKINS (14)**
- **GILES HOPKINS (12)**
  - Oceanus Hopkins (born at sea)
  - William Latham (11)
  - Desire Minter (10)
  - Ellen More (8)
  - Jasper More (7)
  - Mary More (4)
- **RICHARD MORE (6)**
- **PRISCILLA MULLINS (17)**
- **JOSEPH ROGERS (17)**
- **ELIZABETH TILLEY (13)**
  - “Son” Tinker (infant)
- **PEREGRINE WHITE (born at Providence Harbor)**
- **RESOLVED WHITE (5)**

Among the 102 passengers aboard the Mayflower that arrived in the New World were approximately 30 children—nearly 30% of the passengers were under the age of 18!

The Colony was unique in this aspect. Jamestowne Colony in Virginia was settled by men who were following an economic pursuit; Plymouth Colony was settled by families with the intention of establishing a community to live in permanently.

The Mayflower children were accustomed to hard labor as many of them had worked in Leiden to help provide for the family. Additionally, several teens joined the voyage as servants or indentured servants. These passengers were typically included in families, but were not yet legal adults.

Teens brought as servants and typically listed with Plymouth families include: William Butten, a servant to Samuel Fuller, John Hooke an apprentice to Isaac Allerton family (but who died the first winter), and William Latham who came with the John Carver family.

The More children, Ellen, Jasper, Mary and Richard, are a part of a very sad story. They were the children of Samuel and Catherine More of Shropshire England. Their father Samuel had married Catherine More, a third cousin, to keep an estate and wealth in the family. When Samuel More discovered his wife was having an affair with Jacob Blakely who had fathered some, if not all, of the More children, he divorced Catherine and had the children administered by John Carver and Robert Cushman who brought them to the New World. Carver and Cushman placed the children in various families: Ellen More was placed with Mr. Edward Winslow and his wife Elizabeth, Jasper More was placed with John Carver and his wife Katherine, Mary More and Richard More were placed with William Brewster and his wife, Mary. Only Richard More survived the first winter and grew to adulthood in New England and produced descendants.

That first winter of 1620—1621 brought “the Great Sickness” to the Colony and 50% of the passengers died. The children, as a group, fared best with only five children dying (servant John Hooke, Ellen, Jasper and Mary More, and the Tinker family’s infant son).



Twenty-five children survived, meaning a full half of the remaining Colony was under 18 years old! Several explanations are possible. The children may have had more robust physical constitutions, than the adults of the Colony. Another theory is that the children may have been fed and cared for by mothers who denied themselves food portions in favor of their children. Though no proof exists to support this, the mothers fared the most poorly with only four surviving the first year: Elinor Billington, Mary Brewster, Elizabeth Hopkins and Susanna White.

However, a new problem emerged. Thirty percent of the Colony’s children were either orphaned or abandoned in the New World. The caring of these orphans is one of the great untold stories of life in the first year of the Colony. It has been suggested that the health of these children ultimately increased the chances of survival of the entire struggling colony and helped to ensure their future. It also made for a Colony whose future leaders had been there since the establishment, including its governance, values and ethics.

**The following nine orphaned or abandoned children were taken in by Pilgrim families during a time when food and resources were scarce:**

- **Mary Chilton: became part of the widowed Myles Standish household**
- **John Crackstone: became part of the Allerton family**
- **Samuel Fuller: having lost both his parents, was taken in by his Uncle Samuel Fuller**
- **Richard More: became part of the Brewster household**
- **Priscilla Mullins: no record**
- **Joseph Rogers: was taken in by widower William Bradford**
- **Henry Samson: likely was in the Brewster household**
- **Elizabeth Tilley: no record**
- **Humility Cooper: likely into the Brewster household with her cousin Henry Samson until she was sent back to England**

# Passengers With No Known Descent

## Maid to the Carvers

She is believed to be the unknown second wife of Francis Eaton whose second wife was Dorothy. She died before 1626.

## John Allerton, hired seaman

Although John was a seaman, he was considered one of the company; he was likely a brother of fellow passenger, Isaac Allerton, however proof has yet to be found. It is noted that a John Allerton buried at child at Leiden in 1616. John was hired to return to Leiden "for the help of others behind." He died the first winter.

## Richard Britterige, single man

Richard signed the Mayflower Compact, at Provincetown Harbor, 11 November 1620. He died at Plymouth, 21 December 1620.

## William Butten, servant

William was a servant to Samuel Fuller. He died at sea, on 6 November 1620.

## Robert Carter, servant

Robert was a servant to the Mullins' family and died after 2 April 1621 when he was mentioned in the will of William Mullins. He did not sign the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620.

## John Carver and wife Katharine

John and Katharine traveled on the Mayflower with six servants, John Howland and Roger Wilder; Desire Minter; a boy William Latham; an unnamed maid servant and Jasper More, a child. [All are covered elsewhere.]

John Carver signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620. John was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. He died in April 1621 and Katharine died five or six weeks later, in May or June 1621.

## Richard Clarke, single man

Richard signed the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620, therefore was born before 1599. He died the first winter.

## John Crackstone and son John Jr.

John Sr. signed the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620, but John Jr. did not. John Sr. would have been on some or all of the three expeditions along the Cape in November 1620 where the men sickened due to the elements. He died date unknown, that first winter in the general sickness. He may be the man of the same name who married at Stratford, Suffolk, in 1594, Katherine Bates. John did have one known daughter, Anna Crackstone who married at Leiden, 1618, Thomas Smith; did they have children?

John Jr. was born after 1600 and he did not sign the compact. He would have received two acres in the 1623 land division and is included in the 1627 cattle

division in Isaac Allerton's company. He died five or six years after his father, after becoming lost in the woods and suffering from frostbite in his feet.

( ) Ely, hired seaman

One of two seamen hired to stay one year; when his time was up he returned to England, probably in the Fortune. He is possibly Christopher or John Ely/Ellis who are both documented in Leiden.

Thomas English, hired seaman

Thomas was hired to stay in Plymouth and to be the Master of the shallop. He died the first winter.

Richard Gardner, single man

Richard signed the Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620. He was included in the 1623 land division but is not mentioned in the 1627 cattle division.

Bradford states he became a seaman.

John Goodman, single man

John was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620. In January 1620/1, he became lost in the woods and his feet were frostbitten. He received one acre in the 1623 land division but does not appear on the 1627 cattle division.

William Holbeck, servant

William was a servant to the William White family. He did not sign the Mayflower Compact and died the first winter.

John Hooke, apprentice

John was the son of John and Alice (Thomas) Hooke. In 1619, at Leiden, he was apprenticed to Isaac Allerton for 12 years, to learn the trade of a tailor and to receive schooling and religious training. He was about 13 years old when he accompanied the Allerton family on the Mayflower.

William Latham, boy, servant

William was about 12 years old when he traveled on the Mayflower as a servant to the Carver family. He remained about 20 years before going back to England, and from there he went to the Bahamas where he starved for lack of food.

Edward Leister, servant

Edward was a servant to the Hopkins family. He signed the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620. He fought the first duel in the colony, with Edward Doty, fellow servant to the Hopkins family. Bradford states that when his servitude was completed, he went to Virginia where he died by 1651.

**Edmond Margeson, single man**

Edmond signed the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620. He died during the first winter of 1620/1.

**Christopher and Marie Martin, Solomon Prower, John Langemore**

Christopher traveled on the Mayflower with his wife Marie, her son Solomon Prower and servant John Langemore. They all died of the general sickness the first winter, Solomon on 24 December 1620 and Christopher on 8 January 1620/21.

Christopher and Marie had a son, Nathaniel Martin, baptized at Great Burstead in 1609. Marie had five children by her first husband, Edward Prower, with only Edward Prower Jr. leaving issue – thus their descendants have no Mayflower descent.

**Desire Minter, servant or ward**

Desire accompanied John and Katherine Carver on the Mayflower. She was likely the daughter of William and Sarah (Willet) Minter. When the Carvers died the first winter, Desire went back to England sometime before 1623 when she was not listed in the land division.

**John Rigdale and wife Alice**

John signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620. Both died in the general sickness the first winter. It is not known if they left behind any children.

**Elias Story, servant**

Elias was a servant to Edward and Elizabeth Winslow. He died the first winter.

**Edward Thomson, servant**

Edward was a servant to the White family. He did not sign the Mayflower Compact and died the first winter.

**Edward Tilley, wife Ann, niece Humility Cooper**

Edward Tilley and his wife Ann/Agnes were passengers on the Mayflower; accompanying them was their niece, Humility Cooper, about one year old. Edward's brother John Tilley and his wife Joan Hurst were also passengers.

Edward signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620 when the Mayflower was anchored at Provincetown Harbor.

Edward and Agnes both died the first winter of 1620/1 during the general sickness. They had no known issue. Humility received one acre in the 1623 land division. After the Fullers died, Humility was returned to her family in England and according to Bradford, she died before 1651.

**Thomas Tinker, wife and son**

Thomas signed the Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620. This family died during the general sickness the winter of 1620/21.

#### **William Trevore and ( ) Ely, seamen**

These two seamen were hired to stay one year; when their time was up they returned to England, probably in the Fortune. Ely is possibly Christopher or John Ely/Ellis who are both documented in Leiden.

#### **John Turner and 2 sons**

John signed the Mayflower Compact on 11 November 1620. He and his two sons died the first winter. Bradford tells us he had a daughter who came over and lived in Salem. The 1623 poll tax in Leiden shows a Lysbet Turner, orphan, who was living in the same household as Thomas Rogers' widow and children. There was indeed an Elizabeth Turner living in Salem but she has not been identified.

#### **Roger Wilder, servant**

Roger was a servant to John and Katherine Carver. He died the first winter in the general sickness.

#### **Thomas Williams, single man**

Thomas was a signer of the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620. He died the first winter.

#### **Gilbert Winslow, single man**

Gilbert was the brother of fellow passenger, Edward Winslow. Gilbert signed the Mayflower Compact, 11 November 1620. He received one acre in the 1623 land division but was not included in the 1627 cattle division, therefore returned to England before this date. He likely went back on one of Edward's frequent trips to England on behalf of the colony. Gilbert died before 1651 when Bradford calls him deceased.



## Patriot To Passenger Project

As more and more information becomes available online, descendants are reaching out to connect their Revolutionary War Patriot with a Mayflower passenger. Many Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution (DAR and SAR) are asking if they also have an ancestral tie to a Mayflower passenger and are interested in learning how they may become a member of The Mayflower Society.

The Patriot to Passenger Project is a growing published list of Revolutionary War Patriots who descend from Mayflower passengers. The intent is to build a bridge between lineage societies. Many Mayflower Society members are also members of other lineage societies.

The Patriot to Passenger Project is a way to help others discover their link to a Mayflower passenger and benefits existing members with possible discovery of additional Mayflower lines of descent they can then submit as supplemental applications.

Please note: generations are only documented to the 5th generation in the Mayflower Silver Books (a few may include additional generations). Documentation beyond the first five generations may be required and proof from other lineage societies may or may not be considered acceptable by The Mayflower Society. Work with your Member Society Historian for additional information.

### PATRIOT TO PASSENGER PROJECT

The project is a work-in-progress. If you have ideas, thoughts, or suggestions, please contact Muriel Cushing at [Flash1620@comcast.net](mailto:Flash1620@comcast.net).

<https://themayflowersociety.org/genealogy/patriots-to-passengers/>

## Silver Book Project

The Silver Books Project, originally known as the Five Generations Project, traces the descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims. The project aims to provide clear, well-documented lineages of the ship's passengers through the 7th and 8th generations. Each family has its own volume\* and many consist of multi-part sets.

This guide explains how the books are organized. You can download the guide, or use the link below to find out more about a particular Silver Book. (Guide can be found on the Mayflower Society Website. <https://themayflowersociety.org>

<https://themayflowersociety.org/genealogy/explore-your-roots/silver-books-project/guide-to-the-silver-books/>