

Chapter 1 : Mayflower Compact

The Merchant Adventurers were the group of English investors whose capital funded the Pilgrims voyage on the racedaydvl.com joint-stock company they invested in hoped to make a profit from the fur trade, from fishing, and from any other method they could invent.

Mayflower structure and layout The Mayflower depicted on a U. William Bradford estimated that she had a cargo capacity of tons, and surviving records indicate that she could carry casks holding hundreds of gallons each. Forward of the steerage room was the capstan, a vertical axle used to pull in ropes or cables. But it was a dangerous place if there was conflict, as it had gun ports from which cannon could be run out to fire on the enemy. The gun room was in the stern area of the deck, to which passengers had no access because it was the storage space for powder and ammunition. There were no stairs for the passengers on the gun deck to go up through the gratings to the main deck, which they could reach only by climbing a wooden or rope ladder. It also stored all the tools that the Pilgrims would need, as well as all the equipment and utensils needed to prepare meals in the New World. Some Pilgrims loaded trade goods on board, including Isaac Allerton , William Mullins , and possibly others; these also most likely were stored in the cargo hold. Gun deck passengers most likely used a bucket as a chamber pot, fixed to the deck or bulkhead to keep it from being jostled at sea. She carried at least ten pieces of ordnance on the port and starboard sides of her gun deck: Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message There were 26 vessels bearing the name Mayflower in the Port Books of England during the reign of James I " ; it is not known why the name was so popular. She was designated in the Port Books of "11 as "of Harwich " in the county of Essex , coincidentally the birthplace of Mayflower master Christopher Jones about The ship lost an anchor on her return due to bad weather, and she made short delivery of her cargo of herrings. Litigation resulted, and this was still proceeding in According to records, the ship was twice on the Thames at London in , once in July and again in October and November, and in she was on the Thames carrying a cargo of wine, which suggests that the ship had recently been on a voyage to France, Spain, Portugal, the Canaries, or some other wine-producing land. He also transported hats, hemp, Spanish salt, hops, and vinegar to Norway, and he may have taken the Mayflower whaling in the North Atlantic in the Greenland area or sailed to Mediterranean ports. This is unusual for a ship trading to London, as it would not usually disappear from the records for such a long time. It was from Child and Jones that Thomas Weston chartered her in the summer of to undertake the Pilgrim voyage. Weston had a significant role in the Mayflower voyage due to his membership in the Company of Merchant Adventurers of London , and he eventually traveled to the Plymouth Colony himself. The ship then proceeded down the Thames into the English Channel and then on to the south coast of England to anchor at Southampton Water. She waited there for a rendezvous on July 22 with the Speedwell , which was coming from Holland with English separatist Puritans , members of the Leiden congregation who had been living in Holland to escape religious persecution in England. Both ships set sail for America around August 5, but the Speedwell sprang a leak shortly after, and the two ships were brought into Dartmouth for repairs. It was now early September, and they had no choice but to abandon the Speedwell and make a determination on her passengers. This was a dire event, as the ship had wasted vital funds and was considered very important to the future success of their settlement in America. Both ships returned to Plymouth, where some of the Speedwell passengers joined the Mayflower and others returned to Holland. The Mayflower then continued on her voyage to America, and the Speedwell was sold soon afterwards. Pilgrims Plymouth Colony In early September, western gales began to make the North Atlantic a dangerous place for sailing. The passengers had been on board the ship for this entire time, and they were worn out and in no condition for a very taxing, lengthy Atlantic journey cooped up in the cramped spaces of a small ship. But the Mayflower sailed from Plymouth on September 6, with what Bradford called "a prosperous wind". It is assumed that they carried tools and weapons, including cannon, shot, and gunpowder, as well as some live animals, including dogs, sheep, goats, and poultry. Horses and cattle came later. The ship also carried two boats: She also carried 12

artillery pieces, as the Pilgrims feared that they might need to defend themselves against enemy European forces, as well as the Indians. This was repaired with the use of a metal mechanical device called a jackscrew , which had been loaded on board to help in the construction of settler homes. It was now used to secure the beam to keep it from cracking farther, thus maintaining the seaworthiness of the vessel. Time was measured with the ancient method of an hourglass. They spent several days trying to sail south to their planned destination of the Colony of Virginia , where they had obtained permission to settle from the Company of Merchant Adventurers. However, strong winter seas forced them to return to the harbor at Cape Cod hook, well north of the intended area, where they anchored on November . The settlers wrote and signed the Mayflower Compact after the ship dropped anchor at Cape Cod, in what is now Provincetown Harbor , in order to establish legal order and to quell increasing strife within the ranks. Christopher Jones to search for a suitable settlement site. As master of the Mayflower, Jones was not required to assist in the search, but he apparently thought it in his best interest to assist the search expedition. There were 34 persons in the open shallow: They were obviously not prepared for the bitter winter weather which they encountered on their reconnoiter, the Mayflower passengers not being accustomed to winter weather much colder than back home. They were forced to spend the night ashore due to the bad weather which they encountered, ill-clad in below-freezing temperatures with wet shoes and stockings that became frozen. Bradford wrote, "Some of our people that are dead took the original of their death here" on that expedition. The curious settlers dug up some artificially made mounds, some of which stored corn, while others were burial sites. The modern writer Nathaniel Philbrick claims that the settlers stole the corn and looted and desecrated the graves, [26] sparking friction with the locals. They later took what they needed from another store of grain, but paid the natives back in six months, and there was no resulting conflict. Also there was found more of their corn and of their beans of various colors; the corn and beans they brought away, purposing to give them full satisfaction when they should meet with any of them as, about some six months afterward they did, to their good content. When it ended, only 53 passengers remained—just over half; half of the crew died, as well. In the spring, they built huts ashore, and the passengers disembarked from the Mayflower on March 21, . The settlers decided to mount "our great ordnances" on the hill overlooking the settlement in late February , due to the fear of attack by the natives. Christopher Jones supervised the transportation of the "great guns"—about six iron cannons that ranged between four and eight feet 1. The cannons were able to hurl iron balls 3. This action made what was no more than a ramshackle village almost into a well-defended fortress. But his crew members began to be ravaged by the same diseases that were felling the Pilgrims, and he realized that he had to remain in Plymouth Harbor "till he saw his men began to recover. As with the Pilgrims, her sailors had been decimated by disease. Jones had lost his boatswain, his gunner, three quartermasters, the cook, and more than a dozen sailors. The Mayflower made excellent time on her voyage back to England. The westerly winds that had buffeted her coming out pushed her along going home, and she arrived at the home port of Rotherhithe in London on May 6, , [32] less than half the time that it had taken her to sail to America. By , she was no longer useful as a ship; her subsequent fate is unknown, but she was probably broken up about that time. List of passengers on the Mayflower Some families traveled together, while some men came alone, leaving families in England and Leiden. Two wives on board were pregnant; Elizabeth Hopkins gave birth to son Oceanus while at sea, and Susanna White gave birth to son Peregrine in late November while the ship was anchored in Cape Cod Harbor. He is historically recognized as the first European child born in the New England area. One child died during the voyage, and there was one stillbirth during the construction of the colony. According to the Mayflower passenger list , just over a third of the passengers were Puritan Separatists who sought to break away from the established Church of England and create a society along the lines of their religious ideals. Others were hired hands, servants, or farmers recruited by London merchants, all originally destined for the Colony of Virginia. Four of this latter group of passengers were small children given into the care of Mayflower pilgrims as indentured servants. The Virginia Company began the transportation of children in . At that time, children were routinely rounded up from the streets of London or taken from poor families receiving church relief to be used as laborers in the colonies. Any legal objections to the involuntary transportation of the children were overridden by the Privy Council. The maximum possible space for each person would have been slightly less

than the size of a standard single bed. This was risky because it was kept in the waist of the ship. Passengers made their own meals from rations that were issued daily and food was cooked for a group at a time. Living in these extremely close and crowded quarters, several passengers developed scurvy, a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin C. At the time the use of lemons or limes to counter this disease was unknown, and the usual dietary sources of vitamin C in fruits and vegetables had been depleted, since these fresh foods could not be stored for long periods without their becoming rotten. Passengers who developed scurvy experienced symptoms such as bleeding gums, teeth falling out, and stinking breath. This was known to be safer than water, which often came from polluted sources causing diseases. All food and drink was stored in barrels known as "hogsheads". Other items included oiled leather and canvas suits, stuff gowns and leather and stuff breeches, shirts, jerkins, doublets, neckcloths, hats and caps, hose, stockings, belts, piece goods, and haberdasherie. At his death, his estate consisted of extensive footwear and other items of clothing, and made his daughter Priscilla and her husband John Alden quite prosperous. Some passengers brought family pets such as cats and birds. Peter Browne took his large bitch mastiff, and John Goodman brought along his spaniel. The entire crew stayed with the Mayflower in Plymouth through the winter of 1620, and about half of them died during that time. The remaining crewmen returned to England on the Mayflower, which sailed for London on April 5, 1621. Nathaniel Philbrick estimates between 20 and 30 sailors in her crew whose names are unknown. Nick Bunker states that Mayflower had a crew of at least 17 and possibly as many as 30. Caleb Johnson states that the ship carried a crew of about 30 men, but the exact number is unknown. About age 50, of Harwich, a seaport in Essex, England, which was also the port of his ship Mayflower. He and his ship were veterans of the European cargo business, often carrying wine to England, but neither had ever crossed the Atlantic. John Clark Clarke, Pilot. By age 45 in 1620, Clark already had greater adventures than most other mariners of that dangerous era. His piloting career began in England about 1610. In early 1610, he was pilot of a ton ship on his first New World voyage, with a three-ship convoy sailing from London to the new settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. Two other ships were in that convoy, and the three ships brought new settlers to Jamestown, going first to the Caribbean islands of Dominica and Nevis. While in Jamestown, Clark piloted ships in the area carrying various stores. During that time, he was taken prisoner in a confrontation with the Spanish; he was taken to Havana and held for two years, then transferred to Spain where he was in custody for five years.

Chapter 2 : Mayflower Inn and Adventures | Western Newfoundland

Comment: Delivered from the UK in days. Hale. First. Hard Cover. 8vo. pp. Ex-Libris. dj. In the Pilgrim Fathers set out from Southampton to America. The facts of this story are historically based and many of the chief characters really existed.

He died between 6 June and 17 July His father died there in , and by he had moved to Hursley , Hampshire. The Sea Venture was carrying the new Jamestown governor, Sir Thomas Gates , to his post, as well as resupplying the colony with goods and new settlers. Just when the Sea Venture was about to sink from storm damage, "land" was called out, with that being the island of Bermuda. The ship was forced to run itself aground about a mile offshore to keep from sinking. The castaways soon found that Bermuda was a Paradise, with plentiful water and food. Many persons begged mercy for him, and he obtained a pardon. Hopkins ceased voicing controversial issues. All at Jamestown were focused on returning a profit to their London investors, and under great stress when no gold, minerals or anything else of much value to London was found in the Chesapeake area. The colonists could not or would not farm, tried to barter for food with the natives and later stole food from them, leading to much violence, which continued for years. What they found there was that the colonists in Jamestown were starving to death due to their inability and in some cases unwillingness to produce food. They were afraid to go outside their fort, so were tearing down their houses for firewood. They were not planting crops, nor trading with the natives or catching fish. Much of this had to do with some settlers feeling it was beneath their dignity to work and the violent abuse they gave the native people, which caused much enmity towards the English. At his arrival from Bermuda, Governor Gates estimated there was only days worth of food left, and decided to voyage to Newfoundland and from there find a ship heading for England. The colonists were forced to return and reestablish their fort, albeit reluctantly. Most scholars believe that William Shakespeare based his play *The Tempest* on the report. The play depicts the experiences of a group of passengers being shipwrecked by a mighty storm. A subplot involves a comic character called Stephano , who tries to take over as leader on the island. It is possible that Stephano is based on Stephen Hopkins. But she unexpectedly died in May , leaving her three young children all alone. By , a letter arrived for a "Hopkins" in Jamestown, and it is presumed that this is how he learned of her death, as he did return to England soon afterward to care for his children. This, combined with a lack of proper rations and unsanitary conditions for several months, is attributed as what would be fatal for many, especially the majority of women and children. On the way there were two deaths, a crew member and a passenger, but the worst was yet to come after arriving at their destination when, in the space of several months, almost half the passengers perished in the cold, harsh, unfamiliar New England winter. S November 19, N. The Mayflower Compact was signed that day. He was well-versed in the hunting techniques and general lifestyle of American Indians from his years in Jamestown, which was later found to be quite useful to the Pilgrim leadership. Terms such as "inn", "alehouse" and "tavern" were used interchangeably with "ordinary" in early Plymouth records. In the early s he had also had an alehouse in Hampshire with his wife Mary and his mother-in-law Joan, which they maintained after he left for America in Persons mentioned in the will were Joan wife , Giles son , and Elizabeth and Joan the younger daughters. Joan the younger would later be the mother of Mary Kent. No marriage record has been found for Mary and Stephen who had three children together between probably and â€” Elizabeth, the eldest, Constance, and Giles. The baptism records for the three children have been located in the parish registers of Hursley, Hampshire. It is known that after their marriage around or before, Mary and Stephen resided with her mother Joan where they ran a small alehouse. Stephen departed for America in , with his children being left in the care of his wife Mary and her mother Joan. In Stephen, his second wife Elizabeth and children Giles and Constance were Mayflower passengers. Alehouse keepers â€” Joan Kent and two others named are charged with being common tipplers and have broken the assize of bread and ale. Therefore each of them is in mercy fined 4 pence. At the time Giles Machill was recorded as innkeeper of the Star and his sister Joan Kent was the alehouse keeper. Mary died in , at about age 33, with her burial entry appearing in parish registers on 9 May where she is described as the wife of Stephen Hopkins. Her inventory and

administration were held on 12 May where it was noted she was the mother of Elizabeth, Giles and Constance and that she was a widow although at the time Stephen Hopkins was very much alive in Virginia. This may have been an error since apparently some monies from his employment at Jamestown did reach his wife and she may have known he was alive. This wife was also probably the mother of an older daughter Elizabeth who may have been deceased prior to the Mayflower departure. The identity of his wife Elizabeth is unknown, although there is a marriage record in the parish registers of St. Mary Whitechapel, author Simon Neal assumes that they were the Mayflower couple for the purposes of his research on this family. A search by Neal of baptisms in St. Mary Whitechapel in the second half of the 16th century reveals an Elizabeth Fisher who was baptized on 3 March , but her father is not named and it is almost impossible to find out anything about her family. This Elizabeth would have been about age 35 when she married Stephen Hopkins and would have been close to his age, as he was thought to have been born about . She could have been from that parish or somewhere nearby in London or Stepney and of the Fisher family of Great Coates in North-east Lincolnshire. Neal emphasizes that there is no conclusive evidence that this is the same couple who embarked on the Mayflower but is assumed by most genealogists to be so. As she did not board the Mayflower with her family, it is assumed she may have been married or deceased. Author Caleb Johnson believes she had died prior to the Mayflower sailing. This theory is given credence by the fact that Hopkins and his second wife Elizabeth also had a daughter named Elizabeth, born about . She was a Mayflower passenger in . By 22 May she had married Nicholas Snow in Plymouth and had twelve children. Her husband was a passenger on the ship Anne in and died on 15 November . He was buried in Cove Burying Ground, Eastham. He was a Mayflower passenger in . They moved to Yarmouth and later Easton. Catherine was listed in his will as "Catorne" but likely died sometime shortly after him. Oceanus , born in the fall of , was the only child born aboard the Mayflower. Caleb was born in Plymouth about . He became a seaman and died at Barbados between and . Deborah was born in Plymouth about and died probably before . She married Andrew Ring at Plymouth on 23 April and had six children. She married Jacob Cooke after 10 June and had seven children. Jacob was a son of Pilgrim Francis Cooke. Ruth was born about and died in Plymouth between 30 November and spring . Elizabeth was born in Plymouth about and probably died before 6 October . He made his will on June 6, , and requested that he be buried next to his deceased wife, Elizabeth. The inventory was taken on July 17, , and mentions his deceased wife, his sons Giles and Caleb, daughter Constance, wife of Nicholas Snow, daughters Deborah, Damaris, Ruth and Elizabeth. The burial place of Stephen Hopkins is unknown. Servant, aged likely between 21 and . He signed the Mayflower Compact, with his name spelled as "Doten". He had a long, controversial life in Plymouth Colony, dying about . He signed the Mayflower Compact, where his name was spelled as "Liesten". He may have been in his early twenties and possibly came from the area of London where the Hopkins family resided before boarding the Mayflower. The Plymouth division of cattle in does not list him, and he may have left the area by that time. William Bradford reported he "went to Virginia, and ther dyed", although no record of Leister in Virginia has been found.

Chapter 3 : Plymouth Adventure () - IMDb

This is the first of The American Adventure series, a series of books about everyday life during important times from the crossing of the Mayflower, to the end of World War II. This book is about John & Sarah Smythe, and their trip to the New World in the Mayflower.

The Mayflower and Plymouth Colony At the time of its famous voyage, the Mayflower was roughly 12 years old and had been in the business of shipping wine. Seen here is the replica Mayflower II. Not all the English Separatists set out for the New World. The first group to leave England actually headed for the Dutch Netherlands in They became uneasy in their new land as their children started speaking Dutch and abandoning English traditions. Even worse to the Separatists, the tolerance shown to them by the Dutch was shown to many different faiths. They became disgusted with the attention paid to worldly goods, and the presence of many "unholy" faiths. The great Separatist experiment in the Netherlands came to a quick end, as they began to look elsewhere for a purer place to build their society. Some headed for English islands in the Caribbean. Those who would be forever known to future Americans as the Pilgrims set their sights on the New World in late Crossing the Atlantic The Mayflower Compact , signed aboard the ship on its way from England to the New World, acknowledged their loyalty to the King and pledged their obedience to such just and equal laws as would be necessary to the general good of the colony to be established after landing. This document represents the first example of a written constitution in North America. Over a hundred travelers embarked on the voyage of the Mayflower in September Less than one third were Separatists. The rest were immigrants, adventurers, and speculators. When the weather was good, the passengers could enjoy hot food cooked on deck. When there was high wind or storms, they lived on salted beef, a dried biscuit called "hard tack," other dried vegetables, and beer. The nearest thing to resemble a bathroom was a bucket. Their voyage took about two months, and the passengers enjoyed a happier experience than most trans-Atlantic trips. One death was suffered and one child was born. The child was named Oceanus after the watery depths beneath them. Are We There Yet? One of the greatest twists of fate in human history occurred on that epochal voyage. The Pilgrims were originally bound for Virginia to live north of Jamestown under the same charter granted to citizens of Jamestown. Fate charted a different course. Lost at sea, they happened upon a piece of land that would become known as Cape Cod. After surveying the land, they set up camp not too far from Plymouth Rock. They feared venturing further south because winter was fast approaching. The travellers aboard the Mayflower landed upon the shores of Plymouth in This rock still sits on those shores to commemorate the historic event. The Pilgrims had an important question to answer before they set ashore. Since they were not landing within the jurisdiction of the Virginia Company, they had no charter to govern them. Who would rule their society? In the landmark Mayflower Compact of , the Pilgrims decided that they would rule themselves, based on majority rule of the townsmen. This independent attitude set up a tradition of self-rule that would later lead to town meetings and elected legislatures in New England. Like the Virginia House of Burgesses established the previous year, Plymouth colony began to lay the foundation for democracy in the American colonies.

Chapter 4 : 7 Famous Mayflower Descendants - HISTORY

On the Mayflower, Hopkins was part of the non-Separatist passenger group recruited for the journey by the Merchant Adventurers. He made the trip with his second wife, Elizabeth, and three children.

It was written by the Separatists, also known as the "Saints", fleeing from religious persecution by King James of Great Britain. They traveled aboard the Mayflower in along with adventurers, tradesmen, and servants, most of whom were referred to as "Strangers". The Mayflower Compact was signed aboard ship on November 11, by most adult men but not by most crew and adult male servants. Mayflower Landing The Mayflower was the ship that in transported English Pilgrims, including a core group of Separatists, to New England. Their story is one of travail and survival in a harsh New World environment. The movement which led to the formation of the Pilgrim Church began in the Manor House at Scrooby, about , under the ministrations of Richard Clyfton and John Robinson, and in the winter of an unsuccessful attempt was made by the members to reach Holland from Boston, in Lincolnshire. During the spring of , they succeeded in making their escape and reached Amsterdam in safety. Davis in his "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth " says: It was doubtless this disregard of social distinctions, forced on them by the necessities of their situation, which planted in their hearts that democratic seed, which at a later day germinated and grew in the soil of New England. It was the life of labor, too, led by them in Holland, which hardened their hands for the duties and hardships of a life in the wilderness, and which developed in their natures those capacities for practical, economical and thrifty work, without which their attempt at colonization would have been a failure. By the 11th of June everything was in readiness. Those of the Leyden company who were going to New England had sold their estates, putting their money into the common stock; the agents of the company in England had hired the Speedwell of sixty tons, and sent her to Delfthaven, to convey the colonists to Southampton, and the Mayflower of one hundred and eighty tons, had been engaged to meet them at that place, and join her consort for the voyage. On the 23rd they put into Dartmouth, with the Speedwell leaking, and on the 31st sailed again. Further disaster to the Speedwell obliged a return to Plymouth, where the Speedwell was abandoned, and eighteen passengers, including Robert Cushman, gave up the voyage. On the 16th of September, a final departure from Plymouth took place and on the 21st of November, after a passage of sixty-six days, the Mayflower dropped anchor in Cape Cod harbor. So they returned to their shippe again with this news to ye rest of their people, which did much comferte their harts. Landing Of The Pilgrims. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth they were not only outside of the limits of their patent, on a territory of a company from which they had received no grant, but they had settled themselves where the natives of the soil might dispute their right of occupation. They exercised tact, wisdom and good judgment in their dealings with the natives and thus secured their friendship. After the Pilgrims sailed from England, the Northern or Plymouth Company secured a new charter from the King, dated the 5th of November The first civil act of the Pilgrims after their arrival in Cape Cod Harbor, was to draw up a compact or " combination," as it is called by Bradford, which was signed by the male members of the company, and became the foundation on which the structure of our government has been built. Under date of Nov. On the 11th day of November, old style , there was drawn on the lid of a chest on board of the Mayflower, at Cape-Cod, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of Pilgrims, a platform of government known as the Compact, and which gave to these people the claim of being the first " Signers" of this important instrument. The following is the full text of the Compact: And by Virtue hereof do enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions, and Officers, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general Good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

Chapter 5 : Who Funded the Mayflower?

The Mayflower was an English ship that transported the first English Puritans, known today as the Pilgrims, from Plymouth, England, to the New World in There were passengers, and the crew is estimated to have been about 30, but the exact number is unknown. [2].

William Lytton, a carpenter, is sailing on the Mayflower to the same destination. As the Speedwell has to make port several times because of leaks, it is decided that she is not seaworthy and its passengers transfer to the Mayflower. Mary Elizabeth is member of a religious group known as Separatist. They want to completely separate from the Church of England. They believe the Bible is the final authority. Separatist call themselves Saints. William is a Stranger. The sea journey is rough and the faith of the Saints is tested. Mary Elizabeth prays for courage. His new faith is tested on this voyage and when they reach the new land. Mary Elizabeth and William feel an instant attraction. This insta-love grows to genuine affection over the course of the Mayflower voyage and the settling of the New World. William is a trustworthy and godly man. Can his new reputation among the Saints stand through accusations of spying? What kind of life could he provide for Mary Elizabeth and David if he is accused of spying? Mary Elizabeth has lost he father and her best friend Dorothy to sickness. As the death toll rises on the Mayflower, her faith will spiral downward into despair. Can Mary Elizabeth pull herself out of the deep depression the sickness and deaths have put her under? Is her faith in the goodness of God strong enough to lift the depression? I found this Historical Christian novel captivating. Mary Elizabeth and William are fictional characters playing out their role among the historical ones. It makes for an engrossing and fascinating read. The prayers and scripture citations feel authentic to the characters and the plot. The writing flows smoothly. Kimberly Woodhouse has written a historical fiction account of the voyage of the Mayflower. I look forward to reading her next book in the series. This is a clean novel.

Chapter 6 : Mayflower - Wikipedia

Mayflower Inn & Adventures is located in the quaint rural town of Roddickton, less than two hours from L'Anse Aux Meadows, in the heart of the French Shore. Home to the Underground Salmon Pool, as well as an abundance of other natural and beautiful sights such as icebergs and whales, the area is renowned for its pristine beauty.

New York Times Co. In Leiden, he worked as a printer and was an elder in the Separatist congregation. The Brewsters journeyed to Plymouth with their sons Love and Wrestling, while also caring for two young children named Mary and Richard More. The Mores, along with two of their other siblings, had been put on the Mayflower without the permission of their mother, Katherine, by her husband, Samuel, who claimed the children were the product of an affair Katherine More had with another man. Three of the More children perished shortly after the Mayflower reached Plymouth; only Richard survived. Not long after reaching America, while the Pilgrims were still aboard the ship, one of the Billington boys, Francis, shot off a musket and almost set fire to a barrel of gunpowder, an act that had the potential to be highly disastrous. In the ensuing years, John Billington committed a series of offenses, culminating with the shooting death of one of his neighbors following an argument. Later that year, Billington was hanged for his crime. In , Eleanor Billington, after being convicted of slandering a fellow colonist, was fined and ordered to sit in the stocks and be whipped. About two-and-a-half centuries later, in July , President Garfield was shot by a disgruntled constituent, Charles Guiteau. Garfield, who had been inaugurated in March , died that September from an infection related to his bullet wound. His was the second-shortest time in office of any commander-in-chief. Alden decided to stay in America, rather than return to England, and he and Priscilla were married around . The couple went on to have at least 10 children, and Alden served as an assistant to the governor of Plymouth Colony for many years. There, after participating in an attempted mutiny, he was sentenced to death. On the Mayflower, Hopkins was part of the non-Separatist passenger group recruited for the journey by the Merchant Adventurers. He made the trip with his second wife, Elizabeth, and three children. During the voyage, Elizabeth gave birth to a son, the appropriately named Oceanus. After Carver died in the spring of , Howland became a free man. He married fellow Mayflower passenger Elizabeth Tilley, whose parents, aunt and uncle all died soon after the colonists got to Plymouth. Elizabeth and John Howland had 10 children and John became a prominent member of the colony. Zachary Taylor The 12th U. Peregrine White, who was born aboard the ship once it reached Provincetown Harbor in late , died in . Allerton eventually left Plymouth and died in New Haven, Connecticut, in the late s. About two centuries later, in March , his descendant, Zachary Taylor, a hero of the Mexican-American war, became president.

Chapter 7 : List of Mayflower passengers - Wikipedia

The Mayflower and Plymouth Colony At the time of its famous voyage, the Mayflower was roughly 12 years old and had been in the business of shipping wine. Seen here is the replica Mayflower II.

Left-click thumbnails for enlargements JavaScript should be enabled , but please allow all images to load before doing so, or some may not display if this happens, use Refresh from your toolbar to reload the page The idea of building a replica of the Mayflower that took the Pilgrim Fathers to America in was conceived in the early s, as a means of commemorating the friendship and cooperation between Britain and the United States during WW2. Project Mayflower came to fruition in and the ship was built during in Brixham, Devon, using the traditional methods of British shipbuilders and the original blueprints, which were held by the Plimouth Plantation museum in America. Finance came from that museum, from British sponsors and, according to some accounts, collections made by American schoolchildren. The vessel was launched on 22 September , and set sail on her transatlantic crossing on 20 April the following year. The voyage to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the ship is now preserved at the Plimouth Plantation Museum, took 55 days and was blessed with mostly good weather. Not long before sailing, a tiny black-and-white kitten, just a few weeks old, was brought on board. Looking at the tiny ball of fluff, the captain Alan Villiers and some crew members felt it would never survive the voyage; Felix, as he was named, had other ideas. He did have a rough couple of weeks to start with, and his fur became all matted; then one day one of the boys, while taking a bath, decided to give Felix one too! Well soaped and scrubbed, this seemed to have the desired effect and he never looked back. After a few weeks he had grown apace and was eating just about any rations they gave him, including cooked flying fish, but had a preference for canned fish. The kitten gradually gained his sea legs and within about seven weeks was able to adjust his little body to the movement of the ship. Then there was no stopping him! A small black kitten on a dark deck on a black night is not easy to see; he got stepped on once and a leg was broken. He was almost swept overboard by a large wave, being caught just in time by a crew member; on another occasion he was asleep on a coiled halyard when it was uncoiled and he was tangled in it and shot up into the air. He jumped safely to the deck and no harm was done. After that, he went into hiding whenever there was a lifeboat drill! Upon arrival in Plymouth, MA, the kitten stayed on board, knowing all the hiding places where he could avoid the numerous people who asked after him. The Mayflower then sailed to New York, where she docked at a pier that already held many exhibits, and she was opened to the public. When he started to wander around the pier exhibits, it was decided it was time to find him a home, before someone catnapped him or he was run over. His guardian Graham Nunn was not able to return him to England because of the strict quarantine regulations, so Joe Meany took charge of him and took him to his home in Waltham, outside Boston. There Felix learned about grass, and met his first cat! He had already encountered a dog at a New York hotel. He grew bigger, and a bit wilder; and as the Meany household already had several pets, Felix went to stay with the Barrys, family friends who lived not far away. His new guardian was Ann Barry, the year-old daughter of the family. He became sleek, handsome and confident see main photo above , wore a green collar and occasionally deigned to play with a green rubber mouse. We are most grateful to current Yankee Executive Assistant Debbie Despres for sending us a copy of the article and giving permission to use it. Other accounts mentioning Felix appeared following the voyage in National Geographic and Life magazine.

The Mayflower was the ship that transported English Pilgrims, including a core group of Separatists, to New England. Their story is one of travail and survival in a harsh New World environment.

The official story has the Pilgrims boarding the Mayflower, coming to America and establishing the Plymouth colony in the winter of 1620. This first winter is hard, and half the colonists die. But the survivors are hard working and tenacious, and they learn new farming techniques from the Indians. The harvest of 1621 is bountiful. The Pilgrims hold a celebration and give thanks to God. They are grateful for the wonderful new abundant land He has given them. As Maybury points out, history is much different. Fifty-three of the souls that left England in September of 1620 perished that first winter. Of those who survived, many were virtually incapacitated and unable to work because of the famine resulting in starvation and disease. And many of those who were healthy enough to work stole food from the store house. Under English law all the territory claimed in America belonged to the Crown. The monarch could withhold it from use, keep any part of it as a royal domain, or grant it, by charter or patent, in large or small blocks, to privileged companies or persons. And so, when the Pilgrims decided to leave England for political, economic, social or religious reasons, they had to get permission. As farmers and working class citizens they had little if any capital. So they approached a group of private capitalist entrepreneurs who were interested in exploiting the new world for profit, especially gold. As historian Robert V. As another historian, Steve Wiegand noted: Part of the charm of U. Many historians are appalled at the acceptance of myths as fact by so many Americans. It should be comforting that this really happened: We value our readers and encourage their participation, but in order to ensure a positive experience for our readership, we have a few guidelines for commenting on articles. If your post does not follow our policy, it will be deleted. No profanity, racial slurs, direct threats, or threatening language. Please post comments in English. Please keep your comments on topic with the article. If you wish to comment on another subject, you may search for a relevant article and join or start a discussion there.

Chapter 9 : About Us | Mayflower Inn and Adventures | Western Newfoundland

This is a list of the passengers on board the Mayflower during its trans-Atlantic voyage of September 6 - November 9, , the majority of them becoming the settlers of Plymouth Colony in what is now Massachusetts.

They used the Julian Calendar, also known as Old Style dates, which, at that time, was ten days behind the Gregorian Calendar. Storms forced them to anchor at the hook of Cape Cod in what is now Massachusetts ; it was unwise to continue with provisions running short. This inspired some of the Strangers to proclaim that, since the settlement would not be made in the agreed-upon Virginia territory, they "would use their own liberty; for none had power to command them. The Pilgrims had lived for some years in Leiden, a city in the Dutch Republic. The original document has been lost, but three versions exist from the 17th century: The three versions differ slightly in wording and significantly in spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. The wording of those two versions is indeed quite similar, unlike that of Morton. Modern version In the name of God, Amen. Having undertaken, for the Glory of God, and advancements of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic; for our better ordering, and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Also, as noted above, the document was signed under the Old Style Julian calendar, since England did not adopt the Gregorian calendar until The Gregorian date would be November John Carver - separatist 1st Governor of Plymouth Colony, but he and his wife both died in that terrible first winter. William Bradford - separatist 2nd Governor and in wrote the first detailed history of the pilgrims. Edward Winslow - separatist later 3rd Governor of Plymouth Colony. After his wife Elizabeth died he married fellow Mayflower passenger Susanna White in the first recorded marriage of Plymouth. William Brewster - separatist traveled with wife and two sons onboard the Mayflower and more family followed later. Isaac Allerton - separatist traveled with wife, 3 children, and brother-in-law Degory Priest. Myles Standish c - planter he became the famous first militia commander of the colony. Samuel Fuller - separatist First physician of the colony. See Brother 21 below Mr. Christopher Martin c - planter Governor of the pilgrims on the Speedwell, he and all his family died the first winter. William Mullins c planter traveled with wife and children who all died in the first winter except one daughter who married fellow passenger John Alden 7 above and would together start a very large posterity in North America. William White planter traveled with wife and children, including one son, Peregrine White born aboard ship about the time of the Compact signing. Richard Warren c planter - his wife and children followed in He became a major leader amongst the planters. John Howland - servant year servant of Governor Carver who today has one of the largest posterity descendant groups in North America. Stephen Hopkins planter He had previously been shipwrecked at Bermuda and then stayed briefly at Virginia Colony before returning to England to join the Pilgrims group. He traveled with his wife and children, including a son, Oceanus Hopkins , born during this voyage. The Pilgrims Landing by Mike Haywood Edward Tilley c separatist both him and his wife died, but were survived by a niece and nephew. John Tilley separatist both him and his wife died also, but survived by daughter Elizabeth who married John Howland and have produced one of the largest posterity descendant groups in North America. Francis Cooke separatist traveled on Mayflower with his 13 year old son. Thomas Rogers separatist Even though he died, his wife and children came to Plymouth later and survived him. Thomas Tinker separatist He, his wife and child all died that first winter. Edward Fuller separatist both him and his wife died, but son John survived. See brother 8 above John Turner c separatist both he and his two sons died that first winter. James Chilton separatist survived by his daughter Mary. John Crackstone c separatist Traveled with son - both dead by John Billington planter Hanged in for murder of a

fellow colonist.