

PILGRIM PETER BROWN SOCIETY

Founded September 6, 2014

GENERAL CONGRESS SEPTEMBER 8—13, 2017

The PPBS meeting date has been changed to September 8, 2017 from 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm at Hotel 1620.

PPBS is working with the Pilgrim Hopkins Society to have Caleb Johnson, of MayflowerHistory.Com, give a joint presentation, during both of our meetings, on September 8, 2017. Caleb will discuss his research on Peter Brown as well as Stephen Hopkins. Additional information will be emailed to all members prior to the meeting and will be found on our Website as well as Facebook. Both Societies will hold their normal business meeting but PPBS will then join the Pilgrim Hopkins Society for the presentation. This will be a very informative program, as Caleb Johnson has done extensive research on both Pilgrims.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE GENERAL CONGRESS CAN BE FOUND AT www.mayflowersociety.org.

The Congress Welcome Reception will be held on Sunday, September 10 from 3:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. (immediately following the Opening Ceremonies), in the gardens of the Mayflower Society House.

The General Board of Assistants will meet at 6:00 p.m., on Sunday, September 10 at the Hotel 1620 Plymouth Harbor.

From 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 10 the Education Committee will hold a book discussion. The book is Nick Bunker's *Making Haste from Babylon* (2010). All are welcome to attend.

The Mayflower General Congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants will convene at Plymouth, Massachusetts on Monday, September 11, at 9:00 a.m. in the Ballroom on the main floor of the Hotel 1620 Plymouth Harbor. This room is air conditioned and handicap accessible with assigned seating for delegates.

JULY 2017

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

PBS Meeting and General Congress	1
Pilgrim Fathers in Lincolnshire	2
Dr. Jeremy Bang	3
Mississippi Oaks	4
Website	5
Editor -Sandra Sauers	



National Monument to the Forefathers

The Pilgrim Fathers in Lincolnshire

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, Protestant non-conformist religious beliefs flourished in England. One such belief was that of the Separatists, a group of Puritans with strong Lincolnshire links – **Gainsborough** was at the heart of the Lincolnshire Separatist movement, and another group was based just over the border at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire.

Separatists wanted the freedom to worship God away from the constraints of the Church of England. When Elizabeth was succeeded by King James I, there was a clampdown on such groups, it became illegal not to attend church and the Separatist Movement was banned in 1604.

Wanting to escape persecution, The Separatists decided to flee to The Netherlands, a far more tolerant Protestant country. In 1607, both the Gainsborough Separatists and the Scrooby Separatists travelled to Boston where boats were waiting to take them to Holland.

The Gainsborough Separatists successfully completed their journey and joined other English Separatists known as the Ancient Brethren in Leiden.

Unfortunately, The Scrooby Separatists were betrayed by their boat's captain. Shortly after setting sail, they were intercepted at Scotia Creek, a few miles down river from Boston. They were arrested and all their goods seized.

The Scrooby Separatists were brought to Boston Guildhall where they remained in the cells whilst awaiting trial at Lincoln. After several months in prison, they were released and returned home to Scrooby penniless. Sympathisers eventually raised enough money to fund a second escape attempt, which this time was successful.



Gainsborough Hall

After living peacefully in Leiden for several years, the Ancient Brethren decided to sail for America in search of a better life in 1620. They hired two ships, the Speedwell, which was to transport passengers, and the larger Mayflower, which was to carry supplies, for this very hazardous journey across the Atlantic.

Unfortunately, the Speedwell started to take in water off the coast of Devon and it became obvious that the ship would be incapable of crossing the Atlantic. The passengers transferred to the Mayflower, which set sail from Plymouth on 6th September 1620 and landed in Massachusetts after an arduous two month voyage.

This small group of people became known as The Pilgrim Fathers, the founding fathers of America.

In the 1630s, another group of Lincolnshire Puritans left Boston for America. They founded a new settlement in Massachusetts and named it after their home town – Boston.

One of the most important of these settlers was The Reverend John Cotton, who was the very controversial Vicar of St. Botolphs' Church in Boston. The Reverend Cotton made many enemies by preaching his non-conformist views and regularly found himself prosecuted at Lincoln's Law Courts. In 1633, he sailed across the Atlantic to Boston, Massachusetts, and soon became spiritual leader of this church-dominated state. His influence increased further when he helped to draft the fundamental laws for the colony that are still applicable today. Written by: [June Russell](#) [Lincolnshire.org](#)

Dr. Jeremy Bangs' Honored
Ref. Mayflower Journal - Summer Issue



Please read this informative article in the Summer Edition of the Mayflower Journal about Dr. Bangs, and visit his website at:

www.leidenamericanpilgrimmuseum.org

Dr. Jeremy Dupertuis Bangs was named as a Knight of the Order of Oranje-Nassau by King Willem-Alexander. On "Koningsdag", the King's Birthday celebration in The Netherlands on April 27th, the Mayor of Leiden, Henri Lenferink, presented Dr. Bangs with this knighthood (called in Dutch an "onderscheiding" in the rank of "ridder").

This honor is granted after a long and extensive process and finally confirmed by the King, who delegates to the local mayors the presentation of the decoration. This presentation was part of a celebration of Dr. Bangs and the work he has been involved in since he moved to Leiden, and the 20-year jubilee of the Leiden American Pilgrim Museum. Dr. Bangs' many years of study of the Mayflower Pilgrims has benefitted both the United States and the Netherlands.

The Plymouth International Chorus will travel with 30 local students to Plymouth, England by Rich Harbert rharbert@wickedlocal.com

New musical ambassadors will travel from local schools to Plymouth, England next summer. The Plymouth International Chorus will perform once again in Guildhall, but the American contingent will feature all new voices.

The school district sent a chorus of 31 students to England to perform in 2015. Last summer, students from Plymouth, England, returned the favor, staying with local families and singing with a local chorus of 125.

The musical collaboration is part of a partnership school officials from the two communities formed in celebration of 2020's 400th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower. Students in the class of 2020 will always be a part of the chorus.



MISSISSIPPI LIVE OAK TREES HELP SAVE THE MAYFLOWER

Here is an article that recently appeared in *The Day* publication from New London, CT.

Mystic — The massive live oak trees in Diane Brugger’s yard in Pass Christian, Miss., have been life-altering. After the raging waters of Hurricane Katrina swept her stately three-story inn off its foundation, Brugger found herself clinging to the limbs of two of the centuries-old trees. Her husband had been swept away and killed, and she stayed in the trees for hours, awaiting rescue.

Now, after lightning struck another of the oak trees on her property, Brugger wanted to make sure that tree went to good use and to honor the legacy of her late husband, Tony, a boat lover.

On Wednesday, crews led by Mystic Seaport Shipyard Director Quentin Snediker took down the 200-year-old oak in Brugger’s yard, and it is now on a truck back to Mystic Seaport, where it will be shaped into pieces needed for the ongoing restoration of the Mayflower II, the replica of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to America in 1620. The ship is owned by Plimoth Plantation in Massachusetts.

“We didn’t want it to go to a landfill. We wanted it to go to good use and not be wasted,” Kathy Volkman, Brugger’s daughter, said on Wednesday about the tree.

She said that, after the tree was struck by lightning eight months ago, her mother, a history buff, heard about the Mayflower project from a friend in Connecticut and offered her tree.

That’s when Brugger decided it would be a way to honor her husband, a former Marine and Navy reservist who had a lot of interest in old boats. Volkman said her mother had planned a surprise 65th birthday party for her father aboard a local schooner, but he was killed before the trip could take place. Brugger has since rebuilt a small bed-and-breakfast operation on the site of her destroyed inn.

With recent media reports of the tree going to help rebuild the Mayflower, Volkman said her mother has been receiving calls from other people who want to donate their trees as well.

That’s good news for Snediker, who has developed a network of people across the southeastern United States who help him identify and acquire wood, especially a species known as live oak. The wood, particularly in large sizes, is prized for fashioning the planks, stems and knees needed to rebuild wooden ships.

In addition to the current work on the Mayflower, Snediker has used his network to acquire wood for the construction of the replica of the schooner *Amistad* and, more recently, the restoration of the whaling ship *Charles W. Morgan*. Some of the wood used to rebuild the *Morgan* came from trees felled by Katrina.

Snediker explained that “live oak is highly sought after in wooden shipbuilding because it is very dense, hard, and resists rot better than almost all other species in North America.” He added, “The crooks and curves typical of the trees are ideal for the fabrication of many of the structural parts, as there are few straight lines and right angles on a wooden ship.”

Snediker was in Pass Christian on Thursday to see the wood from Brugger’s oak tree being loaded onto a truck. He was then off to Belle Chasse, La., where Whit Perry, Plimoth Plantation’s director of maritime preservation and operations, and Matt Barnes, the Seaport’s lead shipwright on the Mayflower project, were overseeing the cutting and loading of trees being taken down to make way for power lines.

The landowner, Sam Bordelon, said that seeing the trees used for the Mayflower restoration was “a redeeming outcome,” according to a statement from the Seaport and Plimoth Plantation.

“The people here really love these trees. They have a great attachment to them,” said Snediker. “These trees are beautiful, they’re part of the culture and they mean a lot to the community.”

Snediker said that, in all, three truckloads of wood weighing 100 tons will soon arrive in the Seaport shipyard, where they will be sawed into the shapes that are needed.

The Mayflower II, which was built in 1957 and is a major tourist attraction on the Plymouth, Mass., waterfront, is now at the Seaport undergoing a 30-month restoration. Work is scheduled to be complete in time for it to sail again on the 400th anniversary of the Pilgrims’ voyage. j.wojtas@theday.com

WEBSITES**www.MayflowerSociety.org****www.plimoth.org****www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org****MayflowerHistory.com****[Facebook.com \(PilgrimPeterBrownSociety\)](https://www.facebook.com/PilgrimPeterBrownSociety)****PILGRIM FAMILY SOCIETY WEBSITES****www.pilgrimpeterbrownsociety.org****www.alden.org/****www.isaacallerton.com/****www.franciscookesociety.org/****www.edward-doty.org/****www.thefullersociety.org/****cromartiefamilyassociation.com/****www.pilgrimjohnhowlandsociety.org/****www.thomasrogerssociety.com/****www.soulekindred.org/****www.bartlettsociety.com/****www.delanokindred.us/****www.harlowfamily.com/****www.thepilgrimwilliamwhitesociety.org/****www.winslowheritagesociety.elisting.us/****www.home.pilgrimhopkins.com/****Pilgrim Progress** First four Fridays in

August from 6:00pm until 6:45pm

In 1921, the Town of Plymouth instituted the Pilgrim Progress to honor its Pilgrim founders. The march takes place on the first four Fridays in August and is an integral part of the celebration of Plymouth's history.

The procession begins at the Mayflower Society House on North Street, moving down Water Street (passing Plymouth Rock), up Leyden Street to Town Square, then up to Burial Hill. Leyden Street was named *The Street* and then *First Street* by the Pilgrims. It is the oldest continuous street in America and the same street where the Pilgrim settlers built their first structures.

If you and your family are planning on being in Plymouth on a Friday during August, you have a unique opportunity to dress in a period costume and walk in the Pilgrim Progress. You and your family to participate in this solemn and moving ceremony that honors the memory of our ancestors. Contact the GSMD Junior Chairman, Cynthia Tinney, and let her know the date you will be in Plymouth:

cmtinney@yahoo.com.

**NOTES OF INTEREST**

Notecards will be sold at the General Congress by the Pilgrim Peter Brown Society. 10 notecards with envelopes for \$20. The notecards are colored reprints of our Pilgrim ancestors and the Mayflower. The sale of our items will benefit the Pilgrim Peter Brown Society and the PPBS future plans for education, i.e. scholarship funds and further research to find Peter Brown's ancestors. There will be other items for sale to offset the expenses for our meeting room and the membership fee to join the Mayflower Family Society for the year. These items will also be available on our website to purchase. Pens will also be sold.

