



The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut

www.ctmayflower.org

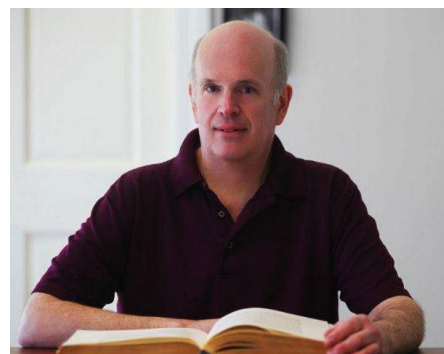
Autumn Gratings

July 2020 Volume 41, Number 1

Hello Mayflower Family.

Isn't it amazing how the world can change in such a short period, meaning the Covid-19 epidemic which has spread throughout the country and the world. One minute everything is humming along as usual, and the next our country and the world came to a close. Businesses, restaurants, coffee shops all had to be shuttered and it was mandatory to wear protective face masks and practice social distancing.

I don't know about anyone else, but staying at home was nice for a while but as time went on it got rather boring. But, I must say, I have missed going out to restaurants and enjoying lunches and dinners with my friends and family. Only recently have they started to slowly open up again but with many restrictions and precautions.



Because of all of this, I found it necessary to cancel both our April 2020 Meeting and our October 2020 meeting. Even our General Society celebrations for 2020 in Plymouth have all been cancelled. The October meeting is the time when we vote in new officers to run our Connecticut Society, we will be having a video Zoom meeting for voting which anyone who wishes can join in. You will need to request from me an invitation in order to join in on the call. Any member of the Connecticut Society is welcome. We hope to have another newsletter out about a month before the meeting, but my email is Gthomp5749@aol.com for those who want to request an invitation early. They will be sent out about a week prior to the meeting. We are hoping that the circumstances will be such that we can have a normal in person April meeting at the restaurant. We will keep you informed.

Plymouth and the General Society are hoping to have some exciting plans for next year, but it unfortunately won't be on the grand scale that was planned this fall. Instead of celebrating the landing of the Pilgrims we will be celebrating the first Thanksgiving which took place in the fall of 1621.

Our 2020 merchandise and calendar sales has resulted in the deposit of about \$23,000 to the Scholarship Fund. Kudos to all of those who worked so hard, especially Mary Brown and Donna Mangiafico for making the sales so phenomenal. My 2020 committee worked hard for several years to put this all together and it was very successful.

For those new members who haven't had a chance to come to a meeting and get recognized I am looking forward to meeting you in the future. Hopefully in April of 2021.

Please remember to follow social distancing and wear your mask when you go out in public for your safety and for the safety of others. I look forward to seeing all of you next Spring.

Sincerely,

Greg

Gregory Evan Thompson

Governor CTSMD

Amazon Smile

While we are enduring the pandemic, many of us are choosing to shop on-line. If you use Amazon Smile a percentage of your purchase will be credited to our scholarship fund.

What is AmazonSmile?

AmazonSmile is a simple way for you to support your favorite charitable organization every time you shop, at no cost to you. AmazonSmile is available at smile.amazon.com on your web browser and can be activated in the Amazon Shopping app for iOS and Android phones. When you shop at AmazonSmile, you'll find the exact same low prices, vast selection and convenient shopping experience as Amazon.com, with the added benefit that AmazonSmile will donate 0.5% of your eligible purchases to the charitable organization of your choice.

Please consider using Amazon Smile.

Scholarship Winners



Hello, my name is Benjamin Kinnie. I am currently finishing my senior year at Griswold High School. I have enrolled in Three Rivers, to study Computer Aided Design. Throughout high school, I have taken and enjoyed studying CAD and I am pleased that I can further my education in college. In the future I hope to be hired by Electric Boat or a similar company, where I can put my knowledge and skills to use.

I would like to thank the scholarship committee, and all of those involved with this generous award. I am honored to have received this award

.Currently I am a Junior member of the Connecticut Mayflower Society, however all of my siblings and my father are members. My Mayflower ancestor is Richard Warren, who left his family behind until they could join him for the promise of new opportunities apart from England.

I consider myself lucky to have grown up on a farm, where the family history is as rich as the soil. Growing up, my father would always tell me stories of our ancestors, ensuring that the family history would not be forgotten, but also to remind me how deeply rooted our history is in this land we call America.



Thank you so much for selecting me as a recipient for the Mayflower Scholarship! I will be attending college next year, but as of now I am not sure which one because I am still in the decision process. I am intending to pursue an engineering degree and then upon graduation I hope get a job of interest in the field of engineering. Thank you again, this scholarship is meaningful to me!
Regards,

Lindsay Correll



A descendant of Miles Standish, Jayson Hutchinson is a 2020 graduate from Amity Regional High School in Woodbridge, CT. Throughout his high school career, he stayed involved by participating in Student Government, where he achieved Senior Class President. Along with other groups and clubs like Golf, where he was the captain his senior season, Unified Sports, and Creative Theater. With the acceptance of the Connecticut Mayflower Society Scholarship, he looks to further his education at the University of Rhode Island. Where he will study to achieve his Doctorate degree in Physical Therapy and work on giving back to my local community through his practice and good nature. Thanks to your organization he is able to pursue these dreams.

Please Support Our Scholarship Fund

1. Amazon Smile
2. Become a Patron and proudly wear the pin for your participation
3. Support our raffles at our meetings
4. Make a tax-deductible donation
5. Consider a bequest in your will
6. Purchase the 2020 merchandise at the on-line store
7. Watch for the email that announces our Fine Arts Sale this fall and make a purchase.

2020 Logo Merchandise

We have a limited amount of 2020 merchandise left at our store. The prices are reduced for Clearance. Support the scholarship fund with your purchase and celebrate this 400th anniversary of the Mayflower Voyage with your purchase. Visit ctmayflower.org. Remember, all proceeds benefit the CT Mayflower Scholarship Fund.

Welcome New Members

John Alden

Jeanette Baigert - Ellington, CT
Ronald P. Brault - Wilton, CT
John Cunningham Burns - Ridgefield, CT
Nathaniel IZard Crary - Preston, CT
Karl Timothy Hart Crump - Torrington, CT
Barbara C. Billings Evans - Guilford, CT
Jeffrey Allyn Fenelon - Taftville, CT
Mark Jason Fenelon - New York, NY
Sheila A. Heller - Southington, CT
Phyllis Elaine Magnussen - Redding, CT
Andrew William McKenzie - Old Saybrook, CT
Alexander Howard Richter - Glastonbury, CT
Ryan Bradford Weddle - Westport, CT
Renee Fenelon Weiss - W. Simsbury, CT
James Brackett White - Naugatuck, CT

Isaac Allerton

Louise B. Leake - Norwich, CT
Jaclyn Marie Roberts - Willington, CT

John Billington

Joan B. Gray - New Canaan, CT

William Bradford

Karen Marie Snyder Allyn - Griswold, CT
John Clark Bradford, Jr. - Woodstock, CT
Amanda Marie Jones - Bristol, CT
Pauline C. Merrick - Danielson, CT
Patricia A. Nizlek - Old Greenwich, CT

William Brewster

Peter Winslow Crary - Preston, CT
Janet Ruth Young Dennis - Niantic, CT
Elizabeth Gilmore - West Hartford, CT
Tamzen A Mackeown - Middle Haddam, CT
Sara Burbine Potter - Fairfield, CT
Craig Douglas Thompson - Stratford, CT
Lesley Jean Rizzo West - Thomaston, CT
Stephen Cornwell White - Stonington, CT

Peter Brown

Cameron Allen Stotz - Waukee, IA
Abigail L. Strong - Goshen, CT
Annabell Strong - Goshen, CT

Francis Cooke

Hannah Jean Crary - Preston, CT
Ruth Klopfer - Rocky Hill, CT
Janice Foster Brett Wilcox - Wilton, CT

Edward Doty

Robert B. Carrara - Wethersfield, CT
Cameron Todd Henry - Lynn, MA
Leah A Sanderson - Newington, CT

Edward Fuller

Claire Aileen Boylan - Germany
James Phillip Boylan - Germany
Anthony Jordan Brown - Norwalk, CT
Maureen Wendy Carlson - Lancaster, CA
Diane Graves Franklin - Middletown, CT
Ronald A. Georgetti - Shelton, CT
Ruth Pomeroy Collins Hammer - Stuart, FL
Jean Ellen Fuller Harrison - Australia
Edward Luke Isham - Australia
Stephen Isham - Australia
Shiloh Nicole Longbottom - Australia
Doris Halsey Lyng - Winchester Center, CT
David Lawrence Motycka - Glastonbury, CT
Dorothy Celia Halsey Smiley - New Hartford, CT

Constance Hopkins

Susan Colette Weimann - Harwinton, CT

Giles Hopkins

Candace M. Fay Erickson - Wilbraham, MA
David B. Stevenson - Northford, CT

Stephen Hopkins

Linda Roberts Arbesman - Bristol, CT
Robert Thompson Atwater - Bolivia, NC
Mark Stephen Etre - Groton, CT
Coulson Daniel Hageman - Hamden, CT
Donna M. Hopkins - Vernon, CT

Stephen Hopkins cont.

Richard Alan Hopkins - Windsor Locks, CT
Mason Curtiss Hurd - Lovettsville, VA
Lois Ann Johnson - Manchester, CT
Gavin Aiden Newell - Shelton, CT
Peter Lloyd Sheerin - Beverly Hills, CA
Michael Christopher Tate - Groton, CT

John Howland

Elizabeth Alison Alley-Strocher Chevy Chase, MD
Joanna C. Dellenbaugh - Glastonbury, CT
Nancy N. Devaux Eidam - Santa Cruz, CA
Robin Lee Heath - Middlefield, CT
Frederick Colton Jenks - Cheshire, CT
Stanley William Jennings - Kent, CT
Peter Bayard Kane - Cazenovia, NY
James A Martin - Smithfield, RI
Cornelia Mary Russell - West Hartford, CT
Elizabeth Longfellow Wright - South Windham, CT

Priscilla Mullins

Whitney Elizabeth Masset - Cheshire, CT

William Mullens

Marc Andrew Omerod - Dayville, CT

Thomas Rogers

Laurie A. Quigley-Edwards - Enfield, CT

George Soule

Martin William Lawrence - Australia
Philip Merle McMorran - Ridgefield, CT
Kyle Ellen Moore - Australia
Katelynne Chariesse Stevens - Seymour, CT

Myles Standish

David Cole Aristi - Groton, CT
Robert Sullivan Durant - Burlington, CT
Jon W. Hutchinson - Orange, CT

John Tilley

Judith Bard - Chepachet RI
Peter Morse Donovan - Westport, CT
Marianne Eddy - Pomfret Center, CT
Peter Andrew Hall - Preston, CT
Christine Phillips - Suffield, CT
Sandra Phillips - Chepachet, RI
Donna Dietzko Vincenti - New Hartford, CT

Richard Warren

Edward Slade Bliss Jr. - Essex, CT
Jon Raymond Cline - Tempe, AZ
Wendy Neal Furs - Middlebury, CT
Scott Granger - Australia
Gilliam Elizabeth Jordan - W. Greenwich, RI
Naomi Carolyn Chapman Kilgore - New Britain, CT
Sharron L. Laplante - Tolland, CT
Jill A. Miller - New Canaan, CT
Cynthia Richardson Ryan - Hull, MA
Lindsay Barbara Ryan - Hull, MA
Taylor James Ryan - Hull, MA

William White

Alicia Marie Clark Mancarella - Durham, CT

Email Listing

Coming soon. CT Mayflower is compiling an email listing for sending notices and Nutmeg Gratings electronically to those on the list. Check out the website ctmayflower.org and use the html ctmayflower@listserv.org make sure your email is correct or add your email if it is not there. Keep trying - we are working on this.

Pipe Stem Dating

A New England Archeological Tool

Randall Russell

In our March 2015 article, former Governor, Mary Brown, wrote about the possibility that, in partnership with the State Archeologist, we might take part in an effort to seek a possible site for the Pilgrim Trading House in Windsor, Connecticut, circa 1630. The search site was in the area where the Farmington River enters the Connecticut River. Subsequently Mary, Ellen Swain, and this writer had the opportunity to work with former State Archeologist, the late Brian Jones, and some archeological volunteers. To make a long story short, the project didn't locate the actual site but turned up a few period items nonetheless. One item that most intrigued this writer was a piece of clay pipe stem less than a half inch long. It was located within a foot of the soil surface.

For a number of reasons archeological evidence in and around Plymouth is scarce. In 1863 James Hall began digging at the site of a vanished seventeenth century house in Duxbury. It happened to be the home of Miles Standish. He found some artifacts, many of which are missing and the remainder now in Pilgrim Hall. Carbon dating has helped find the locations of old postholes and structural timbers but in our wet and acidic soil, wood rots quickly and metal rusts away. In contrast, ceramic fragments, while fragile, stay well preserved when buried in the soil.

Pipe stem fragments are found all over New England. It was very common for male and female adults in Plymouth County to smoke tobacco. The teeth of some skeletons buried at the Quaker Meeting House in Newport, Rhode Island, display tooth wear from grasping pipes. Most clay pipes were mass produced in England and shipped to America in casks or kegs. Pipes were often dropped and easily broken. Parts of the stem would break off but the user would keep smoking them until there was little or no stem left. The pieces that got chewed off or broken are what remain. The bowl sections of pipes are rarely found intact. For every bowl

discovered, one hundred stem pieces are found. The question becomes: how does one date these small pieces?

Dating attempts began in England but ceramic dating really took off around 1969. Enter J.C. Harrington, who began examining white clay English pipes in Jamestown, Virginia. He hitchhiked on English knowledge but his observations led to an expansion of dating techniques. He noticed that the bores on earlier stems and bowls were larger than newer fragments.

In order to develop his classification system Harrington needed a way to measure pipe stem bores. Reportedly over cocktails, he and his wife came up with the idea of using simple workshop drill bits as measuring devices. Drills are sized in one sixty-fourth of an inch increments. Harrington then developed a site-work method using his system.

To illustrate how his system worked, Mr. Harrington cited his work at the Winslow site in Marshfield, Massachusetts. The first step was to gather up several stem fragments and sort them by size, presumably mapping their locations. Approximately 90 Stems found at the site ranged in size from 4/64 to 9/64 of an inch. Most measured 7/64 of an inch, followed by 6/64 and 8/64 of an inch respectively. Based upon prior information the following dating chart was developed:

(9/64 of an inch bore)	1590-1620
(8/64 of an inch bore)	1620-1650
(7/64 of an inch bore)	1650-1680
(6/64 of an inch bore)	1680-1710
(5/64 of an inch bore)	1710-1750
4/64 of an inch bore)	1750-1800

With the above in mind:

Fifteen pieces (8/64) could be dated to 1620-50

Fifteen pieces (6/64) could be dated to 1680-1710

Sixty pieces (7/64) could be dated to between 1650-1680

One can, therefore, extrapolate that the sight was in use from around 1620-until the early seventeen hundreds. Also, based upon the number and size of fragments, it would seem that the site was most heavily used

between 1650 and 1680. This was a time when the second generation of Pilgrims was finding Plymouth crowded and moving to places like Duxbury, Marshfield, Scituate and Cape Cod.

In an era when high technology is being increasingly employed in the field of archeology it is ironic that such a comparatively low-tech method can be employed so effectively. Once again, we have to thank J.C. Harrington for providing another way of decoding the few archeological clues that pre-1700s New England provides us.

Source:

The Times Of Their lives –Life, Love, and Death in Plymouth County, James and Patricia Deetz, Anchor Books 2000



IN MEMORIAM

Kenneth Lane Adam 10/23/2019 age 93
Frederick Charles Albee 7/23/2019 age 81
Otto Hayden Atkinson 12/17/2019 age 86
Doris Bierer 11/3/2017 age 102
Sister Mary Jane Card 11/28/2015 age 94
Sibyl Irene Correll 10/29/09 age 93
Douglas Robert Crandall 11/11/2019 age 90
Fred A Cronin 7/22/2018 age 99
Duncan Denny 6/19/2018 age 90
Alice Dickenson 5/24/2020 age 93
Elizabeth Doyle 7/15/2019 age 81
Allis Edelman 12/19/2019 age 92
Alice Ann Ferraina 1/28/2020 age 84
Jean Filer 9/23/2019 age 94
Robert Ferrey Fuller 10/24/2019 age 90
Janet Gardiner 5/20/2018 age 83
Arthur Holcomb Harris Jr. 5/30/2020 age 87
Alberta Caroline Hilding 9/12/2019 age 98
Michael F. Hurd 2/11/2020 age 84
Rodney Lee James 8/2/2018 age 92
Martin John Lawlor 1/3/2020 age 75
Mary Mercedes Madsen 4/11/2020 age 84
Colin Henry Melville-Smith 2017-18 age 90
Muriel Standish Owler 8/5/2019 age 90
Ruth Pacific 7/21/19 age 91
Ruth Pratt Petremont 2/20/2020 age 104
Dorothy Lucille Roberts 11/16/2019 age 97
Florence Root 11/16/2019 age 94
Willard George Rowlet 4/27/2020 age 66
Jean Safford 4/18/2015 age 93
Alice Schneckenburger 12/15/2018 age 98
Leona Schwink 3/15/2017 age 98
Ann Smith 7/10/2019 age 91
Audrey Titcomb 12/27/19 age 95
Joyce Toft 12/14/2019 age 97
Dart W. Winship 7/15/2019 age 92

Our deepest sympathies to the families and friends of our deceased members. May God be with them on their final voyage.

Four Native Americans and the Pilgrim Saga

Randall Russell

Four Indians played critical roles in the establishment and survival of early Plymouth. This article will attempt to offer some information about these individuals and their respective contributions.

On March 16, 1621, the residents of Plymouth were astonished to see a tall Indian approaching them from Watson Hill. He was barely clothed and said, "Welcome Englishmen." His name was Samoset. He relished the food they provided and asked for beer. He also reportedly drank some Aqua Vitae, or "hard water" with the Pilgrims. He was the first Native American they had seen that wasn't running from them or shooting arrows in their direction. Despite some apprehension he was allowed to stay with Stephen Hopkins overnight, before the forty mile return to his village on Narragansett Bay. It was the home of the Pokanokets, the people we now refer to as the Wampanoag. Their sachem was Osamequin, who is commonly known as Massasoit.

Massasoit received tribute from twenty or more tribal groups from Cape Cod and the islands, down to his boundary with the Narragansett Tribe, his enemies. He was, essentially the leader of the Indians in southeast Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island. One of his tributary tribes had been the Patuxet, who formerly occupied Plymouth. They had been wiped out by the plague of 1617, otherwise the Pilgrims would not have found the place unoccupied. Neither would they have found so much already cleared land upon which to grow crops. Massasoit had lost many tribal members during the plague and did not command the number of warriors he once did. This made him vulnerable to attacks from the Narragansetts. By a twist of fate, the Narragansetts had largely avoided the devastation of the plague. This set the stage for the establishment of a political alliance and friendship that lasted fifty years.

Samoset was actually from the Abenaki tribe in Pemaquid, Maine. He had been transported to Cape Cod on a fishing boat captained by Thomas Dermer in 1619. Dermer had an interesting story, best related at another time. Europeans had been fishing in the Gulf of Maine for a long time but had never really established a permanent colony. Their contact with natives was, no doubt, the cause of the plague that had been so deadly to Native Americans. They had absolutely no immunity and were quite vulnerable. Before leaving Plymouth, Samoset related that there was another Indian who spoke much better English than he did. He would return to Massasoit's town and bring back the other interpreter.

It turned out that the other interpreter was a man named Tisquantum, who we know better as Squanto. Squanto had been kidnapped by a man called Thomas Hunt and sold in a Spanish slave market. He been treated kindly by local Friars and eventually ended up in London at the house of wealthy man named Thomas Slaine. Through Slaine he met Thomas Dermer, with whom he departed back to New England in 1618. Eventually Squanto made his way back down to his native village, Patuxet. One can imagine his shock when he discovered that his village has been eradicated by plague and was now deserted. At that point he aligned with Massasoit.

The natives on Cape Cod kept Massasoit informed about the Pilgrim's every move from the time they landed at Provincetown. He knew about the stolen corn at Truro and had heard about the First Encounter skirmish in Eastham. He was aware that the English had scouted

out Patuxet and about the Mayflower's landing at that spot. Pokanokets all over the area debated over whether or not to oppose these newcomers. They were perplexed, because unlike other conquerors, the English had brought women and children, stayed in their own circumscribed area, and generally behaved well. Initially, Massasoit was reportedly inclined toward driving them away. There was a feeling that foreigners could unleash the plague at will. It is at this juncture when Squanto makes a dramatic entry into our story.

We can see that Squanto must have been extremely intelligent. He had mastered several languages and dialects, and was well versed in the ways of politics, both European and tribal. He ultimately urged Massasoit and other sachems to be supportive and cordial to the newcomers.

As translator Squanto had become a red-hot commodity. He would be needed by both sides and could find a way to profit from it. It seems as though he also had designs on Massasoit's job.

One of the first things he helped arrange was a comprehensive treaty between the Pokanokets and the English and was instrumental in negotiating this six point agreement. It contained provisions to ally with one and other in the event of outside attack upon either and several provisions about mutually handling civil and criminal matters. It was a pact that lasted fifty years. This was a critically positive accomplishment.

The one contribution Squanto made that seems to have reverberated most in our history books was to teach the Pilgrims how to properly plant corn, in combination with beans and squash. Additionally, he accompanied the residents of Plymouth on several trading missions, facilitating the bargaining. In the process, he made himself invaluable to Governor Bradford.

What ensued was an almost continual effort on Squanto's part to undermine Massasoit's influence among the Indians. He was very wily about the way he operated. He began the dangerous game of playing the Indians against the English and visa-verse. He put neighboring tribes in fear of warfare and pestilence, telling them that only he had the ability to control these things. He could help protect them of course, but only after receiving various goods and services.

About this time, we see the emergence of our fourth Native American. Hobbomock was loyal to Massasoit and had the honor of being called "pniese." A pniese was part of an elite warrior class that served the sachem. Many believed that a pniese was invulnerable in battle and that they had special spiritual connections. One of Hobbomock's responsibilities was to travel around Pokanoket territory collecting tribute from the groups that had pledged their loyalty to Massasoit. During the course of performing his duties he had received more than one report of Squanto attempting to undermine Massasoit's influence, especially among those who had doubts about the tribe's alliance with the English.

On March 16, 1621, the residents of Plymouth were astonished to see a tall Indian approaching them from Watson Hill. He was barely clothed and said, "Welcome Englishmen." His name was Samoset. He relished the food they provided and asked for beer. He also reportedly drank some Aqua Vitae, or "hard water" with the Pilgrims. He was the first Native American they had seen that wasn't running from them or shooting arrows in their direction. Despite some apprehension he was allowed to stay with Stephen Hopkins overnight, before the forty-mile return to his village on Narragansett Bay. It was the home of the Pokanokets, the people we now refer to as the Wampanoag. Their sachem was Osamequin, who is commonly known as Massasoit.

Massasoit received tribute from twenty or more tribal groups from Cape Cod and the islands, down to his boundary with the Narragansett Tribe, his enemies. He was, essentially the leader of the Indians in southeast Massachusetts and eastern Rhode Island. One of his tributary tribes had been the Patuxet, who formerly occupied Plymouth. They had been wiped out by the plague of 1617, otherwise the Pilgrims would not have found the place unoccupied. Neither would they have found so much already cleared land upon which to grow crops. Massasoit had lost many tribal members during the plague and did not command the number of warriors he once did. This made him vulnerable to attacks from the Narragansetts. By a twist of fate, the Narragansetts had largely avoided the devastation of the plague. This set the stage for the establishment of a political alliance and friendship that lasted fifty years.

Samoset was actually from the Abenaki tribe in Pemaquid, Maine. He had been transported to Cape Cod on a fishing boat captained by Thomas Dermer in 1619. Dermer had an interesting story, best related at another time. Europeans had been fishing in the Gulf of Maine for a long time but had never really established a permanent colony. Their contact with natives was, no doubt, the cause of the plague that was so deadly to Native Americans. They had absolutely no immunity and were quite vulnerable. Before leaving Plymouth, Samoset related that there was another Indian who spoke much better English than he did. He would return to Massasoit's town and bring back the other interpreter.

It turned out that the other interpreter was a man named Tisquantum, who we know better as Squanto. Squanto had been kidnapped by a man called Thomas Hunt and sold in a Spanish slave market. He been treated kindly by local Friars and eventually ended up in London at the house of wealthy man named Thomas Slaine. Through Slain he met Thomas Dermer, with whom he departed back to New England in 1618. Eventually Squanto made his way back down to his native village, Patuxet. One can imagine his shock when he discovers that his village has been eradicated by plague and is now deserted. At this point he aligns with Massasoit.

The natives on Cape Cod had kept Massasoit informed about the Pilgrim's every move, from the time they landed at Provincetown. He knew about the stolen corn at Truro and had heard about the First Encounter skirmish in Eastham. He was aware that the English had scouted out Patuxet and about the Mayflower's landing at that spot. Pokanokets all over the area debated over whether or not to oppose these newcomers. They were perplexed, because unlike other conquerors, the English had brought women and children, stayed in their own circumscribed area, and generally behaved well. Initially, Massasoit was reportedly inclined toward driving them away. There was a feeling that foreigners could unleash the plague at will. It is at this juncture when Squanto makes a dramatic entry into our story.

We can see that Squanto must have been extremely intelligent. He had mastered several languages and dialects, and was well versed in the ways of politics, both European and tribal. He ultimately urges Massasoit and other sachems to be supportive and cordial with the newcomers.

As translator Squanto had become a red-hot commodity. He would be needed by both sides and could find a way to profit from it. It seems as though he also had designs on Massasoit's job.

One of the first things he helped arrange was a comprehensive treaty between the Pokanokets and the English and was instrumental in negotiating this six-point agreement. It contained provisions to ally with one and other in the event of outside attack upon either and several provisions about mutually handling civil and criminal matters. It was a pact that lasted fifty years. This was a critically positive accomplishment.

The one contribution Squanto made that seems to have reverberated most in our history books was to teach the Pilgrims how to properly plant corn, in combination with beans and squash. Additionally, he accompanied the residents of Plymouth on several trading missions, facilitating the bargaining. In the process, he made himself invaluable to Governor Bradford.

What ensued was an almost continual effort on Squanto's part to undermine Massasoit's influence among the Indians. He was very wily about the way he operated. He began playing the dangerous game of playing the Indians against the English and visa-verse. He put neighboring tribes in fear of warfare and pestilence, telling them that only he had the ability to control these things, but only after receiving various goods and services, of course.

About this time, we see the emergence of our fourth Native American. Hobbomock was loyal to Massasoit and had the honor of being called "pniese." A pniese was part of an elite warrior class that served the sachem. One of Hobbomock's responsibilities was to travel around Pokanoket territory collecting tribute from the groups that had pledged their loyalty to Massasoit. During the course of performing his duties he had received more than one report of Squanto attempting to undermine Massasoit's influence, especially among those who had doubts about his alliance with the English.

Hobbomock soon bonded with Miles Standish, both of whom were warriors by nature. He helped the Pilgrims eradicate a threat from a threatening local chief, thus enhancing Plymouth's reputation among local sachems. There was a suspicion the Squanto had somehow been involved in manipulating this particular chief. It became clear that a full-blown rivalry had developed between the two Pokanokets. Some are of the opinion that Hobbomock may have exaggerated or possibly lied about the extent of Squanto's alleged treachery.

About this time Hobbomock approached Bradford and Standish with news that the Massachusetts tribe in the bay area had been conspiring with the Narragansets to attack a planned Plymouth trading expedition to Weesagussett, now known as Weymouth. Standish, Hobbomock, and several Pilgrims had pre-arranged a trip to the area. Food was still very scarce because the first crop was not yet in so the colony still had to trade for corn. With less than fifty able bodied men in the colony the conspirators felt that by wiping out Standish and company at Weesegusset, the people remaining at Plymouth would be at their mercy. It was decided that Standish and company would proceed with caution, pretending that all was well.

When they arrived at Weesagusset Hobbomock and the Pilgrims were accosted by two Massachusetts pniese. One of them, Pecksuot, treated Standish with disdain citing his own prowess and strength to Captain Standish. The other, Wituwamat, made it a point to brandish a knife that he continually sharpened. He claimed that with it and another he had in his possession, he had killed both English and French.

Despite their hostile attitude the Indians returned the next day for a meal of pork and corn that Standish had ordered. In the room were Standish, three other Pilgrims, Hobbomock, three Massachusetts warriors, and some Indian Women. Immediately upon closing the door, Standish pounced upon Pecksuot repeatedly stabbing him with knife the pniese wore around his own neck. The other Pilgrims quickly attacked Wituwamet. Despite a fierce struggle both men soon lay dead, pierced with numerous stab wounds. Another Indian was captured and later killed. Throughout the melee Hobbomock stood by in observation. John Winslow's account of the incident relates that, at this point, Hobbomock

grinned and said, "Yesterday, Pecksuot, bragging of his own strength and stature, said that though you were a great captain, yet you were a little man. Today I see that you are big enough to lay him on the ground." Standish and his cohorts also killed, some say murdered, three other warriors they found in the area. On the way back to their boat the English fought a moving skirmish with warriors shooting arrows at them. At one point it is noted that Standish and Hobbomock personally challenged their antagonists, who soon fled into the swamps. Standish brought Pecksuot's head back to Plymouth to be mounted on a pole.

This paroxysm of sudden violence had several effects. Natives had gotten the message these Englishmen were to be feared, not trifled with. This gave Plymouth an increased margin of security, if only for the time being. Plots and conspiracies gradually faded.

An unexpected consequence was that many of the natives that Plymouth sought to trade with had gone into hiding, avoiding the violent white men. In the Native American world, surrounding tribes realized that Massasoit had revealed their plot, thus planting him firmly in alliance with the English.

After word of the incident had gotten back to Holland, Reverend Robinson expressed major dissatisfaction with what had happened, preferring godlier strategies and tactics. Most of Plymouth's residents, on the other hand, rejoiced over the fact little Captain Standish removed a chronic threat to their well-being.

Finally, Hobbomock's reputation as a trusted ally was strengthened even further.

Meanwhile, what had happened with Squanto? One aspect of the six-point treaty, previously alluded to, provided that individuals who had committed crimes against either party would be delivered to the injured party for justice. Massasoit sent a delegation to Bradford demanding that Squanto be returned to him, dead or alive. This put John Bradford in an extraordinary dilemma. Despite all his double dealing, Squanto had forged a link with the governor, one that Bradford found hard to break. He did not turn Squanto over. Tension between Plymouth and the Pokanokets began to rise.

The Pilgrims, who had always counted on Massasoit to protect them, couldn't be sure that he would continue to do so. The fort at Plymouth was still incomplete and word had recently arrived that Indians in Virginia had massacred 374 English settlers. Relations with Massasoit had reached an all-time low.

The corn crop in 1621 had not yielded enough. Further complicating the situation was the fact that the English farmers and artisans did not yet understand how to exploit the many marine resources around them. Without trading for food, the colony would starve. At this point two occurrences of divine intervention helped ease tensions.

Bradford felt that Plymouth would have more success if they looked to the southeast for trading partners. Pilgrims, accompanied by Squanto set out in that direction by boat. Encountering high seas and bad weather they pulled into Manamoyiks, now known as Pleasant bay in Chatham. It was here that Squanto performed his last official act on behalf of Plymouth. He negotiated the exchange of 8 hogsheads of corn and beans with local Native Americans. Within a few days he was dead. Bradford reported that he died of "Indian Fever" bleeding profusely from his nose. Bradford goes on to say that, for him, it was a, "profound and personal loss." Some felt that Squanto had been poisoned. Nathaniel Philbrick tells us that there were, "several suspected poisonings of high-ranking Indians in New England during the seventeenth century" Philbrick doubts that Massasoit had ever forgiven Squanto's treachery. Despite the practical loss, a major source of stress between Indians and the English had been alleviated.

What follows is a final occurrence that helps illustrate hurting and healing of relationships with Native Americans. Word arrived in Plymouth that Massasoit, their ally, was close to death. Edward Winslow and Hobbomock were dispatched to Pokanoket to see if they could be of assistance. They made their way through a grieving throng of tribes-people into the Sachem's lodge.

He was, indeed, gravely ill. Hobomock was beside himself with grief. Winslow immediately set to work, first administering preserves to the chief. He then concocted a mixture of boiled sassafras root and strawberry leaves with some roasted corn. All this was strained through his handkerchief and given to Massasoit. Miraculously, Massasoit recovered and reconfirmed his allegiance to Plymouth saying, "Now I see the English are my friends and love me and whilst I live I will never forget this kindness they have showed me."

In looking at actual historical recordings of the foregoing events it would seem impossible to overstate the importance of the four Indians respective roles in Plymouth's survival.

Samoset was the "ice breaker." When fate brought him to Plymouth it inaugurated the start of a fifty-year relationship with the Pokanokets that virtually guaranteed the little colony's survival.

Squanto is still the most complex and enigmatic of our four protagonists. Through his advocacy, teaching, and negotiating ability he proved himself to be a friend and protector. On the other hand, his plotting and scheming, with Plymouth as a pawn, clearly placed the colony at great risk on more than one occasion. For all of that, this writer believes that it was never his intention to eradicate our ancestors. His goal was to be a power broker and he couldn't do that without the English.

Massasoit and Hobbomock took great risks to befriend the Pilgrims. In the long run it alienated them from various Native American elements in New England. The relationship was not without some strains but bore up well for half a century. While close to the Pilgrims, one doesn't get the sense that their first allegiance ever stopped being to their own people. In terms of significance, the Kismet that brought these four men into contact Plymouth cannot overstate.

Sources:

MAYFLOWER, A story of Courage, Community, and War, Nathaniel Philbrick, 2006 Penguin Books.

PLYMOUTH COLONY, It's history and people 1620-1691, Eugene Aubrey Stanton, 1986, Ancestry Publishing



Life Members Who Did Not Update Addresses

Name	City	State
Edward Samuel Adams III	MANCHESTER	CT
Audrey Claire Baker	NEW CANAAN	CT
Emily Bradford Baker	DARIEN	CT
Mary Ellen Baker	WASHINGTON	DC
Ann Hopkins Young Breen	WOLCOTT	CT
Kelly Buck	GLASTONBURY	CT
Thomas Andrew Cobb	SOUTH JORDAN	UT
Mima Belle Krause Cochran	BERRYVILLE	VA
Mark Richard Emmons	MADISON	CT
Bruce Peter Hansen	OAKLAND	ME
Andrew Scott King	BATH	ME
Deborah Ann Knell	EVANSTON	IL
Marianne Bauermann Lampi	LAS VEGAS	NV
Michael Joseph Lavey	AUGUSTA	GA
Courtney Anne Lower	EAST HAMPTON	CT
Tamsin Wightman Lathrop Maynard	NIANTIC	CT
John Walter Mccabe	SAN ANTONIO	TX
Anna Joy Mccormick-Goodhart	LOVELAND	CO
Jessica Mae Mccormick-Goodhart	LOVELAND	CO
Justin Michael Mccormick-Goodhart	LOVELAND	CO
Mary Grace Mccormick-Goodhart	LOVELAND	CO
Ruth Leandra Mccormick-Goodhart	LOVELAND	CO
Priscilla Winfield Liggett Mills	HICKORY	NC
Jane Elizabeth Robinson Milne	WINDSOR	CT
Heidi Bauermann Norton	SPICEWOOD	TX
Kevin Andrew Purnell	JENSEN BEACH	FL
Oliver James Purnell IV	ELLINGTON	CT
Jennifer Elizabeth Rolfe	NEW YORK	NY
Edward Alexander Skidmore	WEST HOLLYWOOD	CA
Geoffrey Thacker Skidmore Jr	NEWPORT BEACH	CA
Franklin Wiatt Sprague	ARLINGTON	VA
Sarah J Kadet Storms	BUFFALO	NY
Krista Anne Zinser	CLIFTON PARK	NY

*Please contact Joan Prentice at 32 Nichols Lane, Waterford CT 06385
860-444-2352 Jowp32@hotmail.com with updates.*

Start

- Speedwell Sprung Leak Start Over
- Blown Off Course Take Detour
- Myles thrown into history book
- Howard Fell Overboard Loose turn
- Oceanus Born Take Extra Turn
- Starvation 5 Kernels of Corn Back 6
- Not Able to Budge on Ship Back 3
- Scouting Party Take Shortcut
- Build Houses Ahead 1
- Shaped Compact Ahead 2
- Land in Plymouth Ahead 2
- Meet Squanto & Samoset Ahead 2

HOW TO PLAY: Roll one dice to determine how many squares to advance. If you land on a written square, follow that square's instructions. To win, you must roll the exact number. For game pieces, you can use buttons, pennies, or game pieces from other games. Enjoy your Mayflower experience.

Stepping Stones to a New World

- Plant Corn with Fish Ahead 4
- Meet Massasoit Ahead 1
- Three Day Harvest Feast Give Thanks
- Sign Peace Treaty Take Shortcut
- Ships Arrive & Little James Bring Supplies Ahead 6
- Ship Engine Arrives (No provisions) Back 2
- Magflower Returns to England
- Myles Found in Book Ahead 4
- Home

Committees 2020

Ass't Treasurer:

Joan Prentice jowp32@hotmail.com

By-Laws:

Robert Cushman Cjc119@aol.com

Joan Prentice jowp32@hotmail.com

Nancy Merwin nancymerwin284@gmail.com

Computer Scanning:

Greg Thompson gthomp5749@aol.com

Education:

Ellen Swayne eswayne@comcast.net

Mary Brown mbrown@ct.metrocast.net

David Grant sybilcreek@yahoo.com

Donna Mangiafico djmangiafico@aol.com

Finance Committee:

David Grant sybilcreek@yahoo.com

Donald Studley dtstudley@snet.net

Joan Prentice jowp32@@hotmail.com

Hospitality:

William Lane lanewjg@comcast.net

Insignia:

Nancy Merwin nancymerwin284@gmail.com 1

Junior Enrollment:

Mary Brown mbrown06239@gmail.com

Ellen Swayne eswayne@comcast.net

Dawn Darche dawndar@gmail.com

Membership:

Joan Prentice jowp32@hotmail.com

Greg Thompson gthomp5749@aol.com

Newsletter:

Kerry Comisky kakjcomisky@att.net

Randall Russell nutmegarchive01@comcast.net

Nominations

Marjorie Hurtuk mhurtuk@aol.com

Donald Studley dtstudley@snet.net

Publicity:

Dwight Hulbert dhulbert@optonline.net

Programs:

Nola Johannes 860-649-7297

Reservations:

Sandra Bullock sndeco@yahoo.com

860-691-1438

Scholarship:

Mary Brown mbrown06239@gmail.com

Julia Post jppart@sbcglobal.net

Randall Russell nutmegarchive01@yahoo.com

Social Media:

Carol Wilder-Tamme cwtamme@gmail.com

Directory of Officers 2020

Governor:

Greg Thompson gthompson5749@aol.com
203-215-1755

Deputy Governor:

Kerry Comisky kakjcomisky@att.net

Recording Secretary:

Dawn Darche dawndar@gmail.com

Corresponding Secretary:

Nancy Merwin nancymerwin284@gmail.com
860-848-4731

Treasurer:

David Grant sybilcreek@yahoo.com
203-315-0561

Historian:

Marjorie Hurtuk mhurtuk@aol.com
860-872-2181

Elder:

Rev. Jean E. Knapp

Captain:

William J. Lane, Jr. lanewjg@comcast.net
203-288-5863

Archivist:

Kenneth Roach kingsman18@aol.com
860-688-8091

Deputy Governor General of CT:

Mary Brown mbrown06239@gmail.com
860-774-3458

Assistant General for CT:

Greg Thompson gthomp5749@aol.com
203-215-1755

General Society Member at Large:

Donald Studley dtstudley@snet.net

General Society Historian General:

Marjorie Hurtuk mhurtuk@aol.com

Assistants

Steven Arnold arnold1620@outlook.com

Ellen Swayne eswayne@comcast.net

Judith Arnold jarnold1620@outlook.com

Julia Parker Post jppart2@gmail.com

Sara Champion sarachampionct@comcast.net

Randall Russell nutmegarchive01@yahoo.com

The Society of Mayflower Descendants
in the State of Connecticut
32 Nichols Lane
Waterford, CT 06385