



The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut

www.ctmayflower.org

Nutmeg Gratings

September 2017

Volume 38, Number 3

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Dear Connecticut Mayflower Members and Friends,

Have you ever wondered what your life would be if the Pilgrims had accepted the charter to colonize in Guyana? What led them to decide on Northern Virginia so they arrived in Plymouth? Would more of the colony have survived the first winter in Guyana or would they have succumbed to other diseases? They would have landed in South America in late spring and been able to plant crops immediately. Would we have more "Mayflower cousins" in the world? How would have the interactions with the native population proceeded without Squanto or Massasoit? I try, but can't imagine myself in another environment. I am glad that I have descended from those brave Pilgrims.

As Mayflower descendants, we should be very proud of all the activities and efforts that are made by the Connecticut Society members to honor our ancestors. First and most recent is our Pennies for Planks coin collecting. Connecticut members started this with \$400 and last spring added another \$125. The other state societies were challenged to meet our donations. As of Aug. 1, over \$19,000 has been raised to repair Mayflower II from this effort. I will bring the penny jar to our next meeting so please save up your loose change (bills are accepted too). This has happened because of your dedication to preserving our unique icon. Thank you!

The CSMD scholarship is now renewable. Thank you to all who donate cash, buy raffle tickets and support this fund by donating to the raffle table. Each scholarship recipient will receive \$1,000 for each of two years. Let's make this grow to four years. Have you considered becoming a scholarship Patron? Contact mbrown06239@gmail.com for more information.

It is also time for you to have your Mayflower junior affiliate members, children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces go to ctmayflower.org and start filling out the scholarship application. It is available to high school seniors who are accepted at a college or university. Please go online and encourage your children to apply.

Our overnight to Plimoth Plantation for 2018 has eight interested people signed up. We need ten to make this work. It will probably be a weekend in July, but the date is not set until we get the required number. It costs \$120 for each person at this time. Please let me know if you are interested.



I just received a note from an Australian member of CSMD. They are interested in visiting in 2020. They are curious about events planned. So far, we have displays planned, but no events. What would you like to see happening for this momentous occasion? Please contact Greg Thompson at gthomp5749@aol.com or Mary Brown at mbrown06239@gmail.com with suggestions for events.

Our speaker's guild is available to speak to civic, fraternal and other organizations. Do you need a program for your group? We have a variety of topics related to the Pilgrims and Mayflower so please contact me if you would like a speaker.

I am looking forward to our October meeting to greet each and every one of you. We will have a great display on the Moore children and colonial games they would have played. Hear about our Connecticut Historical Society and what it has to offer you. Meet new "cousins" and greet older acquaintances for some friendly conversation and enjoyment of good food.

If you have questions, comments, concerns or complaints about our Connecticut Society of Mayflower Descendants, I am always willing to listen and will make every effort to answer you.

Mary Brown

The fact that an article appears in *Nutmeg Gratings* does not in any way reflect that *Gratings*, its staff, or the CT. Society of Mayflower Descendants guarantees the historical accuracy of any

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**General Society
Historian General**

Midge Hurtuk

Our Newest Members as of the June 2017 Newsletter Publication

Welcome!

Descendants of John Alden

Laurence de Richemont Gringnolo, Torino, Italy

Descendants of Isaac Allerton

Mary Ellen Dalton Tomeo, Pomfret Center, CT

Descendants of William Bradford

Kate Rosalie-Louise Wagner, Redding, CT
Michael Novak, Windsor, CT
Alison Novak, Philadelphia, PA
Adele Motz Langguth, Hudson, NH

Descendants of William Brewster

Toni A. Kowalec, Bantam, CT
Alice E. Allan, Southbury, CT

Descendant of Edward Fuller

Joan Sternberg Loos, Ridgefield, CT

Descendants of John Howland

Eugene Robert Lewis, Prospect, CT
Samuel Erik Bidwell, Bloomfield, CT

Descendants of Richard Warren

Justin Lewis Ankerman, Windsor, CT
Alexander John Moazed, Greenwich, CT
Christine Jean Moazed, Greenwich, CT
Janet L. Schmidt, Vernon, CT



In Memoriam

Priscilla Chatfield, Died 7/7/2017; Age 93



Deacon Thomas Alexander Lewis, Died 7/16/2017; Age 85



Pricilla Howey, Died 2/21/2017; Age 81



Herbert Angell, Died 5/10/2017; Age 101

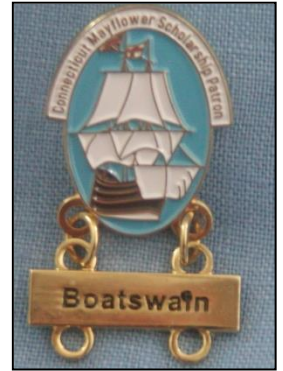


Connecticut Mayflower Scholarship Patron

During our voyage to 2020 and the celebration of the 400th Anniversary of the Mayflower's voyage, join in the commemoration with a special commitment. The three CT Mayflower Scholarships are now two year renewable scholarships of \$1000 per year. We would like to increase the awards to four year renewable scholarships as a goal for our 2020 commemoration.

While our ancestors were passengers and not crew, we must be thankful to Master Jones and his men for the safe journey over hazardous seas and the support rendered by them to our ancestors during the first winter. The bars indicate ranks of the crew of the Mayflower. Begin with the Boatswain bar, earn the Pilot bar, then the Master's Mate bar and finally the Master bar to complete your roster.

Become a Patron for an initial donation of \$500 and an annual donation of \$100 and receive our newly designed lapel pin and bars to show your dedication to assisting our youth in pursuing higher education. Patron options include the initial donation of \$500 which can be made in installments during the first year. You will receive your pin when you complete your initial donation. The \$100 annual donations can be made in one lump sum and receive all of your bars at one time. If you care to donate more you may with our sincerest thank you.



How to donate?

Send a check made out the CT Mayflower Society to Mr. David L. Grant, 2 Sybil Creek Place, Branford, CT 06405. Upon receipt of the donation, you will be mailed your recognition pin and subsequent bars.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Connecticut is a 501(c)(3) organization and donations are tax deductible to the extent the IRS will allow.

✂-----

Yes, I want to honor my Pilgrim and the crew who brought them to the Plimoth Colony

Please accept my donation of ___\$500___\$800 ___\$100___other.

Name_____

Address_____

Email_____Telephone_____

Checks made out to CT Mayflower Society should be mailed to

David L. Grant, 2 Sybil Creek Place, Branford, CT 06405

“SUNDAY DRIVE”



Thank you to Nancy Merwin for her suggestion for this issue’s *Sunday Drive*

Do you know of a great little off the beaten path place that is generally historically interesting to our members and is within a reasonable driving distance from anywhere in Connecticut? We would love to hear about it please, so that we can share these great locations with our membership.

Henry Whitfield State Museum, Guilford



Thirty-two years after the founding of Jamestown and nineteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, a group of English Puritans, led by their minister, Reverend Henry Whitfield, journeyed across the Atlantic Ocean to establish a community in the New World free from religious persecution. The Whitfield family home served as a fort for the community as well as the family home. Its massive stone walls and chimneys, steeply-pitched roof, and casement windows reflect the style of post-medieval domestic architecture found in England – rare in 17th century America and unique today. Built in 1639, today it is

Connecticut's oldest house and New England's oldest stone house. The home is owned and operated by the State of CT since 1899. Visitors may tour three buildings on the site. [The Henry Whitfield Home is open Wednesday–Sunday, May –October. Admission is \\$8 Adults; \\$6 Seniors and College Students; \\$5 Kids over 6. Admission tickets can be used for half-price admission on a future visit to any of the four State Museums.](#)

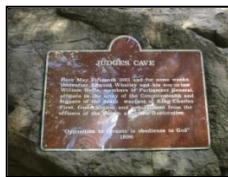


Judges Cave, New Haven



Two English judges who fled a royal death sentence are honored at their hiding place high above New Haven. Judges Cave, at the summit of West Rock State Park, is a large rock formation that, to be fair, stretches the common idea of what a cave looks like but the park is beautiful and the views are spectacular.

New Haven’s quasi-cave was the hiding place of Edward Whalley and his son-in-law, William Goffe, who were among 59 members of Parliament who signed the warrant condemning King Charles I to death in 1649. Signing the death warrant probably seemed like a good idea until the monarchy was restored in 1660 and Charles II ordered the execution of the judges who had had his father beheaded. The west face of the rock formation bears a marker reading,



“Here May Fifteenth 1661 and for some weeks thereafter Edward Whalley and his son-in-law William Goffe, members of the Parliament General, officers in the army of the Commonwealth and signers of the death warrant of King Charles First, found shelter and concealment from the officers of the Crown after the Restoration.

‘Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God.’

Historic Lebanon Town Green-In 1697, the town meeting authorized a highway 30 rods wide to go between the home lots. The road, now Route 87, was referred to as “the great Broad Street.” The meetinghouse, a place for public assembly, militia musters, and schools, was located at the intersection of what is now Route 207 & 87. By 1730, all the undivided land in town had been distributed to those with rights to distribution except for the section known as the town green. No deed transfer has ever taken place between the hundreds of thousands of descendants of settlers with proprietary rights to the Green and the town. Most of the buildings are regularly open weekend afternoons from Mid-May to Columbus Day but contacting the individual organization owners to verify is recommended.

Lebanon CT is a classic picturesque rural New England Town and worth the drive even if you can't schedule your trip when these historical buildings are open to the public. As a note of interest, the Lebanon Town Green is the largest in the United States, being over a mile long and is the only Town Green in the US still used for agriculture. Time has scarcely touched the Green with many more privately owned historic homes surrounding it, several still working farms that continue to preserve the rural 18th century New England character of the town. A guidebook, *Around Lebanon Green: An Architectural and Historical Review of Lebanon, Connecticut*, which is available at the Lebanon Historical Society Museum and Visitor Center, provides information about many of these additional sites.

Governor Trumbull's father Joseph built this house between 1735 and 1740. In 1755, on his father's death, Jonathan Trumbull moved his family into the house, which he enlarged to suit his needs. Jonathan Trumbull carried on extensive inter-colonial and overseas trade and was a member of the General Assembly. In 1769 he was elected governor of the colony of Connecticut. A staunch opponent of British taxation, Trumbull became the only colonial governor to support the independence movement. A designated National Historic Landmark as the birthplace of his son, John Trumbull, America's patriot artist. The museum is owned by the CTDAR. 860-642-7558. <http://www.ctdar.org>



The Wadsworth Stable is located on the Governor Trumbull House grounds. The stable was originally situated on the Jeremiah Wadsworth Estate in Hartford. Wadsworth, a close friend of the Trumbulls, served as commissary general of the Continental Army and later as chief agent supplying the French troops. He also hosted the first meeting between Governor Trumbull, General Washington, and the French commander, the Comte de Rochambeau. This stable was built in the Palladian style of architecture in 1801, after the original was destroyed by fire, and it was moved to Lebanon in 1954 when threatened with demolition.



Jonathon Trumbull Jr. purchased this house in 1777, which he and his family had been living in since 1769. Master-joiner Isaac Fitch then remodeled the interior with elaborate woodwork that remains in place today. The younger Trumbull was a Harvard graduate and a merchant dealing in whale oil, flour, and ship building. When the Revolutionary War started, he served as Paymaster General for the Continental Army and the first Comptroller of the U.S. Treasury. From 1781 to 1783, he served as General George Washington's military secretary. Later in life he became a Congressman, U.S. Senator, and governor of Connecticut. His house is operated as a museum by the Town Lebanon. 860-642-6100.



www.lebanontownhall.org/trumbulljunioriumuseum.htm

Revolutionary War Office- After the beginning of hostilities between the American colonies and Britain in 1775, Governor Trumbull converted his former store into his War Office. Here he met with the Council of Safety, which was empowered to manage all of the State's affairs related to the war effort. Although the Council often met in Hartford or elsewhere, more than 500 meetings took place in this building. Many important national leaders, including General George Washington, General Henry Knox, the French commander General Rochambeau, and the Marquis de Lafayette passed through its door. The war office is now a museum owned by the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution www.connecticutsar.org



Dr. William Beaumont Birthplace (1785-1853), Dr. Beaumont, often referred to as the “Father of Gastric Physiology”, was born in this house that was built by his father Samuel in 1750. His 1833 book about his work became a staple of the medical community and is still used today. The house was moved from its original location by the Beaumont Medical Club of Yale University Medical School to its current location behind the Governor Trumbull House. The house is now a museum, owned by the Lebanon Historical Society.



The First Congregational Church of Lebanon was organized in 1700 and built its first meetinghouse in 1706. This building was used for town meetings as well as religious services. In 1732, the meetinghouse was replaced because the original building was too small. A brick meetinghouse, designed by artist John Trumbull, was constructed 1804-1809. (Trumbull, the son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull and brother of Jonathan Trumbull Jr. grew up in Lebanon, served in the American Revolution, and became famous as the “patriot artist” of Revolutionary War scenes.) In 1938, hurricane winds sent the steeple toppling into the church nave, ruining the interior. Although work was interrupted by World War II, the church was fully restored by 1954. [E-Mail](mailto:), 860-642-6179.





It's not too early to think about winter holiday gift shopping!







2020 Logo items make perfect seasonal gifts

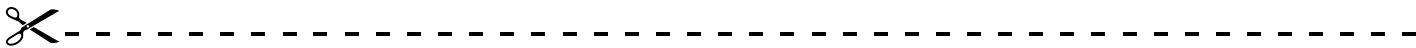
Use the attached order form or order from our our online store

www.ctmayflower.org/store.php

Please allow 2-3 weeks for delivery

	<p>Coffee Mug - 11 oz. ceramic mug High-quality, full-color printing</p>	<p>\$15</p>
	<p>Lapel Pin - 3/4 X 1 1/2 inch, single post rubber back packaged in individual display boxes</p>	<p>\$10</p>
	<p>Tie Tack - 3/4 X 1 1/2 inch, single post deluxe clutch backing, packaged in individual display boxes</p>	<p>\$10</p>
	<p>Money Clip - 3/4" x 1 1/2" with money clip attachment Individually packaged in a poly bag</p>	<p>\$10</p>
	<p>Oval Car Bumper Sticker -3" X 5" -4 mil. Vinyl UV coated</p>	<p>3/\$5</p>
	<p>Stein -22 oz. ceramic stein, gold trimmed 6.75" tall, 3.75" diameter base, 3" diameter rim Dishwasher safe</p>	<p>\$30</p>
	<p>Pen - Crisscross Stylus, Medium point black ink</p>	<p>\$5</p>
	<p>Water Bottle - 24 ounce, Translucent Bike Bottle</p>	<p>\$5</p>
	<p>License Plate Frame fits most vehicles</p>	<p>1-\$15 2-\$25 10-\$100</p>

	<p align="center">Stainless Steel Travel Mug 16 ounce, travel tumbler with double wall stainless steel construction. Features stainless steel push-on lid with slide opening. Insulated tumbler</p>	<p align="center">\$15</p>
	<p>Sports Bottle - 26 ounce, water bottle with single wall aluminum construction. Features twist-on lid with matching red 5mm carabineer.</p>	<p align="center">\$10</p>
	<p align="center">Cap, Baseball – Khaki or Pink one size fits all Embroidered</p>	<p align="center">\$15</p>
	<p>Tote Bag - Large 15 x 13 x 10 inch, polypropylene with hefty 20" double reinforced handles, an extra-large 10" gusset, and a PE board bottom stand up to large loads. Pink with red 2020 logo.</p>	<p align="center">\$5</p>
	<p align="center">Oval Car Magnet 3" X 5" 0.35" thick</p>	<p align="center">\$5</p>



Order Form Individual Items

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

Date: _____

Paid by (Please Circle) Cash Check

	Item	Quantity	Item Price	Total Per Item
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
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			Total	

A Note from Governor Brown on the following Article

The Pilgrims were Separatists and Strangers that united under the Mayflower Compact to form a civil body politic. They were unique and their settlement in Plymouth survived. Among these hearty souls we find two who were accused of witchcraft. The first was Wealthian Loring Richards, Governor Bradford's mother in law. She apparently had a sharp tongue and when dealing with two business associates that she was angry with, threatened them with unpleasant fates. She was never brought to trial. The other was John Alden Jr. He was a sea captain and accused of witchcraft on a visit to the town of Salem and imprisoned in the 1692 Salem Witch Trials; he escaped from jail to Duxbury and was later exonerated.

Judy Moss has submitted a story of her ancestor who was an accused witch. While not a Pilgrim ancestor, it is a story of the times and what happened in that era. – *Governor Brown*

SALEM WITCH- SUSANNAH NORTH MARTIN

By Judy Moss

*Let Goody Martin rest in peace,
I never knew her harm a fly.
And Witch or not, God knows—not I
I know who swore her life away.
And as God lives, I'd not condemn
An Indian dog on word of them.*

"The Witch's Daughter." poet John Greenleaf Whittier

When I was growing up in Gloucester Massachusetts, my family was not aware of our connection to the "Witches" of Salem Village. An interesting fact is that we are also related to another group of "Witches" who actually lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts during a later time period. That's another story to be told.



While working on genealogy to prove we had ancestors who fought in the American Revolution, my Mother also discovered we had an ancestor who was hanged as a witch in 1692. I represent my ancestor, Susannah North Martin.

I am the 10th generation from Susannah North Martin, who was accused of being a witch more than once during her lifetime. Many of you have probably heard this children's rhyme that begins with the words: "Double, double, toil and trouble." It was a common phrase associated with witches back in 1692.

323 years ago in Salem Village, the greatest witch-hunt this side of the Atlantic Ocean began. No one was safe from the accusations of their neighbors. Those under suspicion could even be important people like John Alden, the son of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of "The Courtship of Miles Standish" fame. On the other hand, it could be someone who looked like a "tramp"

because they smoked a pipe and begged for food, and were seen dragging their children along the roadside.

Not everyone believed in witchcraft or supported the trials. There were many critics of the witch-hunt, such as farmer, John Proctor, who scoffed at the idea of witchcraft in Salem and called the young girls scam artists. However, he and his family were eventually accused, including

all his children and, pregnant wife and sister-in-law although the witch hunt started in Salem, it quickly spread to some of the neighboring towns, including Andover, and Topsfield.

I believe you have all heard the story about Tituba, a slave from Barbados, who was a servant in the home of the Reverend Samuel Parris. Two little girls, ages 9 and 11, one of them the minister's daughter, listened to the stories of voodoo and magic. The first of the 8 girls started to experience the same symptoms which consisted of suffering "fits", hiding under the furniture, contorting in pain, throwing things, and making terrifying noises, and experiencing a fever. Many modern theories suggest the girls were suffering from epilepsy, boredom, child abuse, mental illness or even a disease brought on by eating rye



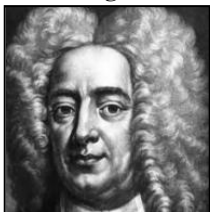
infected with fungus. After the girls finally were examined by Dr. William Griggs, he couldn't find anything wrong with them. He did, however, suggest they might be bewitched.

Susannah North Martin was born in Olney, Buckinghamshire, England around 1620 to Richard and Joan North. The family moved to Boston, Massachusetts with her Father and Stepmother. Eventually they moved 40 miles from Boston to an area called Salisbury that was inhabited by Penacook Native Americans, wolves, and wild animals. At this time in 1639 it was simply called the Merrimack Plantation. Today the town is still called Salisbury and it is next to Newburyport, Massachusetts. The family was one of the earliest settlers here and received a plot of land to farm. She married George Martin, a blacksmith from Salisbury, on August 11, 1646 and together they had 8 children.

As a young girl she was reported to be short, slightly plump, active and neat. Others described her as being outspoken, hardworking, contemptuous of authority and defiant in the face of slander that had followed her for years. Her name appears numerous times in court records prior to the Salem Witch Trials, along with Bridget Bishop, who was also accused of witchcraft before 1692.

During her first case in 1661 she was accused by William Browne of tormenting his wife, Elizabeth, with her spirit. In 1666, William Sargent, Jr. said he witnessed Susannah giving birth to and killing an illegitimate baby. She posted bail and the charges again were dropped. But George Martin, her husband, sued Sargent for slander and the court held Sargent libel. The folklore practiced in the area included making a "witch cake" from rye meal and urine from an afflicted girl. Then you fed the mixture to a dog and it was believed this would hurt the witch who would reveal herself by crying out in pain.

William Sargent, Jr., accused her again of Witchcraft in 1669, and said Susannah had a child with Captain Wiggins and was seen wringing its neck in the stable. When the man entered the courtroom, she took the man by the collar and told him to stay quiet about the child or she would kill him. Thomas Sargent agreed with this statement in court. So, in April of 1669 she was tried as a witch again, but the charges were dropped.



Cotton Mather
Puritan Minister
1663-1728

Mr. Cotton Mather, the Judge, thought of her as impudent and wicked. While some said many mean things about her, others felt she was honest and a hard working Christian woman.

Several people accused Susannah during the regular trial of being a Witch including James Allen of Salisbury who stated that he once refused to cart some wooden staves for her because his oxen were tired. She angrily shouted: "It had been as good if you had, for your oxen should never do you much more service." He shouted back. "Do you threaten me, you old witch? I'll throw you in the brook." He admitted that he was angry and then went after her to toss her into the water. But, she dodged away from him, and it was said that she flew over his head to the safety of her home. Two days later, he decided to move his oxen to another pasture, and he drove them toward the river. Their tracks showed that they had gone into the river and were never found. Only 1 animal survived and returned to the beach area. Of course, Susannah was blamed for this incident.

After several failed court battles to inherit the bulk of her father's estate in 1671 and with the death of her husband in 1686, Susannah was left a poor, defenseless widow. When she was accused of witchcraft for the final time in 1692, she had no one to come to her rescue. According to the arrest warrant, she was accused by the afflicted Salem village girls, who ranged in age from 8 or 9 to 20.

At her examination, she laughed out loud at the absurd antics the afflicted girls went through every time she looked at them, for, just as they had done during



previous exams, they screamed and rolled about on the floor. When Hawthorne asked her, "What was causing them so much pain?" She answered "She did not know and did not think it worth the effort to find out." In answer to another question she told Hawthorne that she did not think they were bewitched but refused to elaborate on this explaining that those were her thoughts that remained unspoken and belonged to her while the others became common property ". After a brief pause, she started to say something, but stopped after saying, "their master." Hawthorne prodded her, demanding "Who do you think is their Master?" He replied, "If they be dealing in the Black Arts you may know as well as I."

According to her arrest warrant in Amesbury on May 2, she was brought to Salem Town where she was questioned by Judge Hawthorne and Judge Corwin and twice underwent a humiliating physical examination in an effort to find a witches "teet" that Prosecutors believed witches used to feed their familiars. No such mark was found but the examiner made a note that "in the morning her nipples were found to be full as if the milk would come. But later in the day her breasts were

slack, as if milk had already been given to someone or something". The intent of the examination was to discover whether the accused had any physical abnormalities especially that could be used to suckle familiars or even the devil himself.

Finally, on June 26, 1692 Susannah's final trial began. In the beginning she pleaded "Not Guilty." However, as soon as she walked into the town meetinghouse, all the "afflicted" girls went into convulsions. Everyone who had the chance to speak accused her of being a Witch.

During the time of her arrest, Joseph Ring, a neighbor, said he saw her shape at his bedside in the middle of the night and felt a pinch. However, instead of afflicting him, the pinch released him from a spell of speechlessness that had gripped him since August! Supposedly he had been snatched by witches and taken to their meetings where he could observe them. To keep him quiet they put him into a state of speechlessness.

She also owed her fate to superstition it seems. It was reported that she walked over a good bit of country road to visit friends in a pouring rainstorm without getting her stockings, shoes or skirt muddy or wet. It was concluded that it could have only happened if the devil had helped her. So this proved she was a witch!

Next, on June 26, 1692, she also had a capital offense listed in her records. Apparently she had frightened Elizabeth Brown by sneaking up on her and then vanished from the women's sight instantly. Many more now believed she was involved in witchcraft after that incident. Everyone speaking at the trial accused her of being a witch except for two people: John and Elizabeth Indian who said she never hurt anyone and had never hurt them. The lengthy trial moves on and Susannah showed impatience and laughed at the afflicted girls and their outbreaks. She also accused them of lying, saying, "A false tongue will never make a guilty person," So she was hauled back to jail after a mistrial was declared. Four days later she was brought before the court of Oyer and Termier where more incidents occurred.

Asked what she had done to cause the girls to go into convulsions, she replied that she had done nothing." but when Hawthorne insisted that it was either she or her spectre that was tormenting them, she told him that "If this were so it was through no fault of hers". Hawthorne continued to probe, asking, why the girls were thrown to the ground when they tried to approach her. She said, "I do not know, but I assume that it was because the devil hated her more than other people."

The Judges were educated men, more than one was a minister. Some had doubts as who was guilty. Rebecca Nurse, a woman truly loved by the Village people had the problem of understanding what was being said because she was deaf. She was released once more but then recalled and was hung alongside

Susannah North Martin.

Susannah was moved to the Boston Jail, which was a place where prisoners often died. She had to climb down a long ladder into a cave that had been formed under ground. She could only sit on a mound of dirt in one place since her arms were hooked to the wall by chains above her head. Her legs were also attached to the wall with chains. Water dripped from the ceiling constantly and it also dripped along the sides of the walls. Everything was dirty, damp, and cold and the only light came from the entrance from the small opening at the top of the ladder.

Families were expected to provide the basic necessities such as food and bedding. The charge was 10 shillings given to the keeper of the Boston prison from May 2nd until the first of June for her care. Without any friends or relatives, she had to depend on other visitors to give her a little water and biscuits.

At both the hearings and trials there was no counsel for the defendants. Hearsay evidence was permitted. Anyone with a grudge—such as the cow incident was allowed to speak. This gave people the opportunity for vengeance.



Four days later, she was placed in a wooden wagon that took her to the top of Gallows Hill where she was hanged along with thirteen women and five men on what is known as "Witches" Hill." To me, it was sad that because she refused to admit to being a witch she was hung. Many got off by simply saying that they were a witch. If she had agreed with the court, she would have survived. Martin was treated just as poorly in death, unceremoniously dumped in a common grave that might have been a shallow ditch or a rock crevice.

Thirteen women and five men from all stations of life followed her to the gallows and were executed on July 19th, 1692. The court was disbanded in October by Governor William Phipps of that year. Dr. Griggs said it was the evil hand at work. During the summer of 1692, work in Salem Village was neglected while everyone

attended the hearings of the men and women accused of witchcraft. Never before had these young women ever had so much attention. Spurred on by the drama, more people in the village joined in to testify.

On Lone Tree Hill, a famous historical site in the area now called Danvers, there is a large stone inscribed on the westerly side marking the site of George and Susannah's home. The boulder has been moved to make room for a highway, but it can be found on the map where the highway crosses Martin Road.



The inscription reads:

“Here stood the house of Susannah Martin. An honest, hardworking Christian woman accused of being a witch and executed at Salem, July 19, 1692. She will be missed! A martyr of Superstition.”

Almost 40 years after the horrors, Ben Franklin wrote a humorous article, published in the Pennsylvania Gazette on Oct. 22, 1730. He laughed at the tests for witches, particularly the “floating test.” The accused was thrown into a pond or river and if they floated to the top and thrashed around, as any normal person would do, he was declared a witch. If they drowned they were declared innocent.

The Puritans were a stern people, and they knew that in the Bible was the sentence: Exodus Chapter 22-verse 18. “Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.” Eventually the frenzy drew to a close but even the Governor’s wife was accused but not hanged.

The charge against Susannah Martin was the crime of witchcraft and sorcery and her preliminary trial commenced on the same day. Without benefit of council, her answers were remarkable for independence and clearness. She showed herself to be above average in intellect and moral courage, being an outspoken, fearless woman and very far from being a hypocrite.

According to her arrest warrant, she was accused by the

girls: Mary Walcott, Abigail Williams, Ann Putnum, and Mercy Lewis. It isn’t clear how they knew Goody Martin since they lived in different villages, but it is possible they heard about her bad reputation from others and made the decision to accuse her of being a witch. Hearsay evidence was permitted. Anyone with a grudge could accuse her.

The witch-hunt officially ended on Oct. 26 in Salem Village. 150 people were arrested as witches and put in jail. Six men and 13 women were hanged from an oak tree on “gallows hill” “in 1692. Besides Susannah North Martin, those hanged included Rebecca Nurse, a dignified grandmother who was partially deaf and unable to hear all the proceedings, a former minister to the village, hauled down from his home in Maine, a devout woman and a woman who owned two “ordinaries” which was a kind of Inn and Pub. Her shape allegedly came at night to seduce decent married men in their beds.

In closing, On Halloween in 2001, Susannah Martin and four other women from the Salem witch trials were officially exonerated by the State of Massachusetts. She was one of 14 women and 5 men who were swept to the top of Gallows Hill by the storm of the witchcraft trials of 1692. If you visit the Witch Museum in Salem there is a huge red circle embedded inside the main entrance that lists those who were put to death. The witch-hunt officially ended on Oct. 26. 150 people were arrested and in jail.

On July 19th, 1692, the village residents lined the dirt road that led up to the old oak tree on Gallows Hill where the hanging would take place. It is an identifiable place even today in Danvers, Massachusetts. She rode in a small cart drawn by oxen. This area is still known as “Witches Hill today.

The sad thing is that because she refused to admit to being a witch, she was hanged. Unfortunately, she was treated just as poorly in death, because she was unceremoniously dumped into a common grave that might have been just a shallow ditch or a rock crevice.

Susannah’s words that she spoke at her trial are a haunting reminder of her steadfast faith and principals:



“I cannot tell a lie, even if it would save my life.”

A Few Household Uses of Herbs



Many years ago, I took a walk through an overgrown field near my parents' house in Western Massachusetts. Continuing on over a tumbling stone wall, by a meandering small stream, and through a thicket of thorn bushes, I suddenly came upon an old abandoned well. There was also the smell of mint. Mint was growing everywhere around me, a remnant of a household long gone. There probably were many more herbs growing when the family lived there. Herbs have been used for centuries for culinary, medicinal, and household uses. Our Pilgrim ancestors brought many herbs, relying on them for culinary, medicinal and household uses. Every Goodwife needed to know the herbs well. Here I suggest some household uses of herbs you may have grown in your garden last summer or can obtain dried now. Whole Foods has many bulk herbs as do many online sources, such as mountainroseherbs.com.

At the time of our Pilgrim ancestors, some herbs were used as strewing herbs, herbs scattered on the floor to release their pleasant odors when people walked on them. Some had the advantage of being pest repellent as well, deterring mice, fleas, moths, lice, and other insects. Common aromatics used were:

*Bee
Balm*



Southernwood



Lavender



Mint



Hyssop



Rosemary

Sage



Tansy



Lemon balm



Marjoram



Thyme



Today we are not inclined to cover our floors with layers of straw and herbs (though I did read that cut stems of rue and mint strewn on the car floor before a long ride would be refreshing). We can use herbs with attractive scents for making potpourri and those with repellent qualities to use for moth preventive bags.

How to Make Moth Preventive Bags:

Moth repellent aromatic herbs include tansy, wormwood, lavender, marjoram, peppermint, sage, santolina, southernwood, and sweet woodruff. A handful of any of these herbs can be crushed, placed in an antique handkerchief, and tied closed with a ribbon.

Or moth bags can be made from squares of muslin.

- Cut two three-inch squares of the fabric.
- Put the squares together and stitch three sides, leaving one side open.
- Place in the bag one tablespoon of dried moth repellent herb of your choice
- Add 1 teaspoon of crushed cinnamon stick, which acts as a preservative to help retain the effectiveness longer.
- Stitch the fourth side of the bag.
- Done, and ready to use, tucked in fabric you wish to protect from moths.



More than one herb could be used together, of course, as described by Boxer and Back. Any of the repellent herbs can be combined as you wish. One recipe calls for southernwood, thyme, and tansy mixed with 1 tablespoon of crushed cloves. Another calls for 2 tablespoons of lavender flowers with 1 tablespoon each of marjoram and woodruff. Instead of adding a spice to the herb mixtures, a few pieces of chopped orris root can be used. Orris root is a natural fixative, the dried rhizomes of the plant *Iris pallida*. It can be found inexpensively from many suppliers on the internet. Starting with a few pieces of orris root, then add sage, rosemary, and southernwood for a nice moth bag combination.

How to Make Potpourri

The basic recipe for potpourri in Gifts for Herb Lovers calls for five ingredients:

- 2 cups of dried flowers, herbs, and spices
- ¼ cup fixative
- 20 of the main scent

Mix all of the ingredients together and store in a sealed bag.



Back to the Topic of Mint...

I have one last aromatic recipe for a Mint Jar which is from Adelman Grenier Simmons, the “First Lady of Herbs” who owned and ran her wonderful herb farm, Caprilands, in Coventry Connecticut for many years.

Recipe for Mint Jar, “a potpourri to clear the head and speed up mental processes.”

- 2 cups dried lavender
- ¼ cup rosemary
- 1 cup dried mint (mix equal parts orange mint, spearmint, mint geranium leaves)
- Dried red geranium petals, blue bachelor’s-buttons and delphinium
- A few drops of essential oils of lavender, thyme and bergamot



“Combine ingredients and store in apothecary jars. When you’re entertaining, turn some of this mixture out into a pewter or silver bowl. Stir slightly to release the fresh scent. An excellent potpourri for a desk or worktable, perhaps in an antique sugar bowl.”

As Adelman Simmons writes,

“All of us who study, write, or talk about herbs, or grow them, we owe a debt to the past. . . .” May you enjoy exploring the aromatic scents which have a rich and long household use history.

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*To all the Mayflower cousins who have combed the rows of countless cemeteries
and know that feeling when you finally find whom you seek*



*Sunny Spot
Oil on Canvas
by Thomas Mclean
Crooked Tree Studio
East Hampton, CT*

*Your tombstone stands among the rest;
Neglected and alone.
The name and date are chiseled out
On weathered marbled stone.*

*It reaches out to all who care
It is too late to mourn.
You did not know that I exist
You died and I was born.*

*Yet I am made of cells of you
In flesh, in blood, in bone.
My blood contracts and beats a pulse
Entirely not my own.*

*Dear Ancestor, the place you filled
so very long ago
Spreads out among the ones you left
Who would have loved you so.*

*I wonder if you laughed and loved
I wonder if you knew
That someday I would find this spot
And come to visit you. ~Author Unknown*

Call for Articles



Do you have an interest in a topic, but don't feel up to writing about it? **OR** Have you written an article or essay that you would like to submit for consideration for publication in the *Nutmeg Gratings*? Please submit your well documented article or ideas for articles to Randy via nutmegarchive01@yahoo.com.

Editor's Note

Input from the membership for improving *Nutmeg Gratings* is greatly encouraged and appreciated.
Randy - nutmegarchive01@yahoo.com

Kerry - kakjcomisky@att.net

The Cattle Division of 1627

Randall Russell

Introduction:

Right from early phases of the expedition our forefathers encountered many unplanned obstacles. From the time the *Speedwell* had to return to England, they were often operating from a "plan B or C" standpoint. One thing we can be reasonably sure about is that their plans included bringing some livestock along on the voyage. These would have included hens, roosters, and swine, animals that bred quickly and prodigiously. It is also highly likely that they brought some goats due to the fact that they were very hardy and could produce milk, even in rough terrain. There were no cattle. In 1623 a visitor named Emmanuel Altham mentioned that the colony had six goats, fifty hogs and pigs, and "diverse" chickens. In 1624 Edward Winslow returned from England with the first cattle, three heifers and a bull. (1) It is suspected that the first sheep were brought in by Myles Standish in 1625. (2)

In 1627 Bradford and other chief men from the plantation bought back the debt of the Merchant Adventurers who had financed the expedition. This group later became known as the Undertakers. The colony then agreed to stay together for a period of five years to repay the Undertakers. In anticipation of receiving land they had been promised, some of the jointly held property was divided up on May 22 of that year. Among the joint property were twenty two goats and cattle. (3) There was the proviso that the old stock and "half their increase" should remain for common use for ten years, the remaining half to be "their own forever." The cattle were divided between twelve entities, each containing thirteen individuals. These were mostly family based groupings. From a census standpoint we can see the names of all the residents of the colony when we peruse the cattle distribution list. As you will note, there was still an expectation that recipients would care well for the cattle since there were still some vestiges of communal interest in their well-being.

What follows is an actual extract from the Plymouth Colony records. There was no standardized spelling at that time, so the somewhat phonetic Elizabethan writing can be slightly challenging to interpret. We invite you to look up your for-bearers and determine which cattle they received and perhaps even which ships they came over on. Good Luck!

(1) *Livestock in Plymouth County*, Craig S. Chartier

(2) *Plymouth Colony Records Vol. I, 1627*

Ibid



Plymouth Colony Division of Cattle, 1627

At a publique court held the 22th of May it was concluded by the whole Companie, that the cattell wch were the Companies, to wit, the Cowes & the Goates should be equal] devided to all the psonts of the same company & soe kept until the expiration of ten yeares after the date above written & that every one should well and sufficiently pvuid for there owne pt under penalty of forfeiting the same.

That the old stock with halfe th increase should remaine for coition use to be devided at thend of the said terme or otherwise as ocation fallett out, & the other halfe to be their owne for ever.

Uppon wch agreement they were equally devided by bons soe as the burthen of keeping the males then beeing should be borne for common use by those to whose lot the best Cowes should fall & so the lotts fell as followeth. thirteens psonts being pportioned to one lot.

1 To the first lot fell to ffrancis Cooke & his Companie joyned to him his wife Hester Cooke To his lot fell the least of the 4 black Heyfers Came in the Jacob, and two shee goats

3 John Cooke	6 Hester Cooke	9 Phillip Delanoy	12 Joshua Pratt
4 Jacob Cooke	7 Mary Cooke	10 Experience Michaele	13 Phinias Pratt
5 Jane Cooke	8 Moses Simonson	11 John ffance	

2 The second lot fel to Mr Isaac Allerton & his Companie ioyned to him his wife ffear Allerton. To this lot fell the Greate Black cow came in the Ann to which they must keepe the lesser of the two steers, and twi shee goats.

3 Bartholomew Allerton	6 Sarah Allerton	9 Samuel Godberson	12 Edward Bumpasse
4 Remember Allerton	7 Godber Godberson	10 Marra Priest	13 John Crackstone
5 Mary Allerton	8 Sarah Godberson	11 Sarah Priest	

3 The third lot fell to Capt Standish & his companie Joyned to him his wife. To this lot fell the Red Cow wch belongeth to the Poore of the Colonpe to wch they must keepe her Calfe of this yeare being a Bull for the Companie. Also to this lots Came too she goats.

2 Barbara Standish	5 John Standish	8 Edward Winslow	11 Perigrine White
3 Charles Standish	6 Edward Winslow	9 John Winslow	12 Abraham Peirce
4 Alexander Standish	7 Susanna Winslow	10 Resolved White	13 Thomas Clarke

4. The fourth lot fell to John Howland & his company joyned to him his wife. To this lot fell one of the heyfers Came in the Jacob Called Baghorne.

2 Elizabeth Howland	5 William Wright	8 Priscilla Alden	11 Edward Dolton [Doty]
3 John Howland Junor	6 Thomas Morton Juror	9 Elizabeth Alden	12 Edward Holdman
4 Desire Howland	7 John Alden	10 Clement Briggs	13 Joh. Alden

5 The fift lot fell to Mr Willm Brewster & his companie Joyned to him. To this lot ffell one of the fower Heyfers Came in the Jacob Caled the Blind Heyfer & two shee goats.

2 Love Brewster	5 Henri Samson	8 Willm Brewster	11 Pacience Prince
3 Wrestling Brewster	6 Johnathan Brewster	9 Mary Brewster	12 Rebecka Prince
4 Richard More	7 Lucretia Brewster	10 Thomas Prince	13 Humillyty Cooper

6 The sixt lott fell to John Shaw & his companie Joyned. To this lot fell the lesser of the black Cowes Came at first in the Ann wth which they must keepe the biggest of the 2 steers. Also to this lot was two shee goats.

1 to him	5 John Winslow	8 Elizabeth Bassett	11 ifrancis Sprage
2 John Adams	6 Mary Winslow	9 Willyam Basset Junor	12 Anna Sprage
3 Cliner Adams	7 Willm Basset	10 Clyzabeth Basset Junor	13 Mercy Sprage

7 The seaventh lott fell to Steven Hopkins & his companie Joyned to him his wife. To this lott fell A Black weining Calfe to wch was aded the Calfe of this yeare to come of the black Cow, wch fell to John Shaw & his Companie, wch pbeing a bull they were to keepe it ungelt 5 years for common use & after to make there best of it. Nothing belongeth of thes too, for ye copanye of ye first stock: but only halfe ye Increase. To this lott ther fell two shee goats: which goats they possess on the like terms which others doe their cattell.

2 Elizabeth Hopkins	5 Deborah Hopkins	8 William Pallmer	11 John Billington Senor
3 Gyles Hopkins	6 Pickolas Snow	9 ffrances Pallmer	12 Hellen Billington
4 Caleb Hopkins	7 Constance Snow	10 Willm Pallmer Inor	13 ffrancis Billington

8 The eaight lott fell to Samuel! ffuller & his company Joyned to him his wife. To this lott fell A Red Heyfer Came of the Cow wch belongeth to the poore of the Colony & so is of that Consideration. (vizt) thes psonts nominated, to have halfe the Increase, the other halfe, with the ould stock, to remain for the use of the poore. To this lott also two shee goats.

2 Bridget ffuller	5 Martha Browne	8 Martha fford	11 Sarah Anable
3 Samuell ffuller Junior	6 Mary Browne	9 Anthony Anable	12 Hanah Anable
4 Peeter Browne	7 John fford	10 Jane Anable	13 Damaris Hopkins

9 The ninth lot fell to Richard Warren & his companie Joyned wth him his wife. To this lot fell one of the 4 black Heyfers that came in the Jacob caled the smooth homed Heyfer and two shee goats.

2 Elizabeth Warren	5 Mary Warren	8 Elizabeth Warren	11 George Sowle
3 Nathaniell Warren	6 Anna Warren	9 Abigail Warren	12 Mary Sowle
4 Joseph Warren	7 Sara Warren	10 John Billington	13 Zakariah Sowle

10 The tenth lot fell to ffrancis Eaton & those Joyned wth him his wife. To this lott ffell an heyfer of the last yeare called the white belyd heyfer & two shee goats.

2 Christian Eaton	5 Stephen Tracie	8 Rebecka Tracie	11 Sarah Mlorton
3 Samuell Eaton	6 Triphosa Tracie	9 Ralph Wallen	12 Robert Bartlet
4 Rahell Eaton	7 Sarah Tracie	10 Joyce Wallen	13 Tho: Prence

11 The eleventh lott ffell to the Governor Mr William Bradford and those with him, to wit, his wife To this loft fell An heyfer of the last yeare wch was of the Greate white back cow that was brought over in the Ann & two shee goats.

2 Alles Bradford and	5 Joseph Rogers	8 Alanases Kempton	11 John Mlorton
3 William Bradford, Junior	6 Thomas Cushman	9 Julian Kempton	12 Ephraim Mlorton
4 Mleryc Bradford	7 William Latham	10 Nathaniel Mlorton	13 Patience Mlorton

12 The twelbeth Lott fell to John Jene & his companie joyned to him his wife. To this loft fell the greate white backt cow wch was brought over with the first in the Ann, to wch cow the keepeini of the bull was joyned for thes psonts to pvide for. heere also two shee goats.

2 Sarah Jene	5 Sara Jene	8 Samuel! Hickes	11 Phebe Hickes
3 Samuel! Jene	6 Robert Hickes	9 Ephraim Hickes	12 Stephen Deane
4 Abigail! Jene	7 Margret Hickes	10 Lidya Hickes	13 Edward Wanges

1627, May the 22. It was farther agreed at the same Court: That if anie of the cane!! should by accidnt mistarie or be lost or Hurt: that the same should be taken knowledg of by Indifferent men: and Judged whether the losse came by the negligence or default of those betrusted and if they were found faulty, that then such should be forced to make satisfaction for the companies, as also their partners dammage.



October 28th General Meeting Program

“Why History Matters” Jody Blankenship

Executive Director of the Connecticut Historical Society

The Connecticut Historical Society is a private, nonprofit, educational organization established in 1825, the Connecticut Historical Society is the state’s official historical society and one of the oldest in the nation. Located at 1 Elizabeth Street in Hartford, the CHS houses a museum, library, and the Edgar F. Waterman Research Center that are open to

the public and funded by private contributions. The CHS’s collection includes more than 4 million manuscripts, graphics, books, artifacts, and other historical materials accessible at our campus and on loan at other organizations. The CHS collection, programs and exhibits help Connecticut residents connect with each other, have conversations that shape our communities, and make informed decisions based on our past and present.

Prior to his appointment in Connecticut, Mr. Blankenship served in positions at the Kentucky Historical Society and Ohio Historical Society where he lead education and outreach efforts across both states including the launch of “Explore Kentucky History,” the institution’s first mobile application which provides location and contextual data to the historical marker program, and “iKentucky,” a digital content development and aggregation system for educators, tourists and citizen historians shown in classrooms across the world.

Jody is a 2007 graduate of the American Association of State and Local History’s Seminar for Historical Administration. He received an M.A. in History Museum Studies from the Cooperstown Graduate Program, State University of New York at Oneonta, and a B.A. in History from Ohio Northern University.

GENERAL MEETING OCTOBER 28, 2017 SOCIAL HOUR AT 11 - LUNCHEON & MEETING AT NOON

The Gallery, 141 New London Tpke, Glastonbury, CT 06033 Telephone: 860-659-2656

Directions: From all points, Route 2; Exit 8 Turn right onto Hebron Ave. 3rd Left onto New London Tpke.

✂-----

PLEASE CHOOSE ONE FOR EACH ATTENDEE:

_____ Roast Top Sirloin, \$29	_____ Baked Stuffed Filet of Sole, \$29
_____ Chicken Marsala, \$29	_____ Chicken Tenders and Fries, \$12 (12 & under)
_____ Egg Plant Parmesan, \$29	

_____ Total \$ Enclosed

Dinner includes punch and a complimentary Cheese Tray served during social hour. Salad, Warm Rolls with Butter and Ice Cream Pie for Dessert.

There will be a cash bar to purchase cocktails and soft drinks.

Please send this completed form and payment (checks made out to Mayflower Society of CT) by October 11, 2017 to:

Beverly Warner, 243 Lowell Davis Road, North Grosvenordale, CT 06255

Name: _____

New Member? _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Guest: _____

Guest: _____

Guest: _____

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