

THE MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS & the Founding of America

Part 1

Margot Morrell

www.LeadershipLives.com



For my lifelong friends, Catherine Hagan and Mimi Noering Wicker,
with gratitude for all the fun and all the laughter.

"As iron sharpens iron, so one person sharpens another." Prov. 27:17

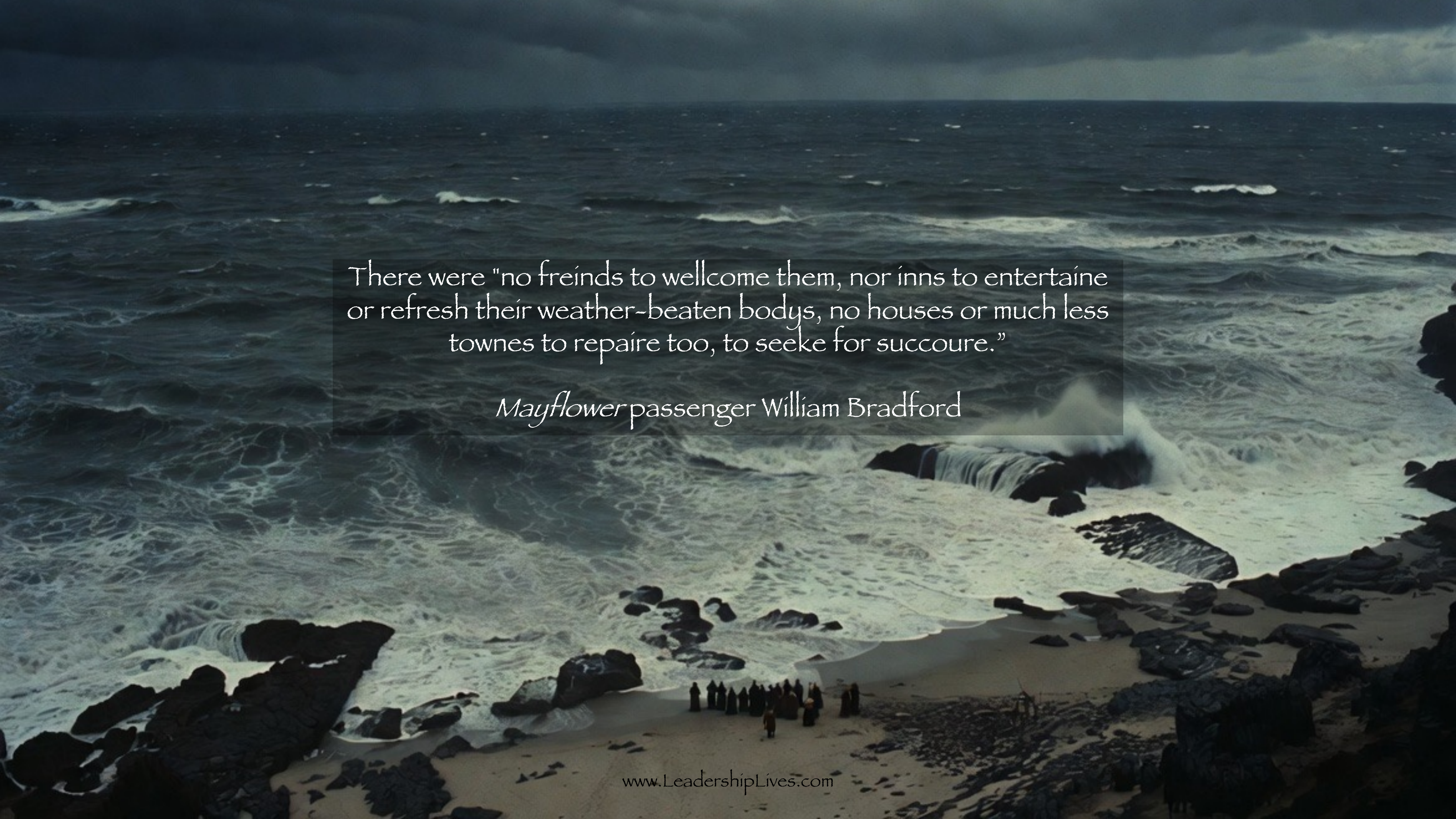
“...who would remove, and settle in so remote and uncultivated
a part of the globe, if he could live tolerably at home?”

Thomas Hutchinson

Descendant of early settlers, historian,
last Royal Governor of Massachusetts, 1771 – 1774.

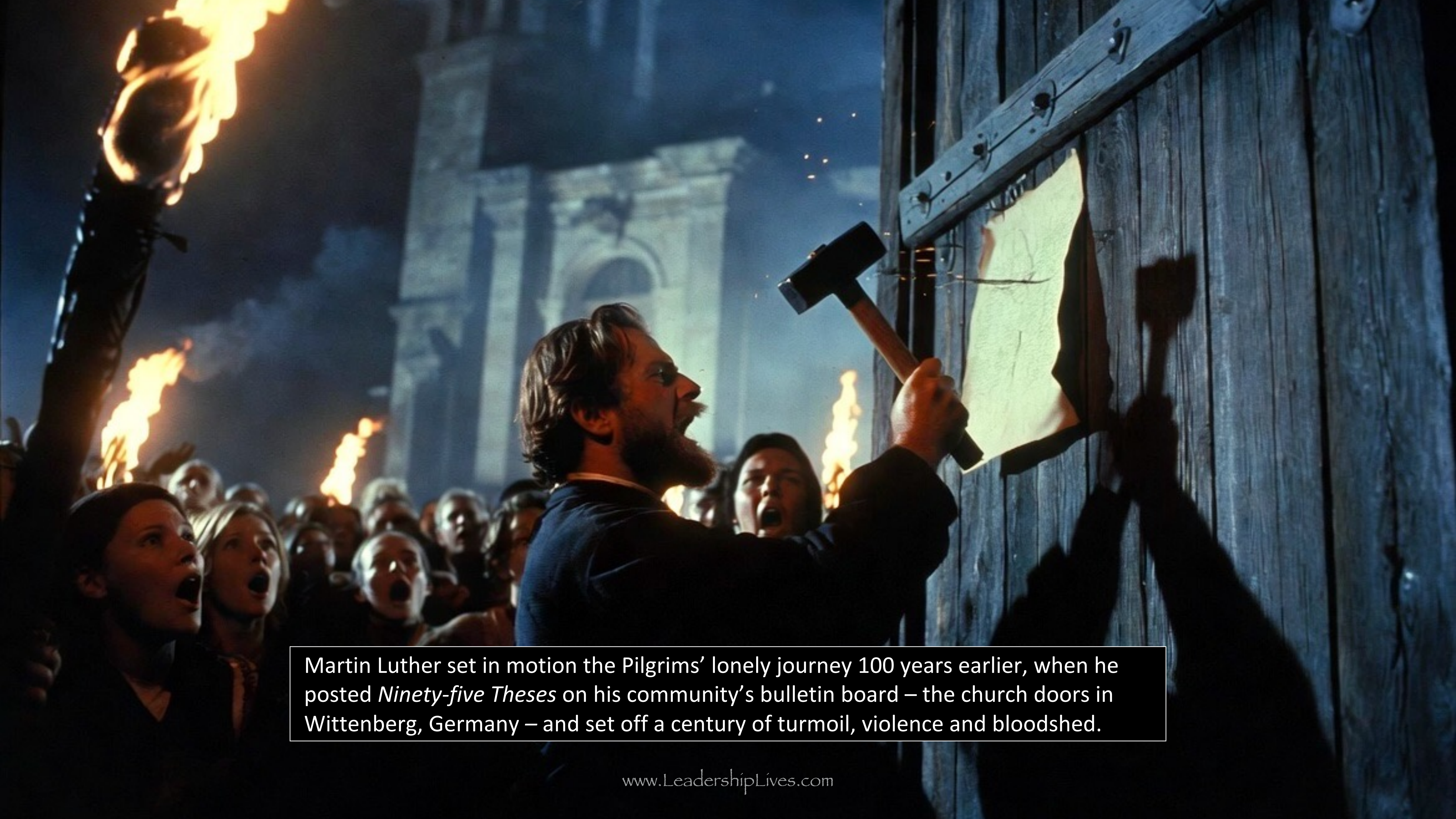
“Everyman, I will go with thee, and be thy guide,
In thy most need to go by thy side.”

Anonymous, Late 15th century

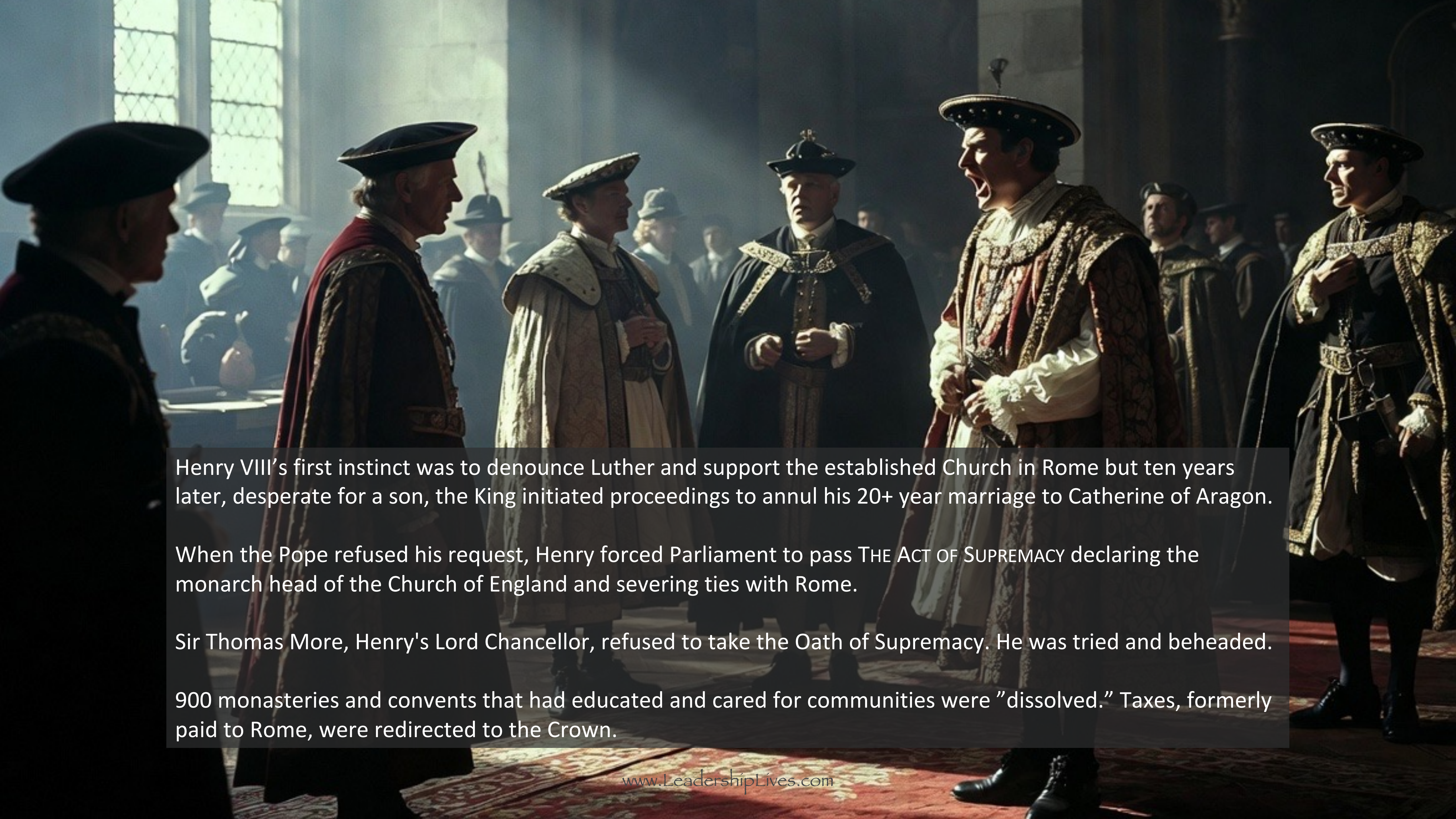


There were "no freinds to wellcome them, nor inns to entertaine
or refresh their weather-beaten bodys, no houses or much less
townes to repaire too, to seeke for succoure."

Mayflower passenger William Bradford



Martin Luther set in motion the Pilgrims' lonely journey 100 years earlier, when he posted *Ninety-five Theses* on his community's bulletin board – the church doors in Wittenberg, Germany – and set off a century of turmoil, violence and bloodshed.



Henry VIII's first instinct was to denounce Luther and support the established Church in Rome but ten years later, desperate for a son, the King initiated proceedings to annul his 20+ year marriage to Catherine of Aragon.

When the Pope refused his request, Henry forced Parliament to pass THE ACT OF SUPREMACY declaring the monarch head of the Church of England and severing ties with Rome.

Sir Thomas More, Henry's Lord Chancellor, refused to take the Oath of Supremacy. He was tried and beheaded.

900 monasteries and convents that had educated and cared for communities were "dissolved." Taxes, formerly paid to Rome, were redirected to the Crown.

When Catherine of Aragon's daughter assumed the throne on the death of her half-brother, Edward VI, the Bishops of Worcester and London, leaders of the Protestant Reformation, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had helped Henry attain his annulment, were burned at the stake in the middle of Oxford.

Mayflower pilgrim William Bradford recalled "... many indured sundrie kinds of tormente, often rackings, & dismembering of their joynts." According to Bradford, Mary's turbulent six-year reign kindled "the flames of contention and sowing the seeds of discorde & bitter enmitie."

Waves of people began to leave England in search of religious freedom in Holland, Germany and Switzerland.





When Elizabeth I became Queen in 1558, the persecutions continued.

There were now four distinct groups in England:

- Roman Catholics
- Church of England
- Puritans – part of the Church of England
- Separatists – the *Mayflower* Pilgrims



During Elizabeth's reign, a handful of congregations – mostly farmers and their families - sprang up in Nottinghamshire near the borders of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

These believers wanted to study the Bible and worship God "according to the simplicitie of the gospell." They called themselves Separatists or Dissenters. Today they would be called Christians.

A congregation in the tiny hamlet of Scrooby was nurtured by two Cambridge-educated men, Pastor John Robinson and Elder William Brewster, a one-time diplomat and post-master, who funded the movement's early years. A *Mayflower* passenger, Brewster was the "backbone" of the Pilgrims in America.



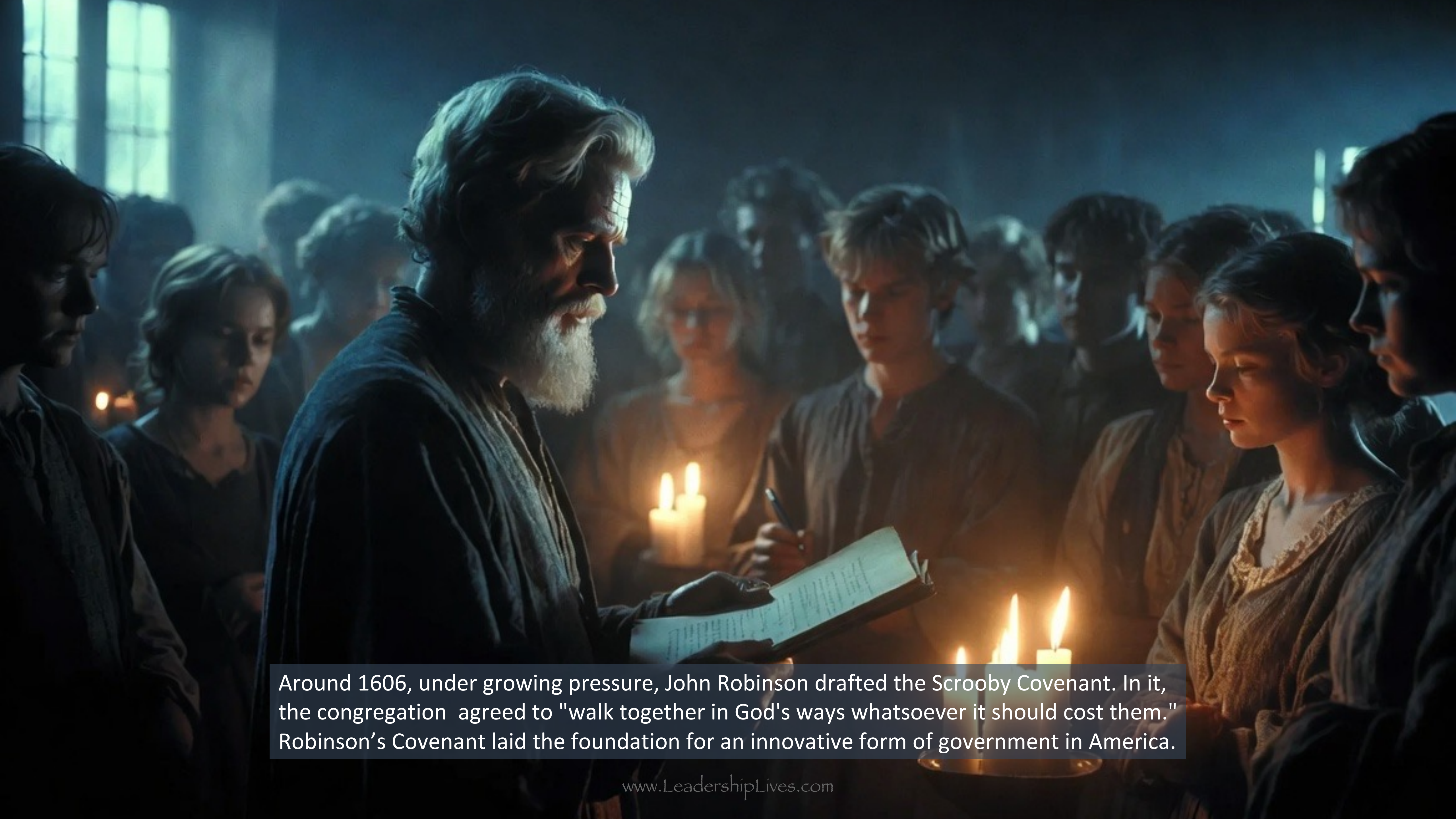
The Pilgrims' historian and long-serving governor, William Bradford was born in 1589 in "open, pleasant, breezy" Austerfield a few miles north of Scrooby. Orphaned at seven and raised by two uncles, when Bradford was twelve a "long illness" prompted him to start reading the Bible and attending Separatist services despite the exasperation of his uncles and neighbors.



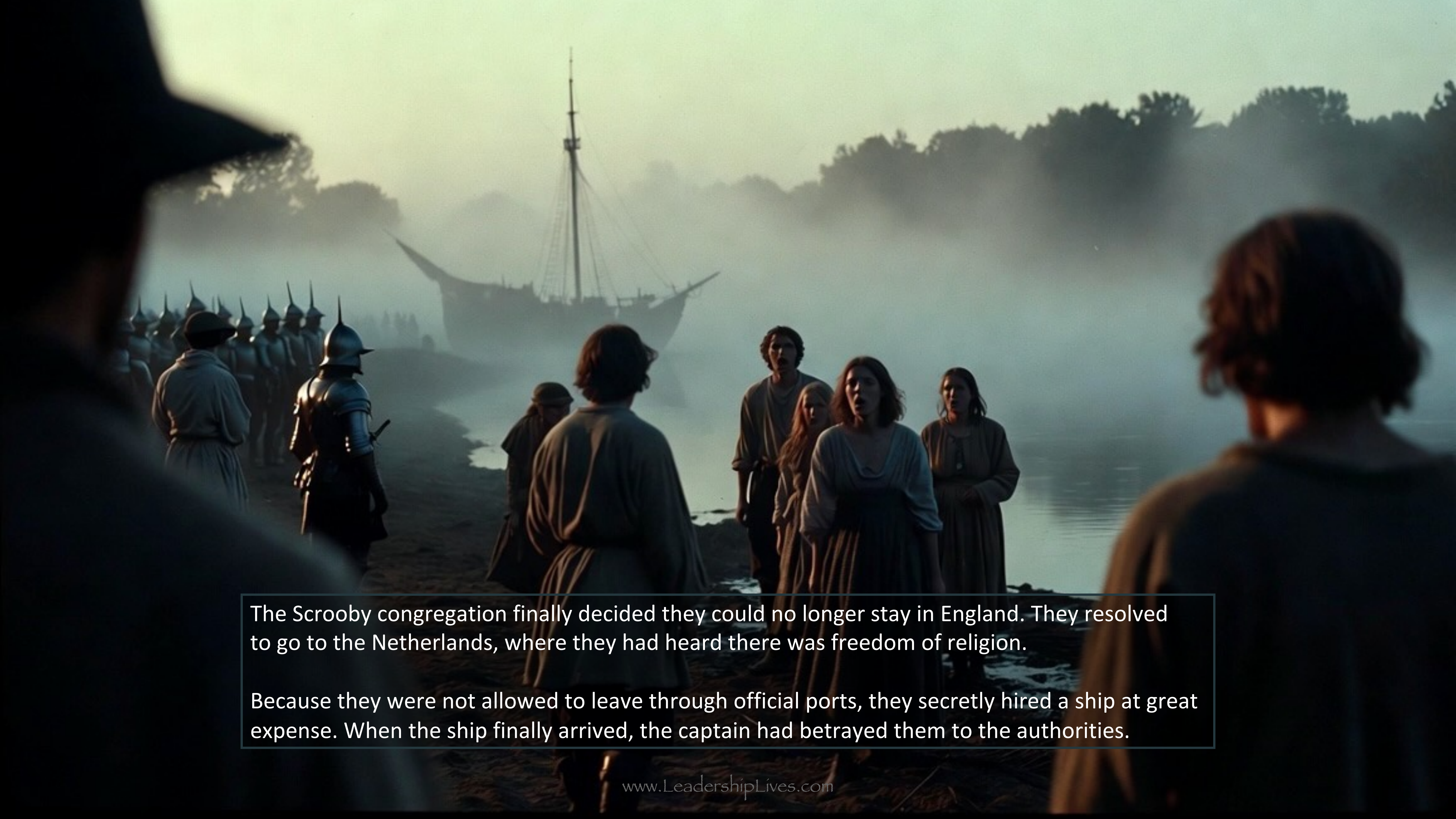
Inspired by the Apostle Paul's references to "house churches" in his letters to Romans and Colossians, the Separatists often gathered at Brewster's home.



Bradford recalled that Separatists were “hunted and persecuted on every side... some were taken & clapt up in prison, others had their houses besett & watcht night and day.” They could not stay but were not allowed to go.

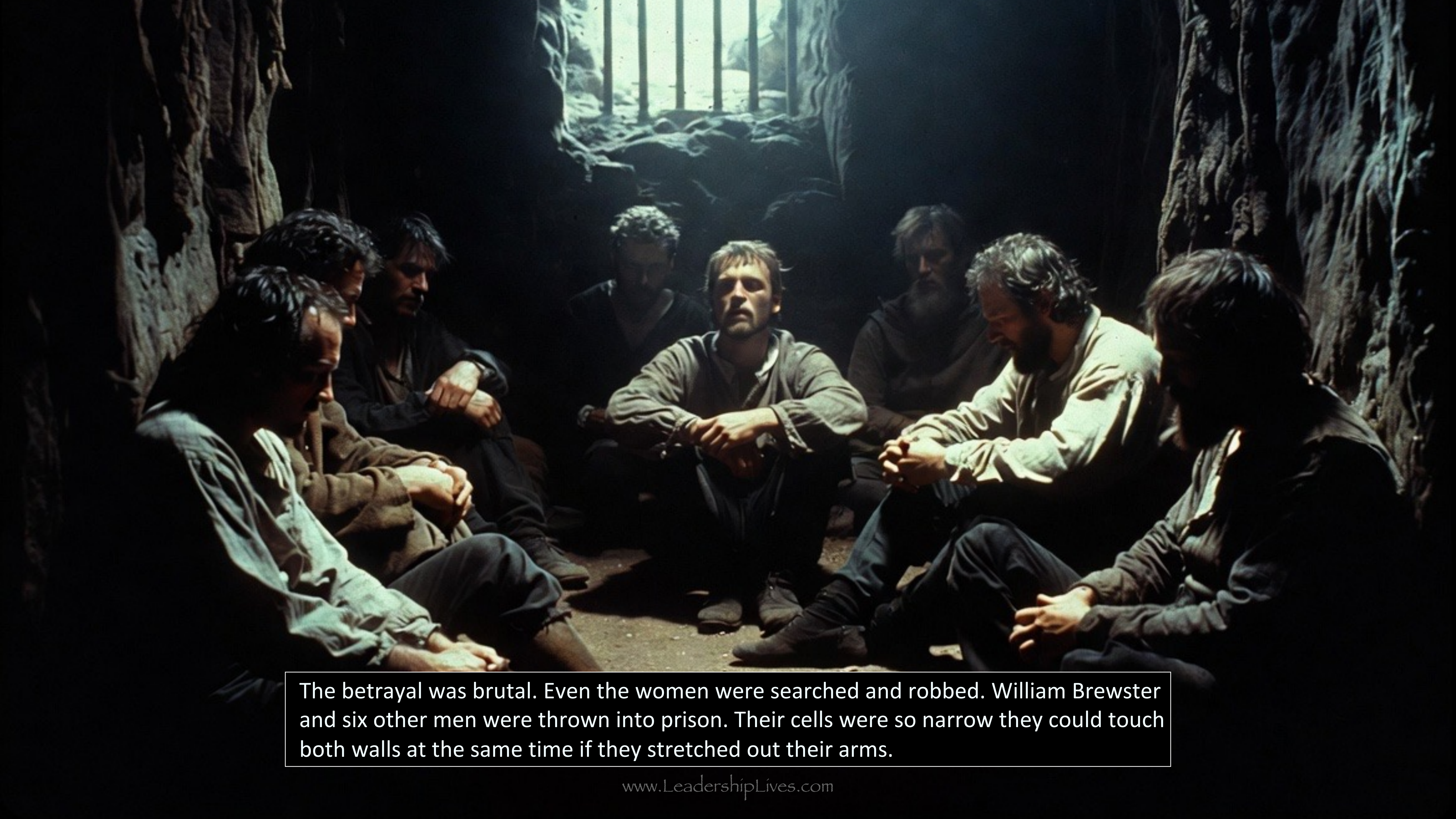


Around 1606, under growing pressure, John Robinson drafted the Scrooby Covenant. In it, the congregation agreed to "walk together in God's ways whatsoever it should cost them." Robinson's Covenant laid the foundation for an innovative form of government in America.



The Scrooby congregation finally decided they could no longer stay in England. They resolved to go to the Netherlands, where they had heard there was freedom of religion.

Because they were not allowed to leave through official ports, they secretly hired a ship at great expense. When the ship finally arrived, the captain had betrayed them to the authorities.



The betrayal was brutal. Even the women were searched and robbed. William Brewster and six other men were thrown into prison. Their cells were so narrow they could touch both walls at the same time if they stretched out their arms.



On their next escape attempt, the men managed to board the ship, but the captain panicked when he saw armed officials approaching. He ordered the ship to sail immediately, leaving the women and children stranded on the shore.

The women and children were passed from one constable to another for weeks. Eventually, everyone was allowed to leave, and the entire congregation made it safely to Amsterdam.



Aware that learning a new language and new trades would be difficult, some considered the “adventure almost desperate, a case intolerable, & a misserie worse than death.”

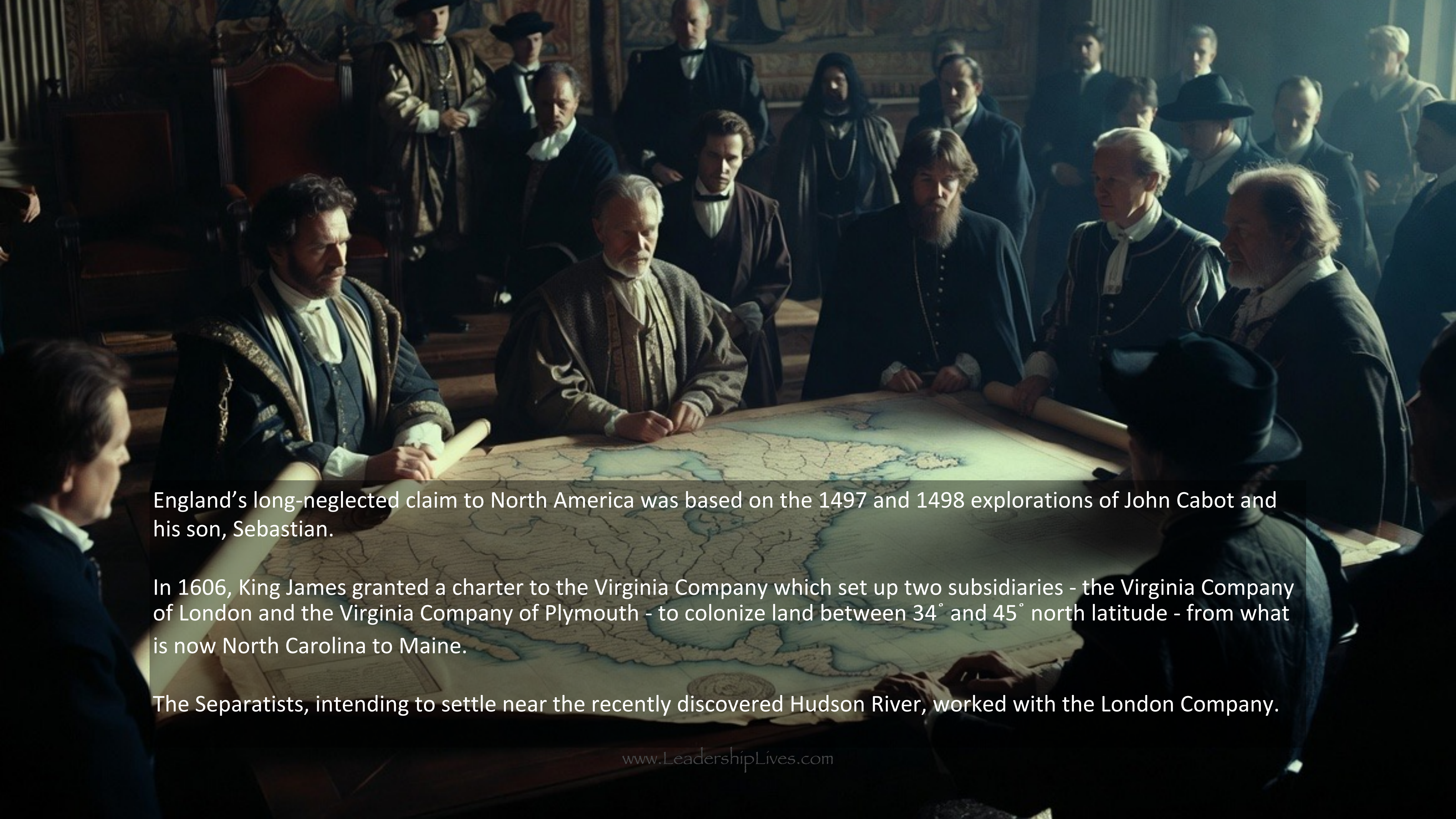


In Amsterdam, they were surrounded by a contentious community of Separatists. So, in the spring of 1609 most of the Scrooby congregation moved to the peaceful university town of Leiden. There it proved difficult to find work.



The congregation blossomed to more than 300 over the next 10 years but by 1617 the Separatists were low on funds, concerned about their children and still treasured a hope of “advancing the gospel of Christ in remote parts of the world.”

After much consideration, they applied to King James for a patent for religious liberty in Virginia. Their request was denied. Two years later, their second application was enthusiastically granted.



England's long-neglected claim to North America was based on the 1497 and 1498 explorations of John Cabot and his son, Sebastian.

In 1606, King James granted a charter to the Virginia Company which set up two subsidiaries - the Virginia Company of London and the Virginia Company of Plymouth - to colonize land between 34° and 45° north latitude - from what is now North Carolina to Maine.

The Separatists, intending to settle near the recently discovered Hudson River, worked with the London Company.

A man with grey hair, wearing a dark coat and a white lace cravat, is seated at a wooden desk in a library. He is holding a quill pen and writing on a piece of paper. The desk is cluttered with various papers, some of which appear to be maps or documents with illustrations. To the right of the man, a lit candle in a brass holder provides light. In the background, tall bookshelves filled with books line the walls, and a large window with multiple panes allows natural light to enter the room. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet study and historical significance.

From Leiden, John Robinson and William Brewster wrote to Sir Edwin Sandys who Brewster knew through Scrooby connections. An esteemed member of Parliament, Sandys was a son of the Archbishop of York and a founder and treasurer of the Virginia Company. He was sympathetic to the Separatists.

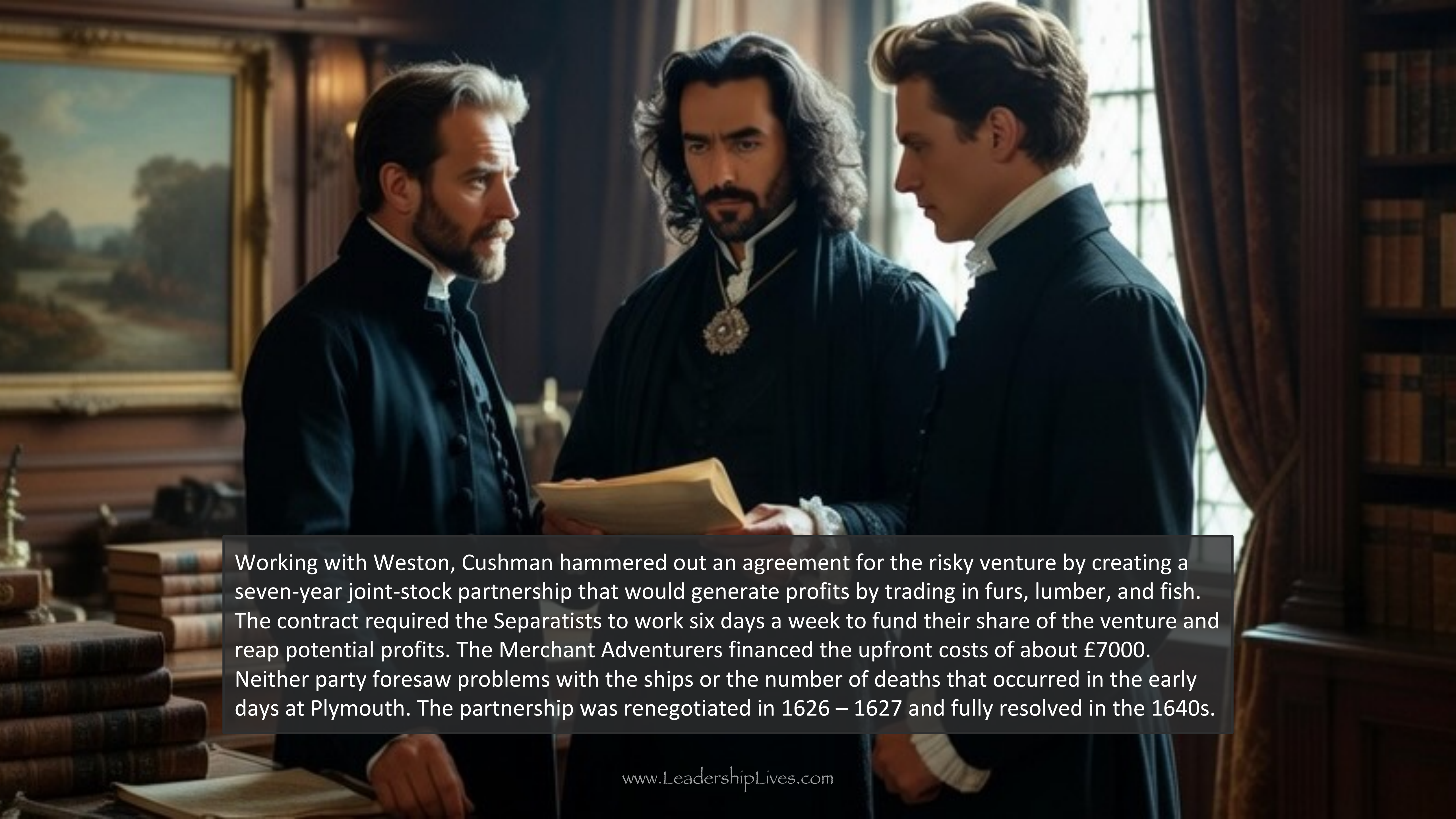
Sandys wrote, "And so I betake you with this design, (which I hope verily is the work of God) to the gracious protection and blessing of the Highest."

He signed the letter, "Your very loving friend, Edwin Sandys."

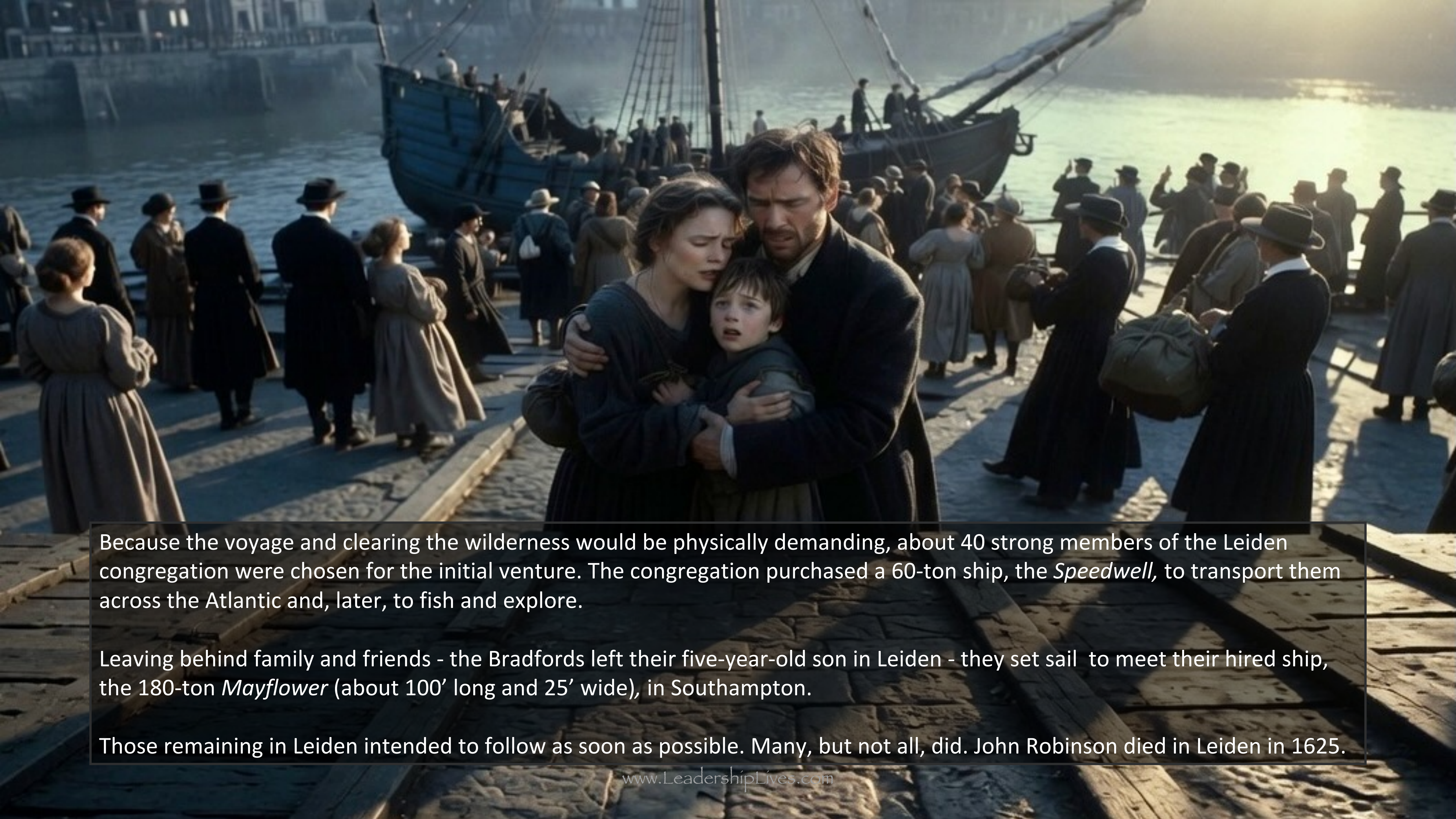


Church deacons John Carver and Robert Cushman were appointed, funded, and sent to London by the congregation to negotiate the complicated arrangements with a group of “Merchant Adventurers” made up of about 70 London investors headed by ironmonger Thomas Weston.

Cushman worked on the complex contract in London. Carver moved to Southampton to arrange the supplies that would be needed on the voyage and to establish a colony in the wilderness.

A scene from a historical drama showing three men in 17th-century clothing. The man on the left has a beard and is looking towards the center. The man in the middle has long dark hair and a beard, holding a piece of paper. The man on the right is looking at the paper. They are in a room with bookshelves, a painting, and stacks of books.

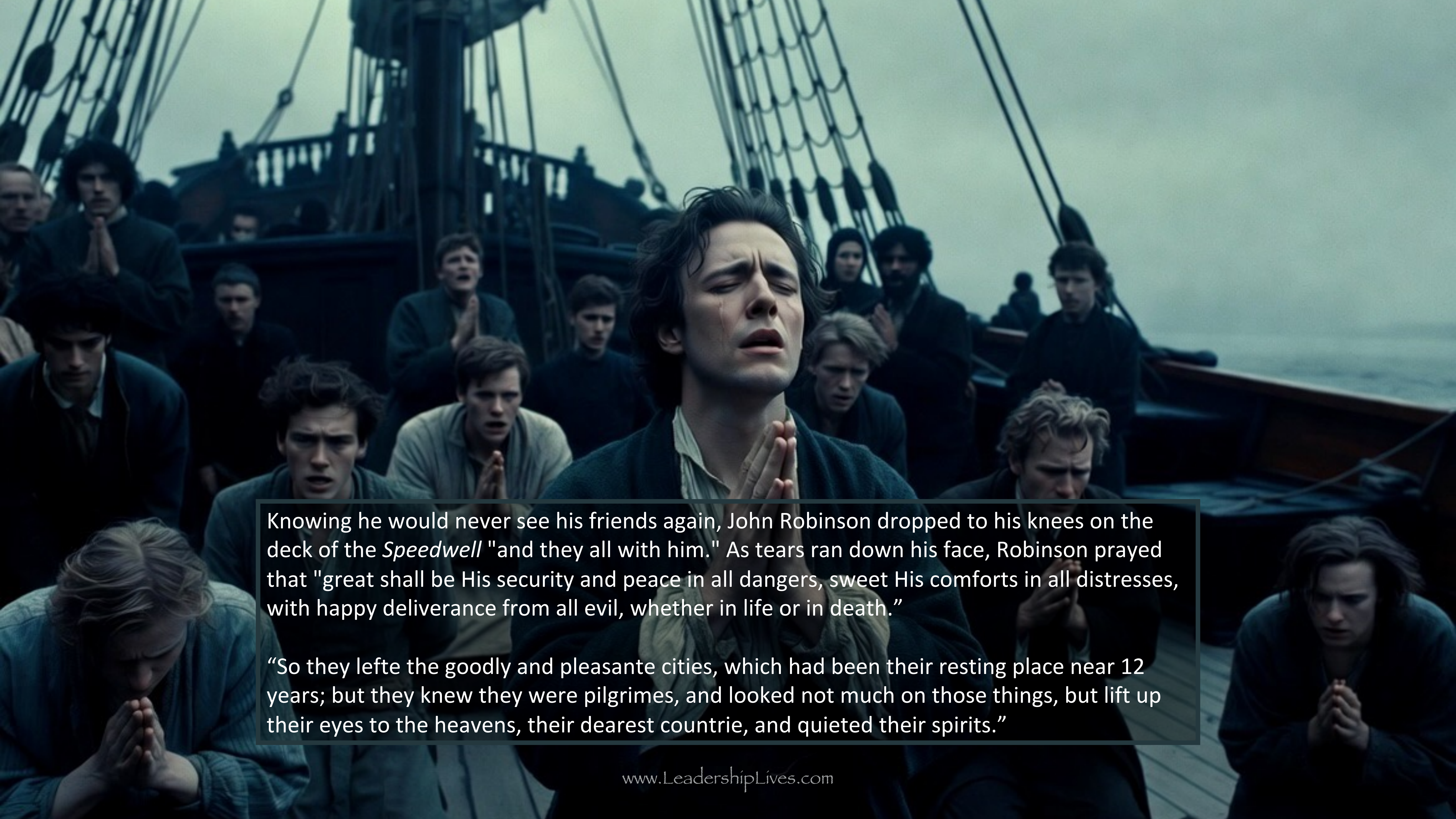
Working with Weston, Cushman hammered out an agreement for the risky venture by creating a seven-year joint-stock partnership that would generate profits by trading in furs, lumber, and fish. The contract required the Separatists to work six days a week to fund their share of the venture and reap potential profits. The Merchant Adventurers financed the upfront costs of about £7000. Neither party foresaw problems with the ships or the number of deaths that occurred in the early days at Plymouth. The partnership was renegotiated in 1626 – 1627 and fully resolved in the 1640s.



Because the voyage and clearing the wilderness would be physically demanding, about 40 strong members of the Leiden congregation were chosen for the initial venture. The congregation purchased a 60-ton ship, the *Speedwell*, to transport them across the Atlantic and, later, to fish and explore.

Leaving behind family and friends - the Bradfords left their five-year-old son in Leiden - they set sail to meet their hired ship, the 180-ton *Mayflower* (about 100' long and 25' wide), in Southampton.

Those remaining in Leiden intended to follow as soon as possible. Many, but not all, did. John Robinson died in Leiden in 1625.



Knowing he would never see his friends again, John Robinson dropped to his knees on the deck of the *Speedwell* "and they all with him." As tears ran down his face, Robinson prayed that "great shall be His security and peace in all dangers, sweet His comforts in all distresses, with happy deliverance from all evil, whether in life or in death."

"So they left the goodly and pleasante cities, which had been their resting place near 12 years; but they knew they were pilgrimes, and looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to the heavens, their dearest countrie, and quieted their spirits."



At Southampton, the ships were loaded with supplies for the journey.

On August 15, 1620, the ships sailed with ninety passengers and crew on the *Mayflower* and thirty-three members of the Leiden congregation on the *Speedwell*.

The London Merchant Adventurers supplemented the congregations' numbers with "Strangers" who were recruited for their skills – military, tanning, barrel-making, etc. The "Strangers" were subject to the same contractual arrangements as the Separatists.

Some "Strangers" became highly valued members of the Plymouth community.



TIMELINE

ALL DATES "NEW STYLE" BASED ON THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR

1607 – Attempt to flee to Amsterdam from Boston, England.

March 1608 – Women & children left behind at Hull when ship with husbands and fathers onboard sails for Amsterdam.

Spring 1609 – Relocate to Leiden.

1617 – Decide to move to America.

July 1619 – Receive grant to settle in America.

August 1, 1620 - *Speedwell* sails from Delft Haven.

August 5, 1620 - *Speedwell* meets *Mayflower* at Southampton.

August 15, 1620 – *Speedwell* & *Mayflower* sail from Southampton.

August 23, 1620 - Dock at Dartmouth for repairs to *Speedwell*.

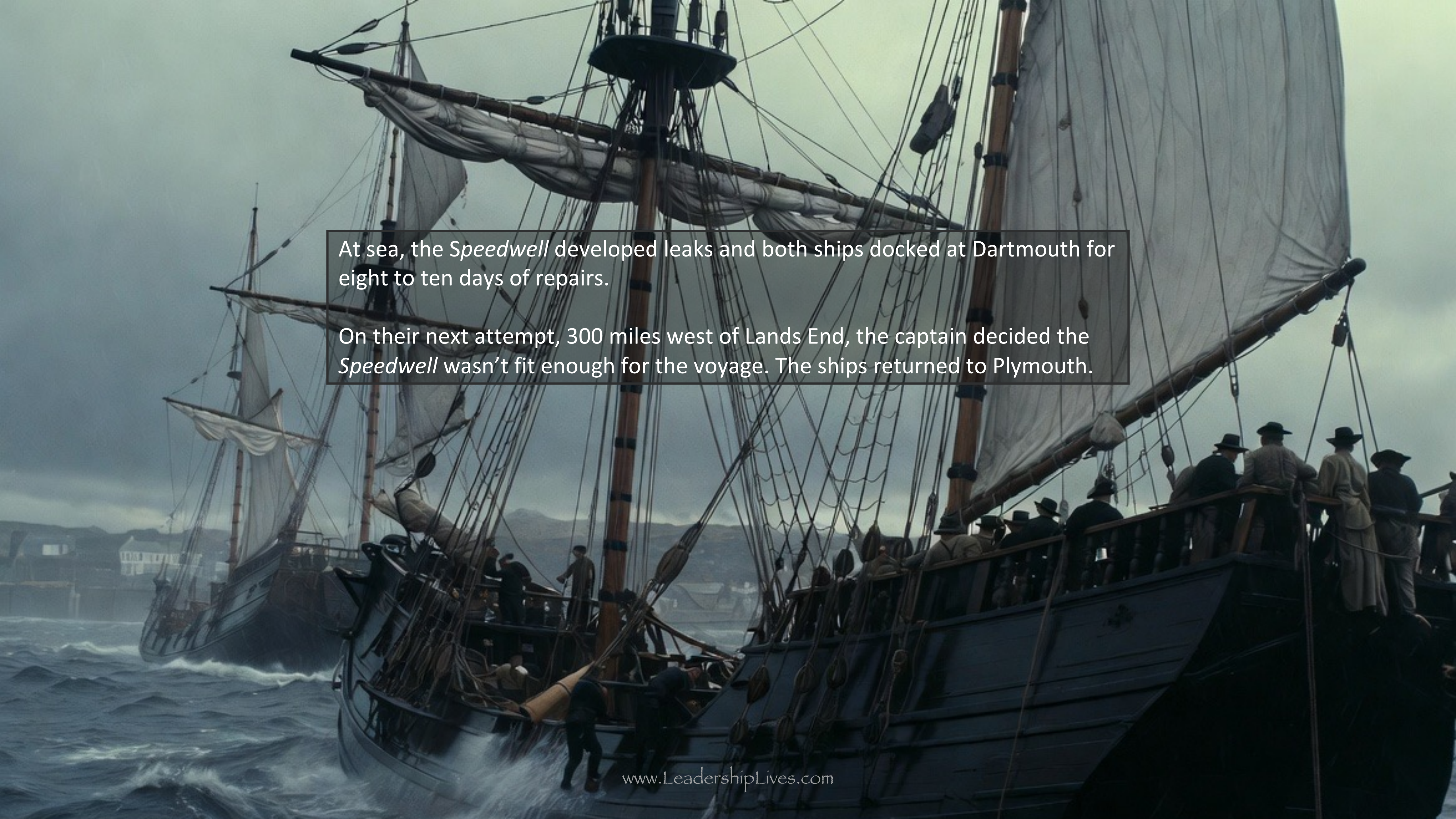
About September 2, 1620 – the ships sail from Dartmouth.

September 6, 1620 – Ships return to Plymouth, transfer people and supplies to *Mayflower*. About 20 members of the Leiden congregation remain behind due to over-crowding on the *Mayflower*.

Sept. 16, 1620 - *Mayflower* sails with 102 passengers onboard.

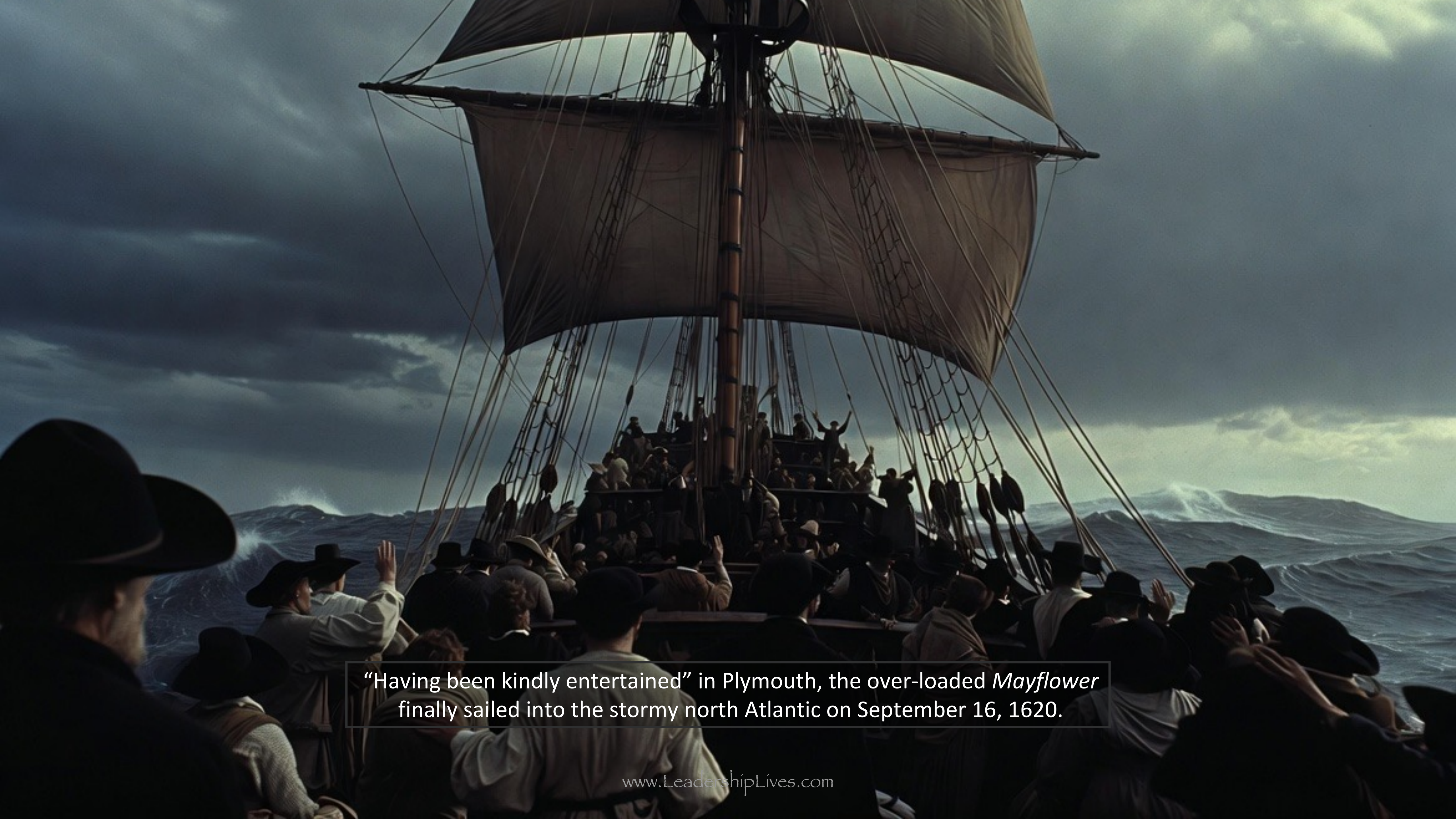


This cross-section provides a rough idea of what the *Mayflower* looked like with everything and everyone onboard.

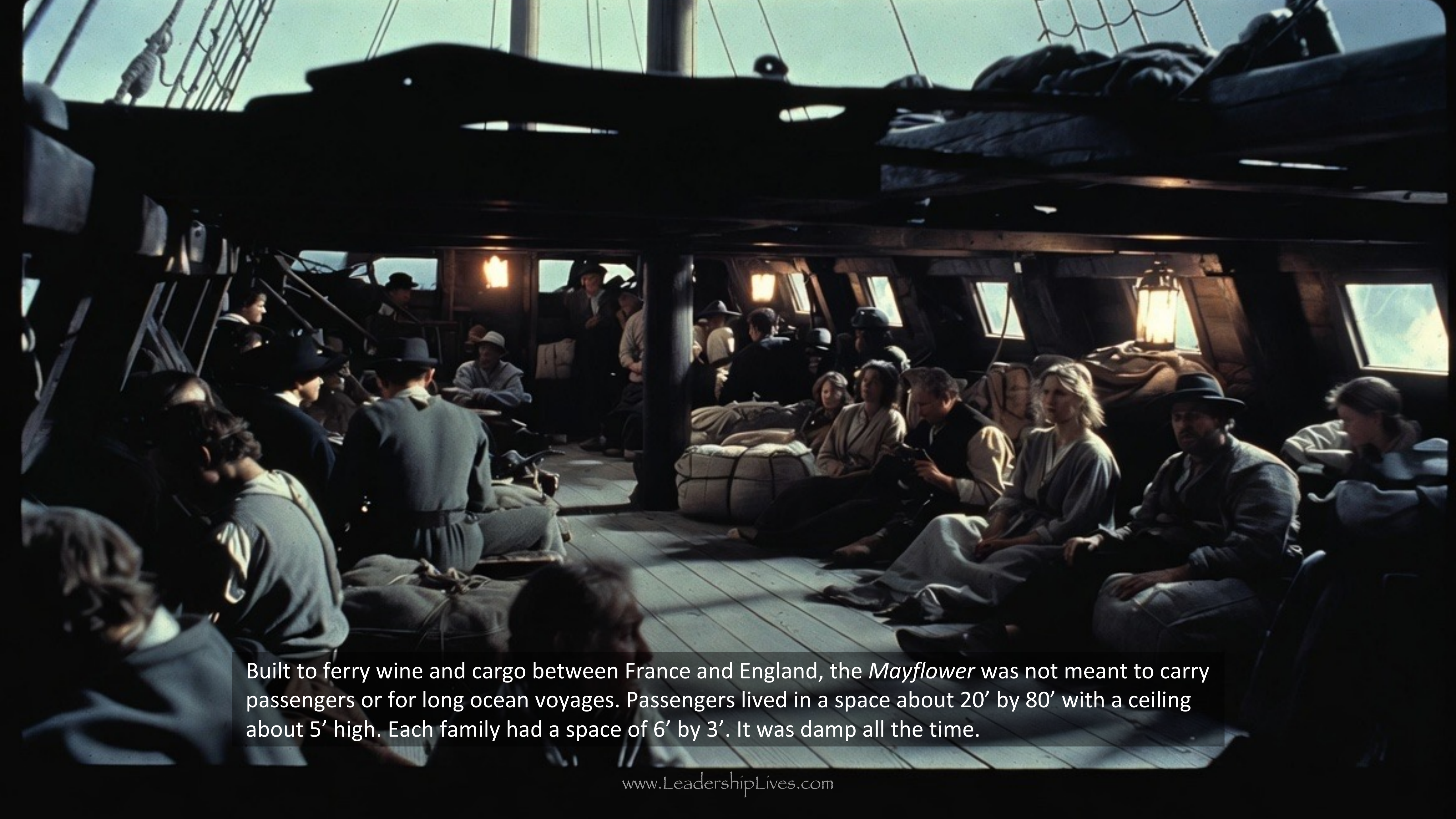


At sea, the *Speedwell* developed leaks and both ships docked at Dartmouth for eight to ten days of repairs.

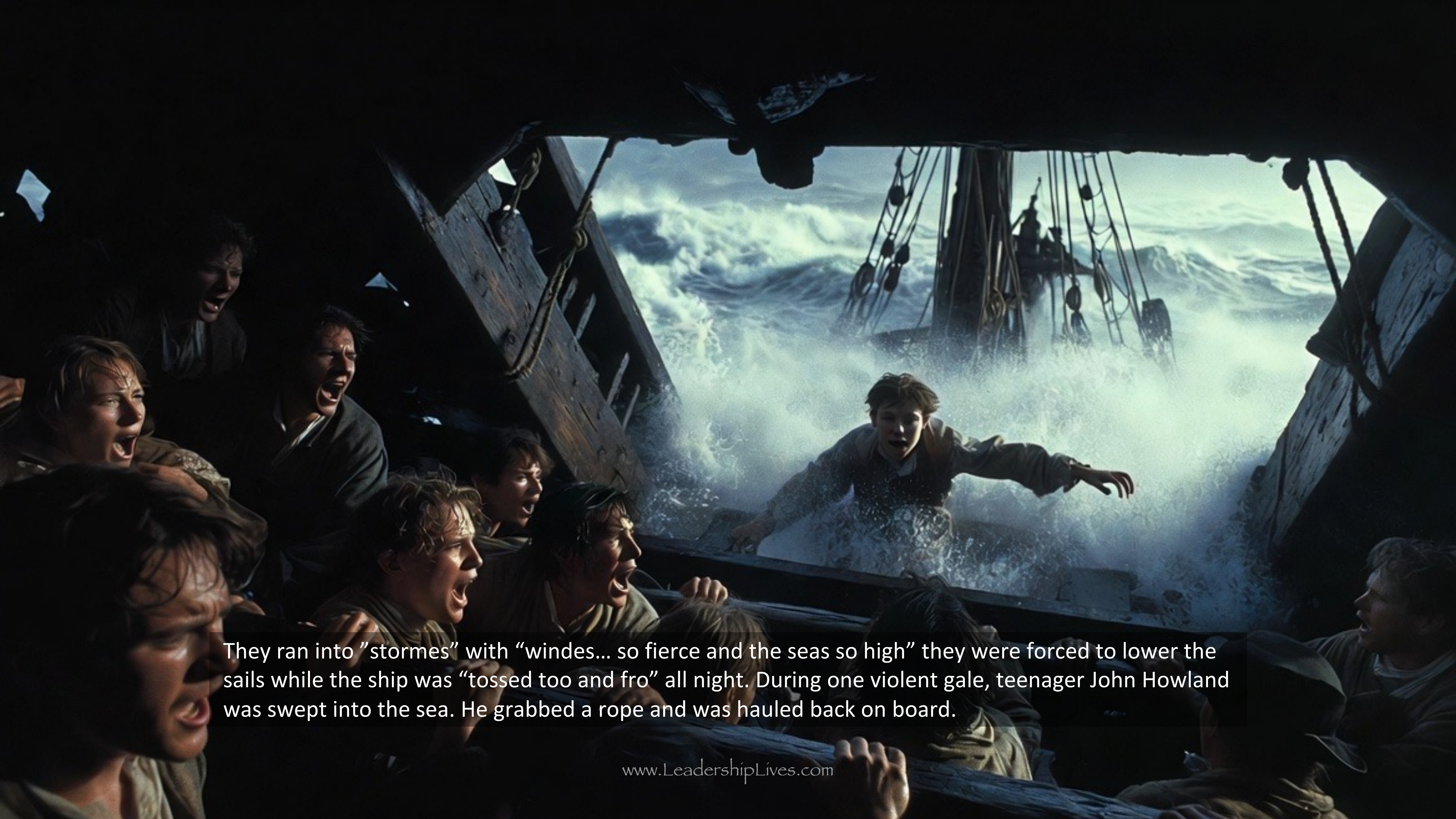
On their next attempt, 300 miles west of Lands End, the captain decided the *Speedwell* wasn't fit enough for the voyage. The ships returned to Plymouth.



“Having been kindly entertained” in Plymouth, the over-loaded *Mayflower* finally sailed into the stormy north Atlantic on September 16, 1620.



Built to ferry wine and cargo between France and England, the *Mayflower* was not meant to carry passengers or for long ocean voyages. Passengers lived in a space about 20' by 80' with a ceiling about 5' high. Each family had a space of 6' by 3'. It was damp all the time.



They ran into "stormes" with "windes... so fierce and the seas so high" they were forced to lower the sails while the ship was "tossed too and fro" all night. During one violent gale, teenager John Howland was swept into the sea. He grabbed a rope and was hauled back on board.



Sixty-six days into their journey, at daybreak on November 19th, the Pilgrims spotted land.



Blown far off their intended course, south of Cape Cod they ran into “deangerous shoulds and roring breakers” so instead of continuing to “Hudsons river” they turned north in search of safety and shelter.

End of Part 1

www.LeadershipLives.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

Bradford, William. History of Plymouth Plantation, 1620–1647. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. 2 vols. Boston: Published for the Massachusetts Historical Society by Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912.

Bradford, William, and Edward Winslow. Mourt’s Relation or Journal of the Plantation at Plymouth. With an introduction and notes by Henry Martyn Dexter. Boston: J. K. Wiggin, 1865.

Morton, Nathaniel. New-Englands Memoriall: Or, A Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New-England in America; with Special Reference to the First Colony Thereof, Called New-Plimouth. Cambridge [Mass.]: Printed by S[amuel] G[reen] and M[armaduke] J[ohnson] for John Usher of Boston, 1669.

Prince, Thomas. A Chronological History of New England. Boston: Kneeland & Green, 1826.

Winslow, Edward. Good Newes from New England: Or a True Relation of Things Very Remarkable at the Plantation of Plimoth in New England. Edited by Alexander Young. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1841.

Additional Sources

Barry, John Stetson. The History of Massachusetts: The Colonial Period. Boston: Phillips, Sampson and Company, 1855.

Bradford, William. History of Plymouth. New York: Effingham Maynard Co., 1890.

Bradford, William. History of Plymouth Plantation. Edited by Charles Deane. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1856.

Burton, Alma Holman. Massasoit, A Romantic Story of the Indians of New England. New York: The Morse Company, 1896.

Edwards, Agnes. Cape Cod New and Old. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1918.

Hutchinson, Thomas. The History of Massachusetts-Bay from the First Settlement Thereof in 1628, until Its Incorporation with the Colony of Plimouth, Province of Main, etc. by the Charter of King William and Queen Mary in 1691. 3rd ed. Boston: I. Thomas, near the Market, 1774.

Johnson, Henry. From Scrooby to Plymouth Rock or the Men of the Mayflower. London: Religious Tract Society, 1896.

Mackennal, Alexander, Charles Whymper, and Howell Elvet Lewis. Homes and Haunts of the Pilgrim Fathers. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company, 1920.

Sawyer, Joseph Dillaway. History of the Pilgrims and Puritans. Vol. 3. New York: Century History Company, 1922.

Skelton, Edward Oliver. The Story of New England. Boston: Edward Oliver Skelton, 1910.

Sperry, Rev. C. Christian Martyrology; Being an Authentic and Genuine Historical Account of the Principal Persecutions Against the Church of Christ. Philadelphia: Leary & Getz, 1854.

Steele, Rev. Ashbel. Chief of the Pilgrims. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co., 1857.

Wheeler, Walter F., and Reginald Chandler. Illustrated Guide to Historic Plymouth. Boston: Union News Company, 1921.

Wheelwright, John T., comp. The Mayflower Pilgrims. Boston: McGrath-Sherrill Press, 1921.

Young, Alexander. Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers of the Colony of Plymouth from 1602 to 1625. Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1841.

IMAGE CREDITS

Slide 2: <i>Mayflower</i> at Sea. From John T. Wheelwright, <i>The Mayflower Pilgrims</i> (1920). Enhanced by Grok. Slide 5, 6, 7: Created by Grok (xAI) Slide 8: Antonis Mor, <i>Portrait of Mary Tudor</i>. Public domain via Wikimedia Commons. Slide 9: Darnley Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I. Public domain via Wikimedia Commons. Slide 10: Map of the Counties of Britain. Real Counties, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons, edited. Slides 11 – 18 Created by Grok (xAI):	Slide 19: View of Leiden. Enhanced by Grok. Slide 20 – 27 Created by Grok (xAI): Slide 28: Route from Delft Haven to Plymouth, England. From Bradford, <i>History of Plymouth</i> (1890). Slide 29: Cross-section of the <i>Mayflower</i>. Created with Grok. Slide 30 – 33: Created by Grok (xAI) Slide 34: Henry Oliver Walker, <i>The Pilgrims Sighting the Highlands of Cape Cod</i>. (Massachusetts State House mural). Enhanced by Grok Slide 35: Created by Grok (xAI)
--	---