



THE PILGRIM WILLIAM WHITE SOCIETY NEWS

EST. 2013

Vol. 1, No. 3 31 Oct 2013

Richard S. Wheeler, Editor

Dear Pilgrim William White Members,

With the holidays approaching, especially Thanksgiving, I encourage each of you who can to do something to remind your children, grandchildren, friends, or the public about the Plymouth Pilgrims. It might be a discussion at the dining room table, storytelling at bedtime, providing an exhibit at the public library, a visit in costume to a classroom. Our ancestors and our heritage are very special. We must continue to keep their memory alive. I know that each of you already care deeply because you joined this Society. If you have ideas for projects or to do something special to educate about our ancestors, let us know.

The Bylaws are in the hands of the Board of Directors for editing. As soon as the editing is complete, we shall contact the Internal Revenue Service asking for tax-exempt status. When we receive a reply from them, we'll then contact the TX comptroller's office seeking tax-exempt status from them also.

We have four children (under the age of 18) who belong to our Society under the "friend" class of membership. They pay yearly dues of \$15 as do all members. The Board of Directors voted to earmark the \$15 paid by each of the children for the use of educating our young members about the Pilgrims. This November they will receive books from TPWWS about the Pilgrims that are age-appropriate for the child. If you would like to serve on an education committee that will select material, provide ideas, and work with our young members, please contact me.

The application fee of \$25 paid by each member is a one-time receipt. The Board of Directors voted to place the application fees collected in an account that will produce some income. Our Treasurer, J. Benese Scherrer, is looking into savings or some other similar account in which we may place that money. The Treasurer is one of our busier officers as she receives applications with fees and dues, passes on the applications to the corresponding secretary and historian offices, makes deposits, and keeps track of income and expenses. Our thanks for all your time and work, Benese!

Richard Wheeler is doing a terrific job with our newsletters. Alan Smith is providing excellent historical articles for us. And YOU, our members, are contributing interesting and very valuable information about our families. Thanks so much to you all!

Very best wishes, dear cousins, for a blessed and glorious holiday season!

Prarie

Prarie Counce
Interim Governor

P.S. If you have questions, comments, ideas, etc. please do not hesitate to write to me at prariec@me.com.



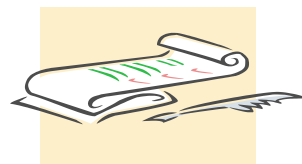
Interim Governor Prarie Counce

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MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

(* = charter member; ** = friend)



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NEW MEMBERS

Lena Danford**
Heartland, TX
(granddaughter of Prarie Counce)

Benjamin Danford**
Heartland, TX
(grandson of Prarie Counce)

Sharon Penner
Gardnerville, NV

Westport Historical Society**
Jenny O'Neill, Executive Director
Westport, MA

Dorothy Hagen
Lynchburg, VA

Map of members' locations
furnished courtesy of David
Lawrence Grinnell of Palm
Springs, CA. Thanks David!





TRACKING OUR ANCESTORS' STEPS

[Editor's Note: We've started a new feature, "TRACKING OUR ANCESTORS' STEPS," to explain how each of us got from Massachusetts, where Resolved and Peregrine lived and died, to wherever we are now on the Members' Map on the preceding page. All members are encouraged to submit their own stories, some of which of course will be simpler and others of which will be more complex.]

Mark Alan Campbell of Bloomington, MN



The "Silver Books" encompass the first five generations, but the story is limited. Our Mayflower ancestor William White died in Plymouth in the spring of 1621. His son Resolved remained in the area with his mother and stepfather, Edward Winslow, and married Judith Vassall. Resolved and Judith had a large family in the Marshfield, MA, area including Anna White born in Scituate in 1649.

Anna married John B. Hayward in 1671 in Concord and to them was born George in 1673. George married Hanna Chadwick in Concord in 1695, later moving to the west to Brookfield where Jonas was born in 1712.

Jonas Hayward married Debora(h) Gilbert in Brookfield in 1734 and their children were born in Western now known as Warren, MA, including John Hayward in 1736. Jonas and Deborah were part of the New England Planters who settled in Nova Scotia in 1761 – but Jonas died before the journey. John Hayward and his new wife Elizabeth Brooks accompanied the widow Hayward to Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and two of their sons were born there, Benjamin and Brooks.

The Brooks family and the Hayward family were part of 71 families who removed to Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, with the promise that after ten years of cultivation of the land they would receive title from King George. In 1770 – on the eve of the Revolution – the king offered title upon execution of the Loyalty Oath. John and Elizabeth – from the families of the first Americans, refused the oath and removed to Royalton, Vermont, abandoning their land claim for a time. John and his young son Brooks enlisted in the militia and defended their new home from the British.

To distinguish themselves from their Loyalist relatives, John and Brooks adopted the spelling Howard for their name. At the end of the war, John prosecuted his land claim in Nova Scotia and ultimately won the right to sell his land. He returned to Warren, MA. Brooks married Mary "Polly" Branch in Tunbridge, VT, and began their family in the area. Their growing family availed themselves of bounty land and veterans benefits and moved first to Genesee County, NY, and later to Macomb County, MI.

Young Salla "Sally" Howard traveled with her parents to Bethany, NY, where she met and married Benajah Maynard. When bounty land for her father became available on the Michigan Frontier, Benajah and Sally and their three surviving children accompanied her aging father and her brother to Michigan. In Macomb County they purchased adjoining land to have a parcel large enough to support the family. Brooks, his daughter Sally and her husband Benajah, and Parley Howard and his two wives are all buried in Chesterfield, MI.

Son Alonzo was a casualty of the Civil War and was buried where he fell in Knoxville, TN. Alonzo had married the widow Laura Farrar and added their two daughters to her son and the family remained in the Macomb County area. The next two generations, Rhodema Maynard and her son Lewis Burt, lived their lives in the Macomb County area migrating to Oakland County when Lewis became an Oakland County deputy sheriff and both are buried in Oxford Cemetery.

Lewis's daughter married a "city boy" from Port Huron and moved 20 miles north. The next three generations, including me, were born in Port Huron and all remained there until my father moved the family to Minneapolis in a job transfer in 1963. I came of age, married and retired in the Minneapolis area.

In sum, 4 generations in Massachusetts, two generations in transit Canada-Vermont-New York-Michigan, 4 generations in Michigan and a final generation in transit. My siblings are in Minnesota, Washington, and Arizona and each with roots in the area of choice. The next generation, my nieces and nephews are spread from Washington, DC, in the east to Portland, Oregon,

TRACKING OUR ANCESTORS' STEPS

in the west and none are in the home states of their parents. The White seed is indeed widely spread in my family.

Nancy Peet Gilbert of Arlington, Texas

Resolved's son Josiah was born in Scituate in 1654. He married Remember Read in 1680 at age 26 and died in Boxford, MA - 55 miles away in 1710.

His son Joseph (born unknown) married Beatrix Holton in Boxford in 1711 and died in Sutton, MA - 71 miles from Boxford - in 1750.

His son Jonathan was born in unknown location, married in Pomfret, CT, to Sarah Bacon in 1743 and died in Pomfret in 1795 - 93 miles from his parent's home in Boxford.

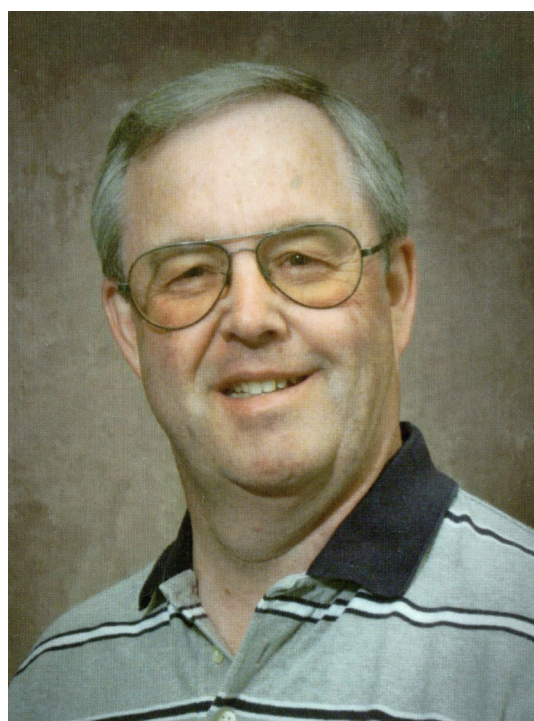


The next two generations, Daniel (born 1746 and married to Mehitable Cummings) and Mehitable (born 1780 and married to Lemuel Morse) were born in Pomfret. The second generation on this string - Mehitable, married in Windsor, Berkshire Co, MA, and died in Lyme Twp, Huron Co, OH. Lyme Twp is 658 miles from Pomfret.

Mehitable's daughter Melissa Morse was born in Gorham, Ontario Co, NY, in 1813 and married in same location to her husband Caleb Van Vranken. She died in 1845 in New London Twp, Huron Co, OH, the same location as her parents. She died six weeks after giving birth to a son; she had buried two tiny daughters earlier in that year.

Melissa's son Harmon Van Vranken was born in Ohio in 1838, married "probably in Michigan" in 1865 to Miriam Woodhams and died in Baltimore, Barry Co, Michigan, in 1917. Baltimore, MI, is 226 miles from New London Twp, OH.

The next 4 generations were born in Michigan. Charles Van Vranken was born in Alamo, Kalamazoo Co, MI, in 1872, Beulah (my grandmother) was born in same location in 1893. My mom, Cleone Hayward Peet, was born in 1920 in Barry Co and I was born in 1946 in Grand Rapids, Kent Co, MI. Grand Rapids is 45 miles from Baltimore, MI. From 1872 (Charles' birth - my great grandfather) to 1946 (my birth), we considered Michigan home.



In 1982, my husband and I moved to Texas via CA, OH and MO - some 1094 miles from Michigan. These moves were with our careers and we have been here ever since. From Scituate to Texas, our family has come 1808 miles as the crow flies ... what WOULD Resolved think of this!!!

Robert Bailey of Conover, WI

I am a descendant of Resolved White and his wife Judith Vassall.

From there I came from their daughter Elizabeth, who married Obidiah Wheeler in Concord, MA, in 1672. From that union came another Elizabeth, who went on to marry Elisha Rice in 1707, also in Concord, MA.

They produced seven children, of which the youngest, Zebulon, was born in 1725 in Sudbury, MA. He in turn married Susanna Allen. According to what has been found, they were quite prolific, producing 17 offspring. Stephen, their 12th child, in turn married Matilda Allen in Worcester County, MA, in 1793. At this time they were still living in MA, in Worcester County.

Stephen and Matilda's daughter Betsey, was born in 1795 in Windsor County, VT. Betsey married Oliver Cromwell Colton in 1815 in Orange County, VT, and they had six children, all in VT. In 1849 Betsey files for a divorce from Oliver

based on cruelty, and it is granted in 1850 in Jefferson County, WI! Sometime between having their last child, in 1835, and the filing for divorce in 1849 they have moved to Wisconsin. In 1862 Betsey Rice Colton marries a Lewis Augustus Rockwell; she dies in 1870, and she and Lewis are both buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, WI, along with Betsey's parents, Stephen and Matilda Allen Rice.

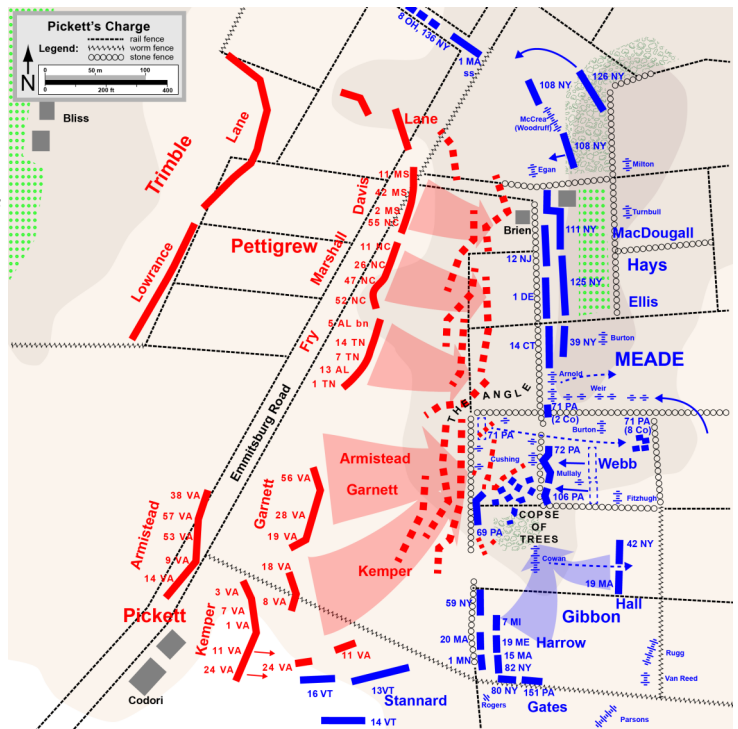
Back to Vermont: Betsey and Oliver's second daughter, Matilda Allen Colton, is growing up in Waitsfield, VT, and my 2nd great-grandfather is growing up in Berlin, VT, just across a short mountain range. We believe she traveled to the Montpelier area, which is about 15 miles "as the crow flies" from Waitsfield, but more like 25 miles traveling around the mountains, and it is there that she meets Richard Bailey (Berlin is only a few miles south of Montpelier, so it is conceivable they could have met at some function). They are married in 1836 in Montpelier and have seven children over the next 19 years; two of whom go on to become doctors, but not my ancestor.

Their 2nd son, George Curtis Bailey, was born in 1842, either in Montpelier or Berlin (various records record both locations – no records are found in either Montpelier or Berlin to substantiate either), and spends his time on the family farm just outside Berlin, until the Civil War. George is caught up in the 1862 draft instituted by President Lincoln, and he ultimately joins with Company C of the 13th Vermont Infantry Volunteers. Their tour of duty is designated for one year, but that year also included Gettysburg. Company C arrived at Gettysburg on the evening of July 1st, so they missed out on the first day's fighting. On the 2nd they were involved in some skirmishes, but nothing significant. They were under the command on Gen. Stannard, who just so happened to have command of the front line of the Union troops that were situated along the Emmetsburg Road next to the wheat field, where on July 3rd the Confederate Army attempted to overtake the Union locations with the infamous "Pickett's Charge" (more of a walk, actually). George was not injured in the fighting and went on to be mustered out in later July 1863. He continued to work for the Union army as a civilian in supplies until the end of the war.

Up until this time my White descendants had stayed in Massachusetts and Vermont for more than 200 years. After the Civil War George Curtis Bailey decided the grass was probably greener somewhere else so he traveled west to the Janesville, WI, area. There he met and married Sarah Wintermute, who died there in childbirth in 1871. George then went to eastern Iowa for a time to be a merchant, where his business dealings brought him into contact with one Ziba Thomas Furst Runner, who was living in Stephenson County, Illinois, and just happened to have a sister that needed a husband. The Runner family was of good German stock. Anna Magdalena Runner was born in Centre County, PA, in 1851, where they were known as Pennsylvania Dutch (more correctly, Deutsch). Her step-father moved the family to northwestern Illinois by 1860. George and Anna were married in 1879 just outside Freeport, Illinois. George took his bride back to eastern Iowa (Maquoketa) where they had their first child, and then they moved to Lanark in Carroll County, Illinois, by 1882 and raised a total of five children, including twins. Their youngest child was my grandfather, Walter Harold Bailey.

Carroll County was too small for Walter, so he moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he met his wife to be, Gertrude Overstreet. The Overstreets in Illinois is a family that originated in Virginia in the early 1700's. From that family is where I get my SAR and Valley Forge heritage. Harold (he would go by his middle name, or W. Harold) was in the automobile business and sold Lincolns for a living. He was an alderman in Rockford for a few years and was pushed to run for Mayor, but ultimately declined. He and Gertrude raised three sons in Rockford, the oldest being my father, Curtis Dabney (Curtis from his grandfather, and Dabney being a family name down the Overstreet line).

I have two brothers; all of us were born and raised in Rockford. After I retired last year my wife and I set up residence in northern WI. As you can see my line did not move around very much in 340+ years. And there you have my line.



On July 3, 1863, the 3rd day of the Battle of Gettysburg, General Stannard and his VT regiments were in enfilade position at the far south of the Union Army's defensive position along Cemetery Ridge ... just south of and ahead of the "Copse of Trees" which was the Confederate Army's target and objective.

D. Michael Beard of Fredericksburg, VA

Resolved's daughter Anna was born in Scituate, MA, in 1649. In 1671 Anna married John Hayword in Concord. Their daughter Mercy was born in Concord in 1677 and married there in 1706 to Thomas Brown.

The Browns moved to Brookfield, MA. Their son Deacon Timothy Brown (don't know where he was born) married the widow Hannah Wright in Swanzey, NH, in 1745. Their son, Wright Brown (my SAR connection) was born in Ware, MA, in 1748.

Wright moved to Saratoga, NY, following the Revolution and had a farm on the Saratoga Battlefield. Wright married Bethiah/Bethany _____ in Saratoga. Their son, Wright Brown, Jr. was born there in 1796.

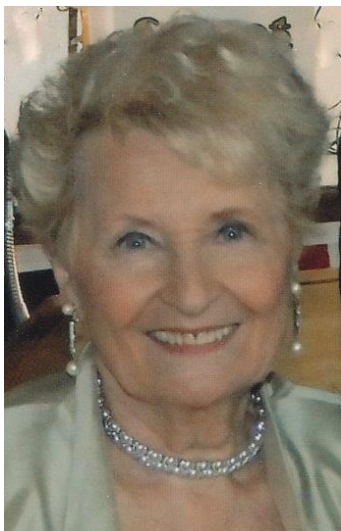
The Browns (without Bethany) moved to Torrey, NY, where Wright Jr. married Emily King ca 1832. Their daughter, Sara Brown, was born in Oneida County in 1833 and married Henry Beard in 1855 at Dresden, NY. They had a son, Charles King Beard, born in 1860 who married Francis Wagner in Penn Yan, NY, in 1889. Their son, Charles Adelbert, married Margelia Chubb in Himrod, NY, in 1919.



View of the battlefield from the visitor center of Saratoga National Historic Park

Their son, Daryl Adelbert, is my father. WWII forced him to leave New York. He met my mother, Anne McCarthy, at a USO tea dance at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston. The tea was apparently strong and they married three months later in March 1943 in Boston. I was born at Camp Haugen, Japan, in 1949. I have worked for Uncle Sam more than 3 decades moving around the world ending up here in Fredericksburg, VA.

Janice Annabel Shively Bassett of Sun City Center, FL



Resolved White's son Samuel was born in Scituate, MA, in 1646. He married Rebecca (Mayflower Families, Through Five Generations, volume 13 does not note her last name or when or where they were married). Their daughter Penelope was born in Rochester, MA, in 1687 and married Peter Crapo of probably Bordeaux, France, in Rochester in 1704. Their son Seth Crapo was born in Rochester in 1722 and married Abigail Palmer of Dartmouth, MA, in Freetown, MA, in 1751. Their daughter Esther was probably born in Rochester in 1755. In 1779 the Crapo family sold land in Rochester. They probably relocated to Ballston, Saratoga County, NY, at that time. Seth's will in 1794 states that he is was a resident of Ballston, NY. Therefore the first 3 generations in my line (Resolved, Samuel and Penelope) remained in MA and it was the 4th generation (Seth) who moved from MA to NY probably in 1779.

Esther Crapo married Isaac Howe of Stamford, CT, in Ballston, NY, in 1782. Their son Gideon Howe was born in Ballston in 1786 and married Mary Jeffers of Stillwater, NY, in 1809. Their daughter Esther Adelia Howe was born in Ballston, NY, in 1828 and married Louis Bordeaux DeLent of Montreal, Quebec, in Black River, Jefferson County, NY, in 1844. Their son James Gideon DeLent was born in Beaver Dam, WI, in 1852.

Gideon Howe's name appears on the 1840 census at Le Ray, Jefferson County, WI, and on the 1850 census at Beaver Dam, Dodge Country, WI. Therefore the Howe and De Lent families moved to Wisconsin during the 1840's.

James Gideon De Lent married Anna Belle Randolph of Salem, PA, in Ipava, IL, in 1888. Their daughter Louise Isabell De Lent was born in Peoria, IL, in 1889 and married Clarence Wellington Straesser of Cropsey, IL, in 1910. Their daughter Annabel Straesser was born in Peoria, IL, in 1910 and married William Edward Shively of Peoria, IL, in LaSalle, IL, in 1934. I was born Janice Annabel Shively in Peoria, IL, in 1941. I married Loyal Gordon Bassett of Peoria, IL, in 1964. Three generations (De Lent, Straesser and Shively lived in Peoria, Illinois.

I have moved and lived in 18 locations: CA, AZ, IL, LA, IL, CA, WA, NE, GA, AL, GA, NY, NH, VA, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Brasilia, Brazil, VA and TX. When I retired in 2001, my husband and I relocated to Sun City Center, FL. (My husband, an Air Force pilot, and I spent 22+ years in the United States Air Force.)

THE CADMAN-WHITE-HANDY HOUSE, WESTPORT, MA

The Westport Historical Society became the owner of the Cadman-White-Handy House in 2011 and has undertaken a major preservation and research project to enable the house to be open to the public in 2014. Built c. 1710, the Handy House is on the National Register of Historic Places, and is Westport's most recognized and revered historic landmark. The Westport Historical Society is eager to share information with and to hear from members of TPWWS. In this article we are pleased to share the tip of the iceberg of information about the connection of the Whites to this fascinating property.

Built in three distinct phases from 1710-1830, the Handy House is a remarkable artifact and a time capsule of local, regional and national significance. It is not simply a well preserved old house, but rather three remarkable houses that correspond with the first three significant architectural trends to occur in this nation's history. Each addition speaks volumes about the people, place and period they represent from the lives of the occupants to the broader story of Westport's history. One of the most important features about the house is the quality of its interior; it remains largely a representation of how it existed at the time of the last significant building campaign, sometime around c. 1820.



The Cadman-White-Handy House c. 1900

The house is thought to have been built by George Cadman a "yeoman,"

or substantial farmer, originally of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, for his only child Elizabeth upon her marriage to William White. Elizabeth Cadman White was born in Dartmouth (an area that in 1787 became Westport) Massachusetts, in about 1685. The Cadmans were typical of many of the earliest settlers of Westport who were Quakers or Baptists seeking refuge from the persecutions of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies.

In addition to being joined by marriage, Elizabeth and William White were also linked by lineage; both were descendants of Mayflower passengers. Elizabeth's maternal great-grandparents were John Cooke, who traveled on the Mayflower as a young boy, and Sarah Warren, the daughter of Mayflower passenger Richard Warren. (John and Sarah were also among the first settlers of Dartmouth.) William's father was Silvanus White. Silvanus was the son of Peregrine White and the grandson of Mayflower passengers William and Susanna White.

At some point during Elizabeth's late teens or early twenties, she began a courtship with William White, whom she married when she was about twenty-two. William, who was originally from Scituate, Massachusetts, was evidently residing on nearby land belonging to Thomas Coleman of Scituate, and first appears in the Dartmouth/Westport records in July 1705 as a member of a petit jury (Bowman, "William White of Dartmouth," 117). Within a few years of their marriage, Elizabeth and William took up residence in the Cadman-White-Handy House. Elizabeth and William had eleven children that we know of, four daughters and seven sons whose names appear in William's will: William Jr., George, Sarah, Hannah, Roger, Christopher, Susannah, Elizabeth, Oliver, Abner, and Thomas. Since the birth dates of these children are not included in the Dartmouth/Westport vital records, it is uncertain how long Elizabeth's childbearing years lasted, but she likely experienced the typical twenty-to-thirty-month cycles of pregnancy and lactation from the birth of one baby to the birth of the next. In other words, her final pregnancy probably occurred when she was in her mid-forties—at about the time that her oldest children were getting married and having children of their own.

William and Elizabeth's marriage lasted more than sixty years until Elizabeth's death at the age of about eighty-three in 1768. It has been written that William also died in 1768, but since his will was not probated until 1780 this may not actually be the case, and it will be necessary to review additional documentation for more information.



Cadman-White-Handy House, 2010

Although no letters exchanged by Elizabeth and William appear to have survived, and we may ultimately only be able to guess at the quality of their relationship, certain conditions William established in his will for Elizabeth's care make plain his feelings of respect and compassion for her.

It was customary at the time for men to leave their wives a third of their personal property and a life interest in a third of their real estate, with the balance to go to their children. William, in contrast, made some gifts of cash and personal possessions to his children but left the bulk of his estate to his daughter Susannah so that she could use the profits from his farmlands to care for her mother.

William specified that if Susannah happened to die before her mother, the estate should be used solely for Elizabeth's care, expressing his wish that she be provided with "all sorts of the necessities of Life" and that she be "Decently maintain[ed] & Look [ed] after." Interestingly, William also named as executors of his estate Susannah and his late son George's son Peleg, rather than one of his sons, which was more customary. (It was also common for men to name their wives as executors, but Elizabeth, who William writes was in an "aged weak & Low Condition," was evidently in an incapacitated state.) Perhaps William's appointment of these particular executors was another measure he took to ensure that his wishes would be fully carried out with regard to Elizabeth's care.

Many of Elizabeth's eleven children ended up having large families of their own, and she eventually became a grandmother to over sixty grandchildren. It is not clear how much time she was able to spend with her children and their families, however, as many of them left Dartmouth/Westport for Tiverton, Little Compton, and other towns in Rhode Island. Her daughter Hannah and son Abner eventually moved as far away as Dutchess County, New York. (All of these locales, incidentally, were known for being hospitable to Quakers.)

In a way, this pattern of resettlement also represents a continuation of family tradition — in that previous generations had left England for New England, then Plymouth for Dartmouth/Westport — and it reflects a truly American practice of moving onward to seek land and opportunities.

The Handy House passed through several generations of the White family, until in 1794 Humphrey White sold the property to Dr. Eli Handy. Dr. Handy lived in the house for seventeen years until his death in 1812 at the young age of 48. He left the house to his son, James H. Handy, also a physician. James Handy married Hope White, the great-great granddaughter of Elizabeth and William White and thus the White family was once again connected to the property.

Our research into the history of this property is ongoing. Please come and visit the Cadman-White-Handy House in 2014! More information can be found at our website www.wpthistory.net.

For more information please contact me by mail, email or phone or find us on Facebook.

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Hope White Handy, 1791 - 1864,
daughter of Cornelius and Eliphal White,
wife of James Handy and occupant of the Cadman-White-Handy House
during the first half of the 19th century.

LOOKING BACK

by

D. Alan Smith

[**Editor's Note:** this is the third in a series by our Elder, Alan Smith, the first of which appeared in the April 2013 issue and the second in the July 2013 issue.]

I have received permission to quote extensively from *The History of Marshfield* by Lysander S. Richards from Dale H. Cook. He is a member of NEHGS and MA Society of Mayflower Descendants and serves as the Plymouth Co. MA Coordinator for the USGenWeb Project. He can be contacted at <http://plymouthcolony.net> or at 2905 Purple Finch Rd. Roanoke, VA 24018. I have reedited their work to make for easier reading in our format. The purpose of the editing is to give the background of Marshfield, home of both Resolved and Peregrine. In the next article (#4) we will examine the notoriety of Marshfield during the American Revolution. In article #5 we will examine Peregrine's descendants in Marshfield area as understood in the 19th century. In the final article we will examine the lives of the final White descendants to live in Peregrine's home. Any mistakes in this reedit are mine.

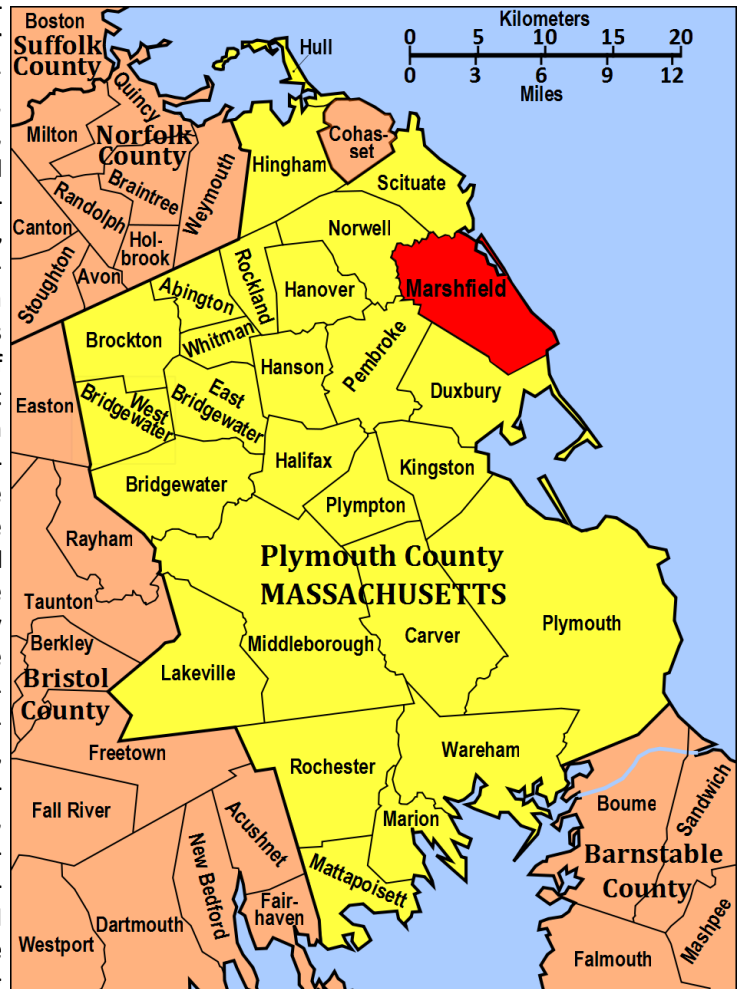
Dale stated, "It (the transcription) is a collaborative effort, begun under the editorship of the late CJ McNew and completed under my editorship after I took over the Marshfield USGenWeb site following her passing. We were both aided by a number of volunteers. It would perhaps best be credited (collectively) to the USGenWeb Marshfield, Massachusetts, Town Pages, although you could credit CJ and myself and the volunteers, whose names appear on the pages which they transcribed. All pages without volunteer attribution were transcribed by CJ or myself."

CHAPTER I
Linda Smith transcriber
Marshfield.

Marshfield we find first mentioned in Colonial History—[Palfrey's N. E. His.]—in 1632, eight years before its settlement as a town. Plymouth was fast becoming an area too small for the farmer colonists of that town, hence some of the larger and more progressive landed proprietors began to look about them for larger fields, and passing through Duxbury they found in Marshfield not only extensive, but excellent pastures for their cattle, and this is undoubtedly the reason why the Standishes, the Aldens and the Brewsters settled in Duxbury, and the Winslows, the Whites, and the Thomases took up their abode at an opportune time in Marshfield. To prevent further scattering, Goodwin says "several grants of farm lands had been made [1632-3] at Cut River, which from its verdant shores became Green River." "It was thought no one would desire to live so far from Plymouth and that even the employés would remain there only in the busy season of agriculture; but this plan led to another grievous dispersion under no less a leader than Edward Winslow (afterward Governor). A new church was necessarily conceded, and in 1640 the place became a town called Rexham, soon re-named Marshfield." In some other authorities we find its early name spelt Marchfeeld, and again Marshfeeld. The incorporation of Marshfield occurred in 1640. It was the eighth town incorporated in Plymouth Colony. Four towns were incorporated only the year before, in 1639, Duxbury being incorporated in 1637, and Scituate in 1636. Duxbury was the third town incorporated. It is not known in history why it was given the name of Marshfield, but probably on account of the extensive marshes occupying 5,000 acres or more along the its eastern shore.

Owing to a great plague visiting the Aborigines on our coast a short time before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the Indian population, which had been quite large, was greatly reduced by the scourge, so that when our forefathers landed, there were but few natives to oppose them if they had so desired, which notwithstanding the general opinion that they did, the record of that period fails to prove. In the early days of the Pilgrims' existence on our coast, the Indians, for the most part, were hospitable, showing no signs of hostility, and acting with kindness and gentleness, which the Pilgrims reciprocated. A few hostile Indians, as with a few hostile whites of to-day, worried their neighbors. Our forefathers did not rob the poor Indians of their lands, as currently reported among our people from time immemorial, but paid for them, not large amounts to be sure, but satisfactory prices to the Indian nevertheless, in corn, blankets and trinkets. Our forefathers in Marshfield found the ground already tilled when they settled here. The Indians cultivated corn, one of the greatest products of to-day, the 20th century. Into a hill of corn they put a couple of alewives, or other fish, and thus gave us of the 20th century a hint in the growth of this staple article; hence the Indian was the earliest user of commercial fertilizers. At the time of John Smith's voyage along our coast, years before the advent of the Pilgrims, he saw large and thrifty fields of corn grown by the "poor" Indian. The country in Marshfield and thereabouts, except on the marshes, was covered with a large growth of trees, chestnut, hickory, oak, maple, pine, also the hazelnut, beechnut, butternut, and shagbark. It was indeed pleasant for our forefathers to locate in a region where the strawberry, the raspberry, the blackberry, the huckleberry and the cranberry grew in abundance, and then they were delighted to find in their midst the mountain laurel, the azalia, the rhododendron, the gentian, the asters, and the water lily. Our North River to the sea furnished abundant cod, shad, halibut, trout, herring, smelt, haddock, and pickerel. Again, they were blessed with a large supply of pigeons, geese, ducks, quail, partridge, woodcock, and wild turkey. Bears, wolves, and wildcats chiefly constituted the dangerous animals, but they could hunt the moose, the deer, and the raccoon for meat, and for fur, the beaver, the otter, the skunk, the sable, and the fox, and Marshfield at the beginning of the 20th century is yet troubled by foxes and racoons, who make their meals of chickens, ducks and geese in the farmer's poultry yard.

[Pages 9-11]



Marshfield's location within Plymouth County, MA

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[Editor's Note: We're starting a new feature, "LETTERS TO THE EDITOR," with this issue ... in hopes that members will use this space to share information of common interest or discuss issues of common concern to all TPWWS members. Email submissions to the editor with LETTERS TO EDITOR on the subject line.]



MAYFLOWER DNA

This email was received 7 Aug 2013 from Everett C. White of Cumberland, ME:

Hi Richard, hope you are well.

The second newsletter was excellent. Producing the newsletter is the toughest job of any organization so I thank you for your efforts and skill. I especially enjoyed the article about Peregrine White's house and I also found very interesting, the article on how you and your brother ended up in Florida. I would have enjoyed it even more if you had explained how your sister happened to make her home in Island Falls, Maine. (Have you ever visited her there?)

About a month ago, some friends and I were headed up Rte. 95 to go fishing in Northern Maine. At the Island Falls exit, Rte 95 was blocked off and we were detoured through the center of Island Falls and then back on 95 north of there. I said a silent hello to your sister as we passed through Town. We never did find out why the highway was closed. Maybe an accident or construction, but it was unusual for a super highway to be closed down completely.



Cole's Hill overlooking Plymouth Harbor

Your idea of the club members relating how they arrived in their present location from Plymouth, Massachusetts, sounds very interesting. I'm pretty sure that I'm the only one of my 10 generations that moved out of Massachusetts. My great grandfather died during the civil war but I'm not sure whether he volunteered or not. I'll go through my papers and try to figure out where everyone lived and I'll forward the info to you.

There was an article in the latest Mayflower Quarterly about the Anthropologic Project on Cole's Hill in Plymouth. This is where William White is supposedly buried. The Smithsonian was involved and it was hoped that some of the remains could be identified. I e-mailed Dr. Garmany, the author of the article, with some questions about my DNA. It looks like excavation is not going to be allowed so DNA is probably not going to be involved. I am forwarding my e-mail to the doctor and his response. If you think that any of this information is of interest to our club members, feel free to use it.

Stay healthy in beautiful Eustis. We called it home for several winters and loved it there.

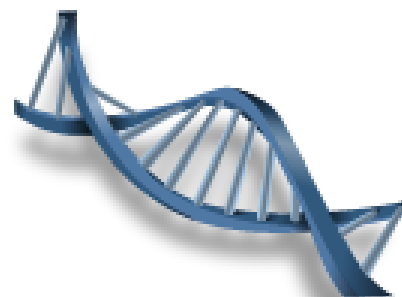
Everett

He enclosed this email which he sent to Dr. George Garmany, GSMD's Surgeon General, on 9 July 2013:

Hello George, hope you are well.

I read with interest the article in the Quarterly about the possibility of research at Cole's Hill to possibly locate and identify the remains of Mayflower passengers who might be buried there. The William White Society has made us members aware of the Smithsonian's interest in this project. I am a 10th generation descendant of William White, and have been informed that my DNA would probably be a match for William's due to my male descent line. I am 82 years old and in good health but at my age, who knows what lies ahead. If you think that it is a good idea, I would like to have a DNA sample taken and analyzed for future use by the Society. I would hope that my DNA might be used for research into William White's past, before he left Holland, or maybe to help identify his remains, if located.

I have tried to get DNA information which might be relevant to me but all I have been able to get so far is many pages of generic DNA stuff which is mostly beyond my comprehension or else it does not pertain to my specific situation. Perhaps, you can help me. These are my concerns:



What form of DNA testing should I have done?
Who should I get to do the testing?
What would be the cost?
Who could be responsible for my DNA results if I am no longer able to do so?
How do I control how my DNA is used?

The article was very well written. Let's hope that there is much more forthcoming about this very worthy project. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,
Everett E. White
Cumberland, Maine

PS I have visited Cole's Hill many times. How wonderful it would be to see a Memorial placed there at the burial site with the inscribed names of our beloved ancestors. I hope it happens.

Dr. Garmany's 12 Jul 2013 reply is as follows:

Good morning, Everett,

Thank you for your note and response to the MQ article. Some of your questions will require a little extra checking around on my part, but the information will be useful as part of the overall project. I'll be glad to look into these things for you.

First, I should give you an update based on a meeting that we had with a representative from the state of Massachusetts back in June. (My article was out of date by the time it was published!) The MA Dept. of Conservation and Recreation is administratively in charge of Pilgrim Memorial State Park which includes Cole's Hill and the land around Plymouth Rock. The state archaeologist from the DCR met with the team from UMass/Boston and me the day before our June Executive Committee meeting in Plymouth. I'm condensing a lot of verbiage here, but -- bottom line -- she made it very clear that we will not be doing an archaeological dig for skeletons on Cole's Hill. She also remarked that the state feels that there are already plenty of monuments on the hill, but she sounded a little more flexible on that point. We discussed several other options at length, and I think that the Society can still engage in some very useful scholarship even though it will be different from what I described in the Quarterly. It will also require a long-term commitment on the part of GSMD and a sustained partnership with an archaeological team, most likely the UMass/Boston group.

As you have probably observed, the GSMD monument to those who died the first winter is missing a lot of letters and looking pretty sad. The names of all of those folks should be on the monument, but today it is hard to read many of them. Our Executive Committee has agreed that we should improve the appearance of the monument before 2020. My thought is that maybe we could get into the vault below the monument as part of the redecoration project, allowing us to recover the bones that were placed there in 1921. Whether the DCR & Massachusetts archaeologists will approve that idea remains an open question.

All of this is a long way of saying that "yes," we are still interested in getting a DNA sample from you, even though the final project will look different from what we expected. Your questions about who would do the testing and how to control the use of the information are appropriate, and I'll look into those issues. I will start by finding out who the Smithsonian trusts for these tests. Most likely the Smithsonian does their own testing, but you would lose some control if the Institution does the analysis. I'll see what I can find out for you.

Thanks again for your interest. I hope to meet you -- perhaps at the 2014 Congress.

George Garmany, MD
Boulder, CO

THANKSGIVING MYTHS

The following email was received 1 Sept 2013:

As we approach another Thanksgiving perhaps it's time to attempt to dispel some myths and rumors about the Pilgrims of New Plymouth.

As a proven descendant of five signers of the Mayflower Compact, one of whom fell overboard at sea and was rescued, I am extremely tired of seeing the black-and-white-clad figures purported to be "Puritans" or "Pilgrims." Perhaps the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony dressed that way but the Pilgrims of New Plymouth Colony (separate colonies for close to 50 years) did not.



Here is a partial list of the clothing the Pilgrims brought with them to the New World:

William Mullins took 126 pairs of shoes and 13 pairs of boots. Clothes of all sorts had to go: oiled leather and canvas suits, stuff gowns and leather and stuff breeches, shirts, jerkins, doublets, neckcloths, hats and caps, hose, stockings, belts, piece goods, and what was nicely called "haberdasherie." The predominating colors were russet or deep green but many of the women had saffron or dark-blue dresses, fairly low-necked with wide white collars and split or deeply cuffed sleeves and William Brewster had a violet coat, a red cap, a quilted cap, a lace cap, and a pair of green drawers among his belongings. Myles Standish wore a rust-brown doublet with shoulder caps, braid stripes down the sleeves and buttoned tie fastenings with white cuffs ("Cromwell's Russet-coated captain") and all the men wore knee-breeches with knitted stockings and buckled shoes. The older women had caps tied under their chins but the girls (including my ancestor, Mary Chilton - age 16) pinned their caps to their hair. The children with almost three centuries to go before clothes would be specially designed for them dressed like tiny copies of their elders.

Now, when was the first Thanksgiving? No one knows for sure but it was definitely not the fourth Thursday in November! It was held sometime between the first of October and the first week of November.

The celebration was over some time prior to November 10th 1621 because it was on that date that the first ship - the "Fortune" - to return to Plymouth Colony landed. (Abraham Lincoln set the date as the last Thursday in November in 1863 - over 240 years later!) Again quoting from the book "The MAYFLOWER" by Kate Caffrey (who in turn was quoting):

The harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling, that so we might after a more special manner rejoice together, after we had gathered the fruit of our labors. They four in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the Company almost a week. At which time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted. And they went out and killed four deer which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our Governor and upon the Captain and others.

Caffrey goes on to write: "In addition to the military review the Pilgrims played games of chance and skill and the Indians danced for them. They all enjoyed roast duck and goose, eels, clams and other shellfish, leeks, watercress 'and other salad herbs,' wild plums, dried berries, white bread and corn bread, white and red wine. They certainly ate roast turkey, but not, that first time, cranberry sauce."

As could be expected after more than three centuries many other long cherished "truths" could be exposed as sheer fabrications. To name one, Priscilla did not say "Speak for yourself, John." That story was made up by a poet, a descendant of the two.

William Munsil
7740 E Farmdale Ave
Mesa AZ 85208-5625

P.S. I have been a member of the Arizona Society of Mayflower Descendants since 1965.

BADLANDS ADVENTURE

by
Prarie Counce

My husband, David, and I enjoy a trip somewhere in September after the schools have resumed and temperatures have dropped in most places (except the South). Deputy Governor Jim Fowler mentioned that he and his wife had visited the western part of South Dakota and it was a beautiful place to visit. So, David did some research and we headed off for South Dakota for our first visit there.

We drove the first day from our home in Carrollton, TX, to Salina, KS, a drive of 434 miles. The second day we drove from Salina, KS, to Pierre, capital of SD — another 490 miles. After breakfast the next morning, we visited the Capitol building and walked around the lake by the side of the Capitol building. We drove past the governor's mansion on our way out of Pierre and headed for The Badlands. It was amazing to see the terrain of rolling prairies turn into such rugged-looking hills. We delighted in seeing deer and prairie dogs as we drove through the park; the prairie dogs having hundreds of holes in the area. When we walked a trail, we saw chipmunks scampering around.



David Counce in The Badlands

The next day we headed for Custer State Park and Sylvan Lake Lodge that would be our home for the next four nights. Custer State Park is as



"Needles"

beautiful as any I have ever been in. The jagged mountain peaks are called "needles" and the one-car tunnels we drove through are called the "eyes of the needles." Sylvan Lake and Lodge are situated at an elevation of over 6,000 feet.

On the way to Sylvan Lake Lodge, we decided to go ahead and visit Mt. Rushmore, knowing there was a possibility of a government shutdown in a couple of days. We were driving along on a curving road when all of a sudden we looked up and there it was!



Prarie Counce at Mt. Rushmore

It is very impressive and when you learn of the engineering, mathematical, and architectural skills involved, it is even more impressive.

Mt. Rushmore and Custer State Park are located in the Black Hills region of SD. The mountains are not actually black, but at times, because of the evergreen forest, they appear to look black. The area is teeming with wild life. We were thrilled to see bison, deer, mountain goats, turkey, wild donkeys, and other animals.



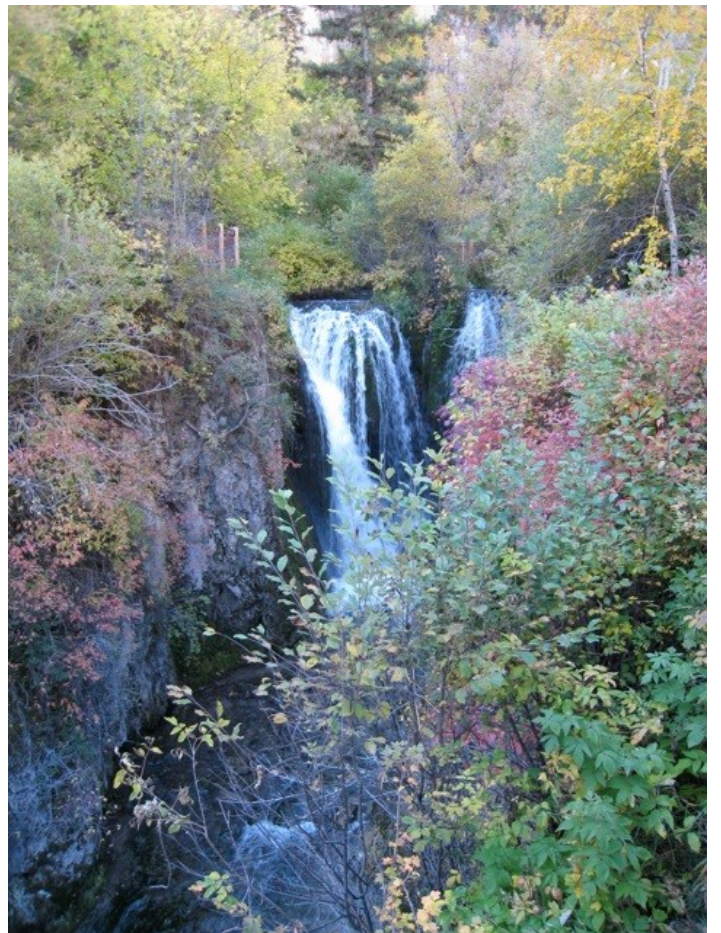
Sylvan Lake

The next day we visited Jewel Cave, a National Monument. We were told it is the third longest cave in the world. We took the hour and a half tour that included over 700 stairs. We both could hardly walk after we left there, but it was worth the effort. Afterwards, we headed to Rapid City via a stop to see a couple of beautiful waterfalls. In Rapid City we enjoyed a driving tour of the city and a little shopping.

Our last day in SD included a visit to the Crazy Horse Monument. The museum there was very interesting. It is a wonderful collection of Native American artifacts and treasures.

We had some memorable meals eating local walleye and bison. We enjoyed visiting a local winery that specializes in wines made with berries and fruits.

The icing on the cake was a phone conversation with TPWWS member Bruce Allen of Rapid City, SD. We were not able to meet in person, but it was a pleasure to visit with Bruce on the phone. He told me the day we headed for home, Rapid City received 30 inches of snow — the most since 1888.



LEGAL "STUFF" FROM THE EDITOR



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THE PILGRIM WILLIAM WHITE SOCIETY TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF 21 OCT 2013

by

J. Benese Scherrer, Interim Treasurer

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