

On 3 April 1667, William Bassett Senior made a nuncupative will, bequeathing the moveables to his wife, and the house and land to her during her life, after which it was to go to his son William's son, and bequeathing his tools to his son Joseph, and "being demanded about his books which he formerly took care about, answered he could not now do it" [MD 16:162, citing PCPR 2:2:37].

His inventory, taken 12 May 1667, totalled £123 2s. 6d., with no real estate included [PCPR 2:2:37-38]. On 5 June 1667, letters of administration were granted to William Bassett Jr. on the estate of William Bassett Sr. deceased [PCR 4:155].

On 2 June 1669, "William Bassett of Sandwich ... the eldest son and heir of William Bassett sometimes inhabitant of ... Bridgewater ... now deceased" confirmed to "Joseph Bassett of Bridgewater my youngest brother" land in Bridgewater granted him by his father in his lifetime but not legally confirmed [PCLR 3:140].

BIRTH: By about 1596 (based on estimated date of first marriage).
DEATH: Between 3 April 1667 (date of will) and 12 May 1667 (date of inventory). (The claim that William Bassett died on 4 April 1667 derives from a peculiar misreading of the probate documents, in which the date of probate is taken as 5 April rather than 5 June, and the assumption is made that the death must have occurred between the third and the fifth.)
MARRIAGE: (1) By 1623 (and probably by 1621) Elizabeth _____, probably also a passenger on the *Fortune* in 1621. She appears in no record after 1627 and may have died anytime between 1634 (birth of her last child) and the date of her husband's second marriage.

(2) After 1651 and before 12 December 1664 Mary (Tilden) Lapham, daughter of Nathaniel Tilden and widow of Thomas Lapham (see TIMOTHY HATHERLEY [PM 234]). She was living at Bridgewater as late as 28 March 1690 [Bassett Gen 6, citing BridTR 1:320].

CHILDREN:

With first wife

- i WILLIAM BASSETT, b. Plymouth say 1624; m. by about 1652 Mary Rainsford, daughter of EDWARD RAINSFORD (1630, Boston) [NEHGR 139:299; GMB 3:1543-48].
- ii ELIZABETH BASSETT, b. Plymouth say 1626; m. Sandwich 8 November 1648 Thomas Burgess [PCR 8:6], from whom she was divorced on 10 June 1661 [PCR 3:221].
- iii SARAH BASSETT, b. Plymouth say 1628; m. by 6 March 1648/9 Peregrine White, son of WILLIAM WHITE [PCR 2:183; MF 1:101-3; PM 495].

- iv NATHANIEL BASSETT, b. say 1630; m. about 1661 Dorcas Joyce, daughter of John Joyce [TAG 43:3-5].
- v JOSEPH BASSETT, b. say 1632; m. (1) by about 1660 Mary _____ (said to be his stepsister Mary Lapham, daughter of Thomas Lapham [see NEHGR 115:85]); m. (2) Hingham 16 October 1677 Martha Hobart [NEHGR 121:200].
- vi RUTH BASSETT, b. say 1634; m. (1) by 1655 John Sprague, son of FRANCIS SPRAGUE [TAG 41:178-81, citing PCR 6:109 for evidence of marriage; PM 447]; m. (2) _____ Thomas [TAG 41:179; Robert S. Wakefield suggests that this was John Thomas of Marshfield, who died before 12 January 1691/2, and whose first wife had died 2 January 1682/3].

COMMENTS: In 1611 a William Bassett, formerly of Sandwich in England, widower of Cecily Light, was twice betrothed at Leiden in Holland. His first bride-to-be died, but he succeeded the second time [Plooij VI, VIII]. Some have held that this was the man who came to Plymouth, but this seems unlikely given the ten-year gap before the arrival in Plymouth in 1621, and the lack of evidence for children of the Plymouth man born before that date, assuming that he had been married at least twice before. It is also possible that the William Bassett of Leiden in 1611 was the father of the immigrant to Plymouth in 1621, but there is no evidence directly favoring this hypothesis. (See discussion in Stratton 242-43.)

If the two-acre grant to William Bassett in 1623 was for William and his wife Elizabeth, then the first child would not have been born until 1624, three years after William's arrival in Plymouth. It is possible (though not likely) that the marriage took place in Plymouth, and Elizabeth came on the *Fortune* as a single woman.

Savage has misread the 1627 Plymouth cattle division, somehow including daughter Sarah Bassett in this list, when in fact only two children, William and Elizabeth, were included [Savage 1:136]. Sarah must have been born soon after 1627, however, to have married by the end of 1648.

Pope claimed that William Bassett resided at Sandwich in 1650, but this would be the son of the same name [Pope 37].

D.O.S. Lowell listed a "probable" seventh child, a daughter Jane who married a Thomas Gilbert [Munsey-Hopkins 67]. This must be a simple error in which "Rossiter" was misread for "Bassett," as there was a Thomas Gilbert of Taunton who married Jane Rossiter.

COMMENTS: As he is not seen in the 1627 cattle division or any other New England record William Conner must have died or returned to England soon.

FRANCIS COOKE

ORIGIN: Leiden, Holland.

MIGRATION: 1620 on the *Mayflower*.

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: In his attempt to justify the structure and practice of the Plymouth church to an English audience, Edward Winslow included among his examples "the wife of Francis Cooke being a Walloon, [who] holds communion with the Church at Plymouth, as she came from the French, to this day, by virtue of communion of churches" [MD 27:64, from *Hypocrisie Unmasked*]. (For further information on the membership of Francis Cooke and his wife in the Walloon churches at Norwich and at Leiden, see Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs, "The Pilgrims and other English in Leiden Records: Some New Pilgrim Documents" [NEHGR 143:195-98].)

FREEMAN: In 1633 Plymouth list of freemen ahead of those admitted on 1 January 1632/3 [PCR 1:3]; in 7 March 1636/7 and 1639 lists of Plymouth freemen [PCR 1:52, 8:173]. In Plymouth section of list of freemen of 1658 [PCR 8:197].

EDUCATION: His inventory included "1 great Bible & 4 old books" valued at 10s.

OFFICES: Plymouth Colony committee to lay out the twenty-acre grants, 3 January 1627/[8] [PCR 12:14]. Committee to lay out land, 5 May 1640, 5 October 1640 [PCR 1:152, 163]. Committee to lay out highways, 1 October 1634, 2 May 1637, 1 February 1640/1, 10 June 1650 [PCR 1:31, 58, 2:7, 160]. Arbitrator in land dispute between Thomas Pope and William Shurtleff, 2 August 1659 [PCR 3:169].

Plymouth petit jury, 2 January 1637/8, 3 September 1639, 3 December 1639, 3 March 1639/40, 2 June 1640, 7 June 1642, 7 September 1642, 7 March 1642/3 [PCR 1:74, 7:7, 13, 14, 16, 31, 32, 34]. Grand jury, 5 June 1638, 2 June 1640, 7 March 1642/3, 6 June 1643 [PCR 1:87, 155, 2:53, 56]. Coroner's jury, 22 July 1648 [PCR 2:132].

Surveyor of highways 1 March 1641/2, 7 June 1642, 4 June 1645 [PCR 2:34, 40, 84].

In Plymouth section of 1643 Plymouth list of men able to bear arms [PCR 8:187]. His inventory included "2 old muskets" valued at 12s.

ESTATE: Appears on diagram of "meersteads & garden plots of [those] which came first laid out 1620," between Isaac Allerton and Edward Winslow [PCR 12:3]. In 1623 Plymouth land division received two acres as passenger on *Mayflower*, plus four acres for the rest of his family who came on the *Anne* in 1623 [PCR 12:4, 5]; some of this land had apparently been sold to William Bradford by 1639 [PCR 12:51]. In the 1627 Plymouth cattle division Francis Cooke, his wife Hester Cooke, John Cooke, Jacob Cooke, Jane Cooke, Hester Cooke and Mary Cooke were the first seven persons in the first company [PCR 12:9].

Assessed 18s. in the Plymouth tax list of 25 March 1633 and 9s. in the list of 27 March 1634 [PCR 1:10, 28].

On 3 December 1638, a small parcel of land that had been previously granted to Francis Cooke was instead granted to Thomas Prence [PCR 1:103]. On 4 February 1638/9, "a parcel of upland lying at the end of Goodman Shawe's land at Smilt River is granted to Francis Cooke" [PCR 1:112].

On 5 October 1640, Francis Cooke and John Cooke Jr. were granted a parcel of upland "provided it do not exceed two hundred acres of upland, and the meadow before it," along with a parcel of upland "containing about 10 or 12 acres" [PCR 1:163, 2:149, 164]. On 9 April 1650, Francis Cooke gave "his son Jacob Cook" all his right in one hundred acres at North River granted him 5 October 1640 [PCR 12:185]. On 17 October 1642, Francis Cooke was one of those who received six acres apiece "if it be there to be had" at North Meadow by Joanes River [PCR 2:49]. He is on the list of Purchasers [PCR 2:177].

On 3 June 1662, Francis Cooke was included in the list of those who might "look out some accommodations of land, as being the first born children of this government" [PCR 4:19].

In his will, dated 7 December 1659 and proved 5 June 1663, Francis Cooke bequeathed to "my dear and loving wife" all moveables and cattle and to "Hester my wife ... my lands both upland and meadow lands which at present I possess during her life"; "my dear wife and my son John Cooke" to be joint executors [MD 2:24-25, citing PCPR 2:2:1].

The inventory of the estate of Francis Cooke, taken 1 May 1663, totalled £86 11s. 1d. "besides the housing and land," which was not included [MD 2:26-27, citing PCPR 2:2:1-2].

On 1 March 1663/4, the court "taking notice of such evidence as hath been produced for the clearing of a controversy between John Tompson, plaintiff, and Richard Wright, in reference to a parcel of land at

Namassakett, do allow an agreement between the said parties, which was ordered here to be entered, as followeth, viz: that the said parties shall have equal share of the land allotted to Francis Cooke at Namaskett aforesaid, provided that they be equal in bearing the charge about the said land" [PCR 4:54].

On 8 June 1666, John Cooke, Jacob Cooke, Hester Wright the wife of Richard Wright and Mary Tompson the wife of John Tompson, to prevent dispute over the intent of their father Francis Cooke in his will with regard to the land at Rocky Nook, agreed to divide it into five shares, with John Cooke, the eldest son, getting two shares [PCLR 3:73].

On 5 July 1670, "whereas it is evident to the Court, that a certain tract or parcel of land, called Old Cooke's Holes, lying at Jonses River meadow, was formerly granted unto Francis Cooke, of Plymouth, deceased, in the lieu of some land which is supposed would have fallen within his line at the Smelt Brooke, but is not fully settled on the said Cooke and his heirs and assigns, this Court doth by these presents fully and absolutely settle, ratify, assure and confirm the said grant of land or tract of land, being threescore acres ... unto the said Francis Cooke, his heirs and assigns forever, which said land was given by the said Francis Cooke unto Richard Wright and Thomas Michell, commonly called Old Cooke's Holes, and since his decease ratified and confirmed unto the said Richard Wright and Thomas Michell by John Cooke, the heir unto the said Francis Cooke" [PCR 5:44].

BIRTH: In or shortly after 1583 [MD 3:95-96, 8:49].

DEATH: Plymouth 7 April 1663 [PCR 8:23; MD 17:183; PVR 663].

MARRIAGE: Leiden 20 July 1603 [NS] or shortly thereafter Hester Mahieu [MD 27:145-55 (incorporating and correcting MD 8:48-50, 22:13-14); Plooij LXXIII]. She died after 8 June 1666 [PCLR 3:73].

CHILDREN:

- i JANE COOKE, b. say 1605; m. Plymouth in 1627 or soon after EXPERIENCE MITCHELL [NEHGR 127:94-95; TAG 59:28-31; PM 324].
- ii JOHN COOKE, bp. Leiden Walloon Church January-March 1607 [NS] [MD 27:153 (note that Bowman goes slightly astray in his comments on this baptism)]; in the Plymouth tax list of 27 March 1634 assessed 9s. [PCR 1:28]; m. Plymouth 28 March 1634 Sarah Warren [PCR 1:29], daughter of RICHARD WARREN [PM 477; MD 45:54].
- iii Child COOKE, bur. Leiden 20 May 1608 [NS] [NEHGR 143:197].

- iv ELIZABETH COOKE, bp. Leiden 26 December 1611 [NS] [NEHGR 143:197]; no further record.
- v JACOB COOKE, b. about 1618 (deposed 14 July 1674 "aged fifty-six years or thereabout" [MD 2:45-46, citing PLR 1:81]); m. (1) Plymouth shortly after 10 June 1646 (marriage contract) Damaris Hopkins [PCR 2:27; MD 2:27-28, citing PCLR 2:1:35], daughter of STEPHEN HOPKINS [MF 6:13-14; PM 271]; m. (2) Plymouth 18 November 1669 Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtliff [PVR 666], daughter of Thomas Lettice and widow of William Shurtliff [MF 6:13].
- vi HESTER COOKE, b. say 1624; m. Plymouth in 1644 RICHARD WRIGHT [1636, Plymouth] [PCR 2:79; see also TAG 59:165-70].
- vii MARY COOKE, b. Plymouth say 1626; m. Plymouth 26 December 1645 John Tompson [PCR 12:94].

COMMENTS: In his accounting of the passengers on the *Mayflower*, Bradford includes "Francis Cooke and his son John; but his wife and other children came afterwards" [Bradford 442]. In the summary of these families as of 1651, Bradford tells us that "Francis Cooke is still living, a very old man, and hath seen his children's children have children. After his wife came over with other of his children; he hath three still living by her, all married and have five children, so their increase is eight. And his son John which came over with him is married, and hath four children living" [Bradford 446]. Francis Cooke signed the *Mayflower Compact*.

On 24 December 1636, John Harmon contracted to become the apprentice of Francis Cooke for seven years [PCR 1:46].

On 7 March 1636/7, Francis Cooke sued John Browne the elder and several others, and, on 7 June 1637, Francis Cooke, having sued Mr. John Browne, was granted an execution against him [PCR 1:60, 7:5].

"Take notice of our practice at Leyden, viz. that one Samuel Terry was received from the French Church there, into communion with us; also the wife of Francis Cooke being a Walloone, holds communion with the Church at Plymouth, as she came from the French, to this day, by virtue of communion of churches" [Winslow's *Hypocrisie Unmasked* in MD 27:64].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1901 George E. Bowman prepared a genealogy of the family of Francis Cooke, in which he abstracted every record he could find for the immigrant, his wife and children [MD 3:95-105]. Lora A.W. Underhill, in her pursuit of the ancestry of Edward

Small, published in 1934 an even more detailed study of the family [Small Gen 601-45]. Mary Walton Ferris also compiled a brief account of the family of Francis Cooke [Dawes-Gates 2:238-44]. In 1989 Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs published a number of records relating to Francis Cooke and his family in Leiden [NEHGR 143:195-98].

The Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1996 published its account of the descendants of Francis Cooke as Volume Twelve in the series, compiled by Ralph Van Wood Jr.

JOHN COOKE

ORIGIN: Unknown.

MIGRATION: 1633.

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth.

OFFICES: "John Cooke Sen[ior]" appears in the Plymouth section of the 1643 Plymouth Colony list of men able to bear arms; a line was later drawn through his name, indicating either death or removal [PCR 8:188].
ESTATE: On Plymouth tax list of 27 March 1634 "John Cooke Senior" was assessed 9s. [PCR 1:28].

On 6 February 1636/7, "three or four acres of land is granted to John Cooke the elder at the norwest side of Josua Pratt's land, & betwixt him & the brook" [PCR 1:50].

On 2 August 1653, "John Cooke senior" of Plymouth sold to Thomas Lettice of Plymouth, carpenter, for £3 a "house and garden plot on which the said house standeth being situate in Plymouth aforesaid in the north street lying and being next unto the house and garden plot in which the said Thomas Lettice now liveth" [PCLR 2:1:69, transcribed in MD 3:139].

BIRTH: Before 1607 (John Cooke, son of FRANCIS COOKE, was baptized in Leiden early in 1607, and was "Jr." to this man's "Sr.".)

DEATH: After 2 August 1653.

MARRIAGE: None recorded.

CHILDREN: None recorded.

COMMENTS: Of all the records under the name John Cooke in the early decades of Plymouth Colony, the above four are the only ones that can be assigned with assurance to John Cooke Sr. Many other records are ascribed to "John Cooke Junior" or "John Cooke the younger," but many

are also found without any distinctive indicator. Many of those without a rank indicator, however, including the admission to freemanship on 1 January 1633/4 [PCR 1:4, 21], seem very likely to refer to the younger John Cooke, son of FRANCIS COOKE.

John Cooke Senior was obviously a man of below average wealth and social standing. There is no indication that he was related in any way to FRANCIS COOKE.

Savage suggests that this John Cooke removed to Rehoboth, and that "perhaps he removed to Warwick." But John Cooke Sr. of Plymouth must have been older than John Cooke son of Francis, and must therefore have been born before 1607, whereas John Cooke of Warwick was probably born about 1620 [TAG 52:1-10].

JOSIAS COOKE

ORIGIN: Unknown.

MIGRATION: 1633.

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth.

REMOVES: Eastham.

OCCUPATION: Tavern keeper (licensed to sell wine at Nauset, 7 June 1648 [PCR 2:125]).

FREEMAN: Admitted 3 January 1636/7 [PCR 1:48] and included in Plymouth list of freemen of 7 March 1636/7 [PCR 1:53]. In Plymouth section of 1639 list of freemen, with name later crossed out and then included in "Nawsett" [Eastham] section [PCR 8:174, 177]. In Eastham section of lists of freemen of 1658 and 29 May 1670 [PCR 5:278, 8:201].
EDUCATION: Sufficient to be town clerk. His inventory included "2 Bibles & other books" valued at 4s. The widow's inventory included "books" valued at 4s.

OFFICES: Plymouth petit jury, 7 March 1636/7, 3 March 1639/40, 1 February 1640/1, 1 September 1640, 6 July 1641, 1 March 1641/2, 7 June 1642, 1 November 1642, 5 March 1643/4, 3 March 1644/5, 6 June 1649, 7 June 1649, 9 June 1653, 25 October 1668 [PCR 2:7, 140, 7:5, 16, 17, 18, 22, 29, 31, 32, 37, 40, 46, 65, 151]. Grand jury, 5 June 1638, 3 June 1656 [PCR 1:87, 3:100]. Coroner's jury, 5 June 1638 [PCR 1:88].

Plymouth highway surveyor, 3 March 1639/40, 2 June 1640 [PCR 1:141, 155, 2:5]. Constable, 2 March 1640/1, 3 May 1641 [PCR 2:9, 15].

Deputy for Eastham to Plymouth General Court, 1 June 1647, 5 June 1651, 6 June 1654, 2 March 1657/8, 1 June 1658, 7 June 1659, 7 August

COMMENTS: On 7 September 1642, the court ordered that "the difference betwixt Mr. Will[ia]m Hanbury and Abraham Perse about the lugging and killing Mr. Hanburie's swine" was to be settled by Mr. William Paddy and John Howland, for William Hanbury, and Stephen Tracy and John Cooke the younger, for Pierce [PCR 2:44]. The settlement was unsuccessful for, on 7 November 1643, William Hanbury sued Abraham Pierce for trespass, and Pierce countersued for trespass and charged Mr. William Hanbury with assault and battery. The court ordered that Hanbury pay 3s. 4d. and court charges for this latter offense [PCR 7:35].

Assessed 9s. (the minimum amount) in the Plymouth tax lists of 25 March 1633 and 27 March 1634 [PCR 1:10, 27].

On 10 March 1633/4, "Phineas Prat, joiner, in the behalf of Marah his wife," exchanged thirty acres near the high cliff with Mr. Thomas Prence, for another thirty acres at Winslow's [PCR 1:26]. On 14 March 1635/6, Phineas Pratt was to have hayground "between Fr[ancis] Billington and his own house" and, on 20 March 1636/7, he was granted the same hay ground he and Mr. Coomes had the last year [PCR 1:40, 56]. On 1 June 1640, Phineas Pratt was granted five acres of meadow [PCR 1:154]. On 2 November 1640, he was granted six acres in the north meadow by Joanes River [PCR 1:166]. On 5 August 1640, he joined John Combe, gentleman, in selling the acre that came to him from Godbert Godbertson in marriage to Godbertson's step-daughter [PCR 12:61]. On 26 August 1646, "Phineas Prate of Plimoth, joiner," sold to John Cooke Jr. of Plymouth, planter, "all that his house & housing and garden place and orchard ... and fifty acres of upland, two acres of meadow at Joanes River ... [and] six acres of upland meadow"; Mary, his wife, consented to this sale, as did "Samuell Cudberthe" [PCR 12:137-38]. He was twenty-eighth on the list of purchasers [PCR 2:177].

On 5 June 1658, the court allowed "Phenias Prat" to look for a tract of land to accommodate himself and his posterity [PCR 3:139]. Phineas Pratt and Elder Bates (in behalf of the children of Clement Briggs) petitioned the court, and the court ordered on 8 June 1664 that since Briggs and Pratt had not received their proportions of land as other "Purchasers" had, two of Briggs's sons and Pratt were to have three hundred and fifty acres granted to them [PCR 4:68]. On 7 June 1665, "Pheneas Pratt and James Lovell" were granted "a certain parcel of meadow ... lying on the westerly side of Phenias Pratt's land that was granted unto him the last June Court ... to be equally divided betwixt them" [PCR 4:97]. On 1 January 1672/3, Phineas and Mary Pratt of Charlestown sold to John Shaw Sr. of Weymouth the land granted to them by the court on 8 June 1664 and 7 June 1665 [PCLR 3:271].

On 30 June 1676, "Phineas Pratt aged eighty-one years" deposed "that the lands formerly which I did live upon and did enjoy at Plimouth ... containing twenty acres ... was granted by the Court unto Mr. John Combs" [MD 2:46, citing PLR 1:81].

On 20 May 1648, George Bunker sold to "Phinias Prat" a house and garden in Charlestown [ChBOP 99]. Phineas Pratt drew lot #54 in the 1 March 1657/8 division of wood and commons on Mystic Side [ChBOP 77]. On 21 January 1662/3, Phineas Pratt and wife Mary sold to John Smith a woodlot in Charlestown [MLR 10:136].

- vi MERCY PRATT, b. say 1645; m. 1667 Jeremiah Holman (eldest known child b. Cambridge 12 November 1667 [MF 8:10]).
- vii JOSEPH PRATT, b. say 1647; m. Charlestown 12 January 1674/5 "Dorcas Foldgier" [ChVR 1:89], daughter of Peter Folger.
- viii AARON PRATT, b. about 1654 (d. 23 February 1735/6, aged eighty-one [Cohasset VR 221]; this estimated year of birth is not impossible, but the age at death may be misstated); m. (1) say 1684 Sarah Pratt, daughter of Joseph Pratt [Small Gen 910-11]; m. (2) Reading 4 September 1707 Sarah (Wright) Cummings, daughter of Joseph Wright and widow of Abraham Cummings [Parker-Ruggles 208-9].

ASSOCIATIONS: See JOSHUA PRATT for a discussion of the likelihood that he and Phineas Pratt were brothers [PM 365].

COMMENTS: According to his *Declaration*, Phinehas Pratt was one of ten men who came to the new world on behalf of THOMAS WESTON [PM 490], in the ship *Sparrow* in 1622. They arrived far up the coast at "Damorall's Cove" where they attempted to acquire a pilot, but none among the fishing ships there nor the Indians would assist them. Sailing down the coast, they recognized Plymouth when a round of celebratory ordnance greeted them. Two further ships with Weston's men followed and by August 1622 the settlement of Wessagusset [Weymouth] was commenced. Unfortunately, they spent their time building fortifications and were soon starving.

On learning of the intent of some Indians to wipe out the English at both Wessagusset and Plymouth, Pratt determined to travel on foot to Plymouth to warn the settlement and look for help. Pursued through the snow, he lost his way, and consequently lost his pursuers who better knew the path. Arriving nearly exhausted "running down a hill I [saw] an English man coming in the path before me. Then I sat down on a tree & rising up to salute him said, 'Mr. Hamdin, I am glad to see you alive.' He said, 'I am glad & full of wonder to see you alive: let us sit down, I see you are weary'" [MD 4:91-92]. Miles Standish and his company, now amply warned, set out on a preemptive attack, which warded off the anticipated danger. Phineas made his home at Plymouth for a quarter of a century thereafter.

On 5 November 1644, "Thomas Bunting, dwelling with Phineas Pratt, hath, with and by the consent of the said Phineas, put himself as a servant to dwell with John Cooke, Junior ... during the term of eight years ... the

said John Cooke having paid the said Phineas for him one milch cow ... and 40s. in money and is to lead the said Phineas two loads of hay yearly during the term of seven years" [PCR 2:78].

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: The full text of Phineas Pratt's remarkable narration was published in 1858 [MHSC 4:4:476].

Rodney MacDonough prepared in 1902 a comprehensive biography of Phineas Pratt [MacDonough-Hackstaff 382-423; MD 4:87-98, 129-140]. The eighth volume of the Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, covering the descendants of Degory Priest, includes information on the children, grandchildren and greatgrandchildren of Phineas Pratt; our estimation of the ages of the children of Phineas Pratt differs slightly from the estimations made in this study.

On 24 October 1650, "Mr. Thomas Prenc[e] of the town of Nawsell" sold to "John Cook Junior of Plymouth ... two acres of marsh meadow" [PCR 12:197-98].

On 7 February 1637, "Mrs. Elizabeth Warren of the Eele River widow for and in consideration of a marriage solemnized betwixt John Cooke the younger of the Rockey Nooke and Sarah her daughter" granted to the said John Cooke "eighteen acres or thereabouts and lying on the north side of Robert Bartlett's lot formerly also given the said Robert in marriage with Mary another of the said Mrs. Warren's daughters" [PCR 12:27]. On 11 November 1637, John Cooke exchanged this eighteen-acre parcel with Robert Bartlett for a "lot of land of like quantity lying on Duxborow side betwixt the lots of Thomas Morton and Jonathan Brewster" [PCR 12:28].

pleased God that Mistress White was brought abed of a son, which was called Peregrine" [Mourt 31]; m. by 6 March 1648/9 Sarah Bassett, daughter of WILLIAM BASSETT [PCR 2:183; PM 48].

COMMENTS: In his list of those who came in the *Mayflower*, Bradford includes "Mr. William White and Susanna his wife and one son called Resolved, and one born a-shipboard called Peregrine, and two servants named William Holbeck and Edward Thompson" [Bradford 442]. In his accounting of 1651 Bradford tells us that "Mr. White and his two servants died soon after their landing. His wife married with Mr. Winslow, as is before noted. His two sons are married and Resolved hath five children, Peregrine two, all living. So their increase are seven" [Bradford 445].

Most Mayflower researchers argue that Susanna (____) (White) Winslow was not, as often claimed, sister of SAMUEL and EDWARD FULLER [MF 5:7, 13:2, 5:7; NEHGR 110:182-83; MD 53:67-69; PM 215, 217]. Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs has, however, recently dissented from this view, arguing that William White of the *Mayflower* did marry in Leiden a sister of the Fuller brothers [NEHGR 154:109-18].

On 30 October 1623, EDWARD WINSLOW wrote from London to "his much respected Uncle Mr. Robert Jackson" who was clerk of the sewers at Spalding, Lincolnshire. In his letter he wrote that "almost two years since I wrote to my father-in-law declaring the death of his son White & the continued health of his daughter and her two children; also how that by God's providence she was become my wife.... My wife hath had one child by me, but it pleased him that gave it to take it again unto himself; I left her with child at my departure (whom God preserve) but hope to be with her before her delivery" [NEHGR 1955:242-43]. This remains the best clue to the identity of the wife of William White.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1975 Robert M. and Ruth W. Sherman published an account of William White and his descendants as part of the first volume of the Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants [MF 1:95-187]. Robert S. Wakefield revised and republished this material in 1997 [MF 13].

EDWARD WINSLOW

ORIGIN: Leiden, Holland.

MIGRATION: 1620 on the *Mayflower*.

FIRST RESIDENCE: Plymouth.

MOVES: Marshfield by 1643.

RETURN TRIPS: Made many trips on personal and colony business.

Returned to England in 1646 and never returned to New England.

OCCUPATION: Merchant.

FREEMAN: As governor, appears at head of 1633 list of Plymouth freemen [PCR 1:3]. In list of Plymouth Colony freemen of 7 March 1636/7 [PCR 1:52]. In Plymouth section of 1639 Plymouth Colony list of freemen [PCR 8:173], then erased and entered in Marshfield section of same list [PCR 8:177, 195].

EDUCATION: Attended the King's School of Worcester Cathedral from April 1606 until April 1611 [Edward Winslow 2]. Apprenticed to "John Beale, citizen and stationer, for the term of eight years," on 19 August 1613, but left his master in 1617 [Edward Winslow 3-4].

He had a hand in writing *Mourt's Relation* and also authored three other important pamphlets: *Good Newes from New England, or A Relation of Things Remarkable in That Plantation* (1624), *Hypocrisie Unmasked* (1646) and *New England's Salamander* (1647).

OFFICES: Plymouth Colony governor, 1 January 1632/3, 5 January 1635/6, 5 June 1644 [PCR 1:5, 36, 2:71]. Assistant, 1 January 1633/4, 1 January 1634/5, 3 January 1636/7, 6 March 1637/8, 2 March 1640/1, 1 March 1641/2, 7 March 1642/3, 4 June 1645, 1 June 1647, 7 June 1648, 4 June 1650 [PCR 1:21, 32, 48, 79, 2:8, 15, 33, 40, 52, 56, 83, 115, 123, 153].

In Marshfield section of 1643 Plymouth Colony list of men able to bear arms [PCR 8:196].

ESTATE: In the 1623 Plymouth division of land Edward Winslow was granted four acres as a passenger on the *Mayflower* [PCR 12:4]. In the 1627 Plymouth division of cattle Edward Winslow, Susanna Winslow, Edward Winslow and John Winslow were the sixth through the ninth persons in the third company [PCR 12:10].

In the 25 March 1633 Plymouth tax list "Edward Wynslow, Gov[erno]r," was assessed £2 5s., and the same amount in the list of 27 March 1634 [PCR 1:9, 27].

In his will, dated 18 December 1654 and proved 16 October 1655, "Edward Winslowe of London, Esquire, being now bound in a voyage to

sea in the service of the commonwealth," bequeathed to "Josia my only son" the entire estate "he allowing to my wife a full third part thereof for her life"; to "the poor of the Church of Plymouth in New England £10 and to the poor of Marshfield where the chiefeſt of my estate lies £10"; "my linen which I carry with me to sea to my daughter Elizabeth"; residue to "my son Josias, he giving to each of my brothers a ſuit of apparel"; "son Josias my executor"; "my four friends Dr. Edmond Wilson, Mr. John Arthur, Mr. James Shirley & Mr. Richard Floyd" overſeers "for the rest of my personal estate in England" [MD 4:1-2; Waters 179, citing PCC 377 Aylett].

BIRTH: Baptized Droitwich, Worcestershire, 20 October 1595, son of Edward and Magdalene (Oliver) Winslow [NEHGR 4:297, 21:210; TAG 42:52].

DEATH: At sea near Hispaniola 8 May 1655 "aged 59 years, 6 months, and 18 days" [NEHGR 4:297].

MARRIAGE: (1) Leiden, Holland, 12 May 1618 [NS] Elizabeth Barker [Plooij XXXV; Leiden Pilgrims 290; MD 22:66-67]. She died at Plymouth on 24 March 1620/1 [Prince 189].

(2) Plymouth 12 May 1621 Susannah (____) White, widow of WILLIAM WHITE ("The first marriage in this place, is of Mr. Edward Winslow to Mrs. Susanna White, widow of Mr. William White" [Prince 190]). (For the argument that Susannah's maiden surname was not Fuller, see the sketch of WILLIAM WHITE [PM 495].) She died between 1654 and 1675 [MF 5:6].

CHILDREN:

With second wife

- i Child WINSLOW, b. and d. 1622 or 1623 (in a letter dated 30 October 1623, Edward Winslow wrote that "[m]y wife hath had one child by me, but it pleased him that gave it to take it again unto himself; I left her with child at my departure ... but hope to be with her before her delivery" [NEHGR 109:243]).
- ii EDWARD WINSLOW, b. say 1624; living in 1627; no further record.
- iii JOHN WINSLOW, b. say 1626; living in 1627; no further record.
- iv JOSIAH WINSLOW, b. after 22 May 1627 (not in cattle division); m. by 1658 Penelope Pelham, daughter of Herbert Pelham (eldest known child b. Marshfield 13 March 1658 [MarVR 5]; in his will of 1 January 1672/3, Herbert Pelham

makes bequests to "my daughter Penelope Winslow" and "my son Josias Winslow" [NEHGR 33:291, 293; TAG 18:144]).

- v ELIZABETH WINSLOW, b. say 1631; m. (1) by about 1656 Robert Brooks [MD 1:238-40]; m. (2) Salem 22 September 1669 GEORGE CURWEN {1638, Salem} (called "loving sister Corwin" in brother Josiah's will [MD 1:238-40, 5:82-85; NEHGR 150:193]).

ASSOCIATIONS: Brother of GILBERT WINSLOW, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSIAH WINSLOW and KENELM WINSLOW.

COMMENTS: Bradford describes his fellow *Mayflower* passenger as "Mr. Edward Winslow, Elizabeth his wife and two men-servants called George Soule and Elias Story; also a little girl was put to him, called Ellen, the sister of Richard More" [Bradford 441]. In 1651 Bradford reported that "Mr. Edward Winslow his wife died the first winter, and he married with the widow of Mr. White, and hath two children living by her marriageable, besides sundry that are dead" [Bradford 444].

Edward Winslow was a valued agent for Plymouth Colony, as is evident from the pages of Bradford's history, and for Massachusetts Bay Colony as well. Winslow left Plymouth for London in 1646 and never returned. He rose rapidly in the service of Cromwell's Commonwealth and was part of Cromwells' expedition to the West Indies when he died in 1655. All these aspects of Edward Winslow's life are portrayed in great detail in Jeremy Bangs's biography of the man.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE: In 1850 Lemuel Shattuck published a "Genealogical Memoir of the Descendants of Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony," which included in a footnote a list of birth and baptismal dates for Edward and his siblings [NEHGR 4:297-303]. Savage objected to this list of dates [Savage 4:598-99], but in 1866 William S. Appleton examined the original parish registers of Droitwich and in 1867 published the results of his research, which were in agreement with the 1850 article [NEHGR 21:209-11].

From 1965 through 1970 John G. Hunt published seven short, intriguing articles on the Winslow family, examining the ancestry of the five brothers, both on the paternal and maternal sides [TAG 41:168-75, 42:52-55, 186-87, 43:239-41; NEHGR 121:25-29, 122:175-78, 124:182-83].

The standard genealogy of the Winslows, now considerably out of date, was published in 1887 and 1888 by David P. and Frances K. Holton

[*The Winslow Memorial*, 2 volumes (New York 1877, 1888)]. The bulk of these two volumes is devoted to the descendants of Kenelm Winslow, who had far more posterity in the male line than his four brothers combined.

Edward Winslow has been treated by Ruth C. McGuyre and Robert S. Wakefield in the fifth volume of the Five Generations series of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants [MF 5:3-27].

In 2004 Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs published *Pilgrim Edward Winslow: New England's First International Diplomat, A Documentary Biography* [Boston 2004], replete with complete transcriptions of many of Winslow's writings. Nearly half of this volume covers the last decade of Winslow's life, after he left Plymouth.