

John Freake (1631-1674)

The Winthrop Society

Fleet News

Descendants of the Great Migration 1630-40

Volume 16, Number 2, Late Fall 2019

In this issue:

<i>President's Message</i>	2
<i>Early New England Settlements</i>	3
<i>The Winthrops in Ireland by Francis J. Bremer PhD</i>	4 - 5
<i>Society Officers and Insignia</i>	6
<i>Society Information</i>	7
<i>Augustus St. Gaudens's The Puritan & Other Works</i>	8



Massachusetts Bay Company Seal

“Whereas the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Company and their elected Governor, John Winthrop, emigrated to New England in 1630 to found a “City on a Hill,” the Winthrop Society: Descendants of the Great Migration is dedicated to honoring and preserving their memory, philosophy, and tradition, and transmitting their example of courage, faith, civic duty, and integrity.” Excerpt from the Winthrop Society Charter

President’s Message

Greetings Society Members!

Grateful appreciation is extended to Vice President Jane Power for chairing the 2019 Annual Meeting in Washington DC this Officer missed due to illness. Attendance was fair considering a number of other members were also absent presumably due to the same circumstance. Over the past Summer the Board discussed and voted to provide contributions to five endeavors. There was a 73% increase in charitable giving this year due in part to the growth in membership and a good faith effort to increase Winthrop Society's support of charitable and educational projects.

The last issue of the Winthrop Society's *Fleet News* detailed contributions to the 2019 Partnership of the Historic Bostons' Charter Days, the Congregational Library, Wreaths Across America, and The Army and Navy Club Library Trust. Omitted was the one time donation to The Hereditary Society Community that provides Winthrop Society listing in the Patrons' section of the HSC. Thank you to the members of the Board for their deliberations and spirit of generosity.

Over the Columbus Day weekend, October 11-13, 2019, seventeen Winthrop Society members attended the Annual New England Hereditary Society gathering hosted by the Order of the First Families of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Newport, Providence, and nearby cities showcased events. Your President brought Winthrop greetings to the Fellowship Dinner held on October 12th in Cranston, Rhode Island.



Save the Date!
The Winthrop Society's Annual Business Meeting
The Army and Navy Club, Washington, DC
Monday, April 20, 2020, at four o'clock in the afternoon.
Fellowship Hour to follow. Banquet and Program Speaker to be announced at a future date. Menu details will be in the invitation sent to you after the first of the year 2020.

Next year the event will be hosted by the Order of First Families of Vermont at a site in Vermont. Members are encouraged to attend these annual weekends held in different New England locations, usually on the second weekend in October. Winthrop Annual Business Meetings continue to be held during April Heritage Season in Washington, DC.

On October 23rd, Deborah Brownell, Outreach and Carol Taylor, Editor represented the Winthrop Society at a lecture event of the Historic Bostons Partnership. "Puritans in Print: Historiography of the Puritans in Literature" was held at Suffolk Law School in Boston. Attendance is required at an annual meeting to maintain the Society's nonprofit status in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Appreciation is extended to both officers for supporting The Winthrop Society's obligations.

The Society has been invited to join with the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of the Loyalists and Patriots, National Order of the Blue and Gray, Order of the Descendants of Justiciars, and Descendants of Colonial Mothers to hold our Annual Meeting on April 20, 2020. The Winthrop Society Business Meeting is scheduled for 4:00 pm. A Joint Dinner and Gala will follow. Please save the date! It has been a high honor to serve as your President!

Carla Whitehurst Odom

Early New England Settlements



Wessagusset Colony (sometimes called the Weston Colony or Weymouth Colony) was a short-lived English trading colony in New England located in present-day Weymouth, Massachusetts. It was settled in August 1622 by between fifty and sixty colonists who were ill-prepared for colonial life. The colony was settled without adequate provisions, and was dissolved in late March 1623 after harming relations with local Native Americans. Surviving colonists joined Plymouth Colony or returned to England. It was the second settlement in Massachusetts, predating the Massachusetts Bay Colony by six years.

Historian Charles Francis Adams Jr. referred to the colony as "ill-conceived, ill-executed, [and] ill-fated." It is best remembered for the battle (some say massacre) between Plymouth troops led by Myles Standish and an Indian force led by Pecksuot. This battle scarred relations between the Plymouth colonists and the natives and was fictionalized two centuries later in Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's noteworthy poem of 1858 "The Courtship of Miles Standish".

In September 1623, a second colony led by Governor-General Robert Gorges was created in the abandoned site at Wessagusset. This colony was rechristened as Weymouth and was also unsuccessful, and Governor Gorges returned to England the following year. Despite that, some settlers remained in the village and it was absorbed into the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

Cape Ann was first mapped by the explorer John Smith. When Smith presented his map to Charles I, he suggested that Charles should feel free to change any of the "barbarous names" (meaning the many Native American place names he had adopted) into English ones. The king made many such changes. One was Cape Ann which Charles named in honor of his mother, Anne of Denmark. The English colony at Cape Ann was first founded in 1623. It was the fourth colonizing effort in New England after Popham Colony, Plymouth Colony, and Nantasket.

Two ships of the Dorchester Company brought 32 settlers with John Tylly and Thomas Gardner as overseers of a fishing operation and the plantation, respectively. This colony predated Massachusetts Bay charter and colony. For that reason, members of the colony were referred to as "old planters". The first Great House in New England was built on Cape Ann by the planters. This house was dismantled on the orders of John Endecott in 1628 and moved to Salem to serve as his "governor's" house. When Higginson arrived in Salem, he wrote that "we found a faire house newly built for the Governor" which was remarkable for being two stories high.

Nantasket Peninsula. The Massachuset tribe called the area Nantasket, meaning "at the strait" or "low-tide place." It is a series of islands connected by sandbars forming Nantasket Peninsula on which the Plymouth Colony established a trading post in 1621 for trade with the Wampanoags. The town was first settled in 1622 and officially incorporated in 1644, when it was then named for Kingston upon Hull, England. Roger Conant was in the area, after leaving the Plymouth Colony and before going to Cape Ann in 1625. Early industries included fishing, trade and salvaging shipwrecks. Until Hull was incorporated in 1644, English settlers referred to the whole local region as "Nantasket ." Hull has been the summer home to several luminaries throughout the years, including Calvin Coolidge, and Boston Mayor John F. Fitzgerald ("Honey Fitz"), the father of Rose Kennedy and father-in-law of Joseph Kennedy Sr. and grandfather of John F. Kennedy, our 35th President.

Genealogy is ever-evolving. New member Raymond Harris' ancestor, Thomas Harris (alias Williams of Winnisimmet), caught my eyes. Raised in Massachusetts, I had never heard of Winnisimmet - until now! Curious, I poked around and learned that Thomas Maverick built a dwelling at Winnisimmet (present day Chelsea) in 1625! Modern Boston has a subway line named Maverick - not for a fictional poker player (1960s TV) but a settler! -Your Editor, Carol Taylor, with a shout out to our detail oriented Registrar, Marie Seelye.



The Wampanoag are one of many Nations of people all over North America who were here long before any Europeans arrived, and have survived until today. Many people use the word "Indian" to describe us, but we prefer to be called Native People. Our name, Wampanoag, means People of the First Light.

- Nancy Eldredge, Nauset Wampanoag & Penobscot





The Winthrops in Ireland

Before Roanoke, before Jamestown, and before Plymouth, the locus for English colonization was Ireland. And that story included members of the Winthrop family and John Winthrop himself. The records for this story are sparse, with many having been destroyed in the conflicts that ravaged the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and many more when much of the National Archives was destroyed in the burning of Dublin's Four Courts building during the Civil War in 1922.

Anglo-Norman incursions into Ireland in the twelfth century had initiated over eight hundred years of English engagement in Ireland, but until the sixteenth century actual English influence was restricted to Dublin and the surrounding area called The Pale. Henry VIII sought to extend a much greater control over the island, sending over new administrators, proclaiming a new Protestant Church of Ireland as the official faith of the realm, and proclaiming himself king of all Ireland in 1541.

These efforts were strongly resisted not only by the Gaelic majority, but by most of the Anglo-Norman leadership (*the Old English*), prompting a series of rebellions and conflicts. Following the English suppression of the Desmond Rebellion in 1583, Queen Elizabeth sought to colonize the south of Ireland, creating the Munster plantation and granting large seignories (estates with the grantee holding governing powers as well as the land) to men such as Walter Raleigh, Richard Grenville, and Edmund Spenser. The recipients of this land were required to find English tenants to settle on the land. On his way to London to arrange for publication of his poem, *The Faerie Queen*, Spenser visited Cambridge to meet with friends from his student days and to encourage emigration.



As a result of these contacts Roger Alabaster, the husband of Bridget Winthrop and his family emigrated to Ireland in 1595. A year later, John Winthrop (uncle of the Massachusetts Governor) also emigrated. We know this John was in Ireland in 1597, possibly on Spenser land near Kilcoman Castle. John had inherited Groton Manor on the death of his father in 1562. Over the following years he had quarreled with and separated from his wife, failed to observe the terms of the separation settlement, engaged in bitter disputes with his neighbors, and was sued by the parish churchwardens for seizing a cottage in the churchyard that had been built to house a poor man who rang the church bells. Ireland may have seemed to offer a second chance, though he retained ownership of Groton Manor and entrusted its management to his brother Adam (Governor John Winthrop's father).

A revolt broke out in Munster in 1599 and one source claims that Winthrop served under the Earl of Essex in the suppression of the revolt, something that would have been required of him if he was a major landowner on the seignory. During the rebellion Spenser's home was destroyed as well as most of the English holdings, with the survivors bottled up in Cork till the end of the conflict. Having visited England briefly, John returned to Ireland and took up residence at Aghadown, in the area of Baltimore. He married (illegally) and had children. Because those children would have no legal claim to Groton Manor, John agreed to the sale of the manor to his nephew John, the sale being finalized around 1612, a year before his death. There was controversy about the transfer which we do not have space here to explore.

John Winthrop of Aghadown was not the only Winthrop in Ireland. His older brother, William, had inherited their father's London business rather than Groton Manor. William was a major promoter of religious reform, worshipping in an underground Protestant church during the reign of Queen Mary, and promoting the careers of puritan preachers when Elizabeth was queen. Both of his sons, Joshua and Adam, followed in his puritan footsteps. At some point before 1610, when the government of James I was cracking down on religious dissent in England, both brothers moved to Ireland, whose Church of Ireland was considered more reformed than England's.



by Francis J. Bremer PhD 



Brass - Thomas Cranley DD a.k.a. Thomas Craule (c.1337–1417) was a leading statesman, judge and cleric in early 15th century Ireland, who held the offices of Chancellor of Oxford University, Archbishop of Dublin and Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Each settled in the vicinity of Bandon, which had been founded by English settlers in 1588 and was a stronghold for English puritan settlers. Joshua died in the parish of Kilbrogan, near Bandon, in 1626, having acquired an estate of about a 1,000 acres with ten tenants. Adam settled on an estate called Mishells to the north of Bandon, but later moved to the parish of Desertsergis, a short way to the southwest. He died in 1634. Contact between the Winthrops of Groton (and Massachusetts) and those of the Bandon area continued at least until 1638.

There was a time when John Winthrop of Massachusetts himself considered settling in Ireland, partially in response to the promptings of his brother-in-law Emmanuel Downing. Emmanuel, a lawyer from an Ipswich family well known to the Winthrops, had travelled to Dublin in the early 1610s, settling in the highly puritan parish of St. Werburgh's. He represented Sir Richard Boyle in a number of suits and obtained a number of government posts, including offices in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1614 he married Anne Ware, the daughter of Sir James Ware, auditor-general in Ireland. Following her death he married Lucy Winthrop, John's sister.

Along with some other puritan gentlemen, in 1620 Downing purchased lands in Country Laois where he planned to create a settlement called Monrath. Because the royal government had curtailed the opportunities for puritans at Oxford and Cambridge, John Winthrop decided to enroll his son John in Trinity College, Dublin in 1622, and travelled there himself. He had aided the emigration

of Richard Olmstead, a Suffolk clergyman, to the Monrath area, and in discussions with Downing he considered emigration himself.

In 1623 he wrote to his son that he wished "*oft God would open a way to settle me in Ireland.*" In the same letter he made reference to "*little cosins*" in Ireland. But English crackdowns on the Irish Church and on puritanism in the country soon led him to abandon any such plans. By the end of the decade New England would beckon as the most likely refuge



Francis J. Bremer is a regular contributor to these pages and the author of numerous works about the puritan era. He is Coordinator of New England Beginnings and Editor of the Winthrop Papers for the Massachusetts Historical Society. Visit Amazon.com - Francis J. Bremer - to view the many books and essays he has written, available for purchase.



Did you know?

Trinity College (*Irish: Coláiste na Tríonóide*), officially the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, is the sole constituent college of the University of Dublin, a research university located in Dublin, Ireland. The college was founded in 1592 by Queen Elizabeth I as the "mother" of a new university, modelled after the collegiate universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

But unlike these other ancient universities, only one college was ever established; as such, the designations "Trinity College" and "University of Dublin" are usually synonymous for practical purposes. The college is legally incorporated by "the Provost, Fellows, Foundation Scholars, and other members of the Board" as outlined by its founding charter. It is one of the seven ancient universities of Britain and Ireland, as well as Ireland's oldest surviving university.



● REGISTRAR - Marie Seelye NEW MEMBERS May thru December 2019

☀ Life Members ☀

Amy Hall, Framingham, MA:
 Steven C Quay, Seattle, WA
 Tammy Wilson, Newton, NC
 Christian D Quick, Hillsborough, NC
 Andrew K Quick, Hillsborough, NC
 Stephen E Millard, Charlottesville, VA
 Virginia Anne Chernock, Rio Vista, CA
 David Bond, Plymouth, MA
 Jon Crum, Irvine, CA
 Beverly Robertson, Hewitt, NJ
 David Peavy, Houston, TX
 Susan McClen, Harwinton, CT
 Linda Baker, Springfield, IL
 Ashley Stevenson, Greenwich, CT
 Raymond Harris, Edgewater, MD

John Bridge, 1634, Cambridge
 William Vassall, 1630. Adventurer
 Thomas Gardner, 1634, Cape Ann
 John Tripp, 1628-1633, Boston
 John Tripp, 1628-1633, Boston
 William Vassall, 1630, Adventurer
 Andrew Ward, 1633, Watertown
 William Bond, 1630. Watertown
 Samuel Smith, 1634, Watertown
 Robert Hale, 1630, Charlestown
 John Masters, 1630, Watertown
 John Stiles, 1635, Windsor, CT
 Stephen Bachiler, 1632, Boston
 Robert Lockwood, 1633, Watertown
 Thomas Harris (alias Williams), 1630,
 Winnisimmet

Visit our website to order
 our Society's Medallion and
 rosette, as shown below.
www.winthropociety.com



Annual Members

L Stan Lewis, Canton, GA
 Tim Ahlgrim, Portsmouth, VA
 Sharon Dalzell-Straw, Chalfont, PA
 Dale Spencer, Wilmington, NC
 Cecelia Norwid, Voluntown, CT
 Betsy Wilcox, Coppell, TX
 Deborah Dormain, Chicago, IL
 Michael J Blythe, Haymarket, VA
 Robert Stevens, Aurora, CO
 Jim Hamilton, Spencerville, IN
 Brian Smith, Richland, WA
 Dayna Drake-Walker, Plantsville, CT
 Meredith Teague, Moreno Valley, CA
 Suzanne Coburn, **Australia**
 Jillian Stowey, **Australia**
 Gail Enault, Mount Prospect, IL
 Elisabeth Foley, Winnetka, IL
 David Powell, Rockwall, TX

Rowland Stebbins, 1634, Roxbury
 William Storey, 1637, Ipswich
 Richard Ingersoll, 1629, Salem
 William Almy, 1635, Lynn
 Humphrey Bradstreet, 1634, Ipswich
 Thomas French, 1632, Ipswich
 Henry Birdsall, 1635. Salem
 Nicholas Knapp, 1630, Watertown
 Thomas Stoughton, 1630, Dorchester
 George Keyser, 1636, Lynn
 John Stiles, 1635, Windsor, CT
 Thomas Holbrooke, 1634/5, Weymouth
 Samuel Wilbore, 1633, Boston
 Edward Colburn, 1635, Ipswich
 Edward Colburn, 1635, Ipswich
 Peter Bulkeley, 1635, Concord
 Richard Gale, 1640, Watertown
 John Benham, 1630, Dorchester

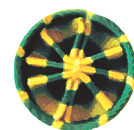


Supplemental Ancestry

Amy Hall, Framingham, MA:
John Coolidge, 1635, Watertown; Nicholas Danforth, 1635, Cambridge
William Barstow, 1634, Watertown; Edmond Freeman, 1635, Lynn;
Henry Bright, 1630, Boston; Simon Crosby, 1635, Cambridge.

Lowry R Watkins Jr, Louisville, KY
 David Bond, Plymouth, MA Gary
 Gray, Anacortes, WA

Thomas Thornton, 1633, Dorchester
 Robert Abell, 1630, Weymouth
 Edward Rawson, 1637, Newbury



Rosette

Better bend than break



"The tempest howls, the winds tremendous blow, what e'er bends not will surely be laid low. Oft times 'tis vain to stem the current tide, and when it dashes on, then step aside. Or meekly, reed-like, bending to the storm, the traveler thus will save himself from harm. The stubborn traveler braves the storm in vain - its fury lays him prostrate on the plain."

- Barber, 1857

● REGISTRAR - Marie A. Seelye

Massachusetts Bay Colony (MBC) was one of the original English settlements in the present-day state of Massachusetts. The Puritans received a Charter from King Charles I in 1629 and began settling in 1630. Plymouth Colony (PC) was founded in 1620 by the Pilgrims, passengers of the Mayflower. Pilgrim ancestors, although Puritan, do not qualify you for membership in the Winthrop Society. On the home page of the Winthrop Society's website, we find the definition of who is eligible to join.

"The Winthrop Society means to document the lives and family histories of all these first settlers and their descendants to the fourth generation (to about the year 1700). Our scope of study is the Massachusetts Bay Colony, not the Plymouth Colony; kindred spirits already ably handled by The Society of Mayflower Descendants and others."

There are a few exceptions, such as *"a certain few Plymouth men such as Mr. Allerton, Capt. Conant, Dr. Fuller, and Gov. Winslow who made significant contributions to the early settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."* However, all qualifying ancestors must have lived in Massachusetts Bay Colony for at least one continuous year, NOT Plymouth.

Please visit https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plymouth_Colony. This is about Plymouth Colony, but the map is helpful. Visit <https://www.britannica.com/place/Massachusetts-Bay-Colony> for more information about the MBC vs. PC. The two colonies eventually merged (because of geography as well as British background), but not until 1691.

On Our Cover ...

John Freake emigrated from England by 1658 and became a successful merchant and attorney in Boston. His family background suggests that he brought significant financial and other resources with him from England. John married Elizabeth Clarke in 1661. The couple settled in Boston's North End and between 1662-1674 they had eight children. Freake held public office in his adopted city as a juryman and a constable and also served as a trustee of the Second Church (Puritan) of Boston. Freake became the business associate of Capt. Samuel Scarlett and in 1669 they purchased waterfront property at the Harbor of Boston.

In 1671, they were granted permission to maintain a wharf in front of their property for 20 years and were compensated by the City at five shillings per year for maintaining the causeway. Their joint business holdings eventually included a dock, wharf, warehouses, dwelling houses, and a barge. The Freake painting is held at the Worcester Art Museum in Massachusetts. The artist is unknown.

- *Freake's right hand in his portrait has become ghostly due to age. We might also think of it as "slight of hand."* - Ed.

● TREASURER - Walter C. Seelye

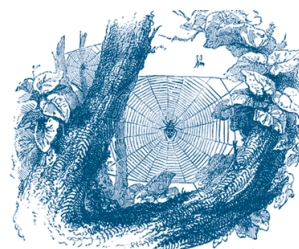
All members, please consider getting the Fleet News by email. You will get the newsletter quickly and reliably and not subject to the vagaries of USPS. If desired, you could print your own hardcopy, at home or at the nearest library. Whatever your choice, please keep your mailing address current. Our media mail rate means that the post office will not deliver Fleet News to an old address; indeed, we pay a penalty on every bad address, and you will not receive the newsletter. Sometimes even First Class mail gets lost when sent to an old address. Also, if you regularly migrate from summer address to a winter address, please send the treasurer both seasonal addresses with the dates you usually change from one to the other.

treasurer@winthropsociety.com

● WEBSITE - Walter C. Seelye

Our website address is www.winthropsociety.com

Tour our website. Do you have suggestions to attract more visitors? Your ideas are welcome.



Augustus St. Gauden's *The Puritan* & Other Works

The Puritan is a bronze statue by sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens in Springfield, Massachusetts which became so popular it was reproduced for over 20 other cities, museums, universities, and private collectors around the world, and later became an official symbol of the city, emblazoned on its municipal flag. Originally designed to be part of Stearns Square, since 1899 the statue has stood at the corner of Chestnut and State Street next to The Quadrangle.

The statue has remained there ever since, and contrary to the efforts that went into design of Stearns Square, even before its unveiling Saint-Gaudens had expressed interest in that particular site, with one writer for *The Republican* agreeing in 1886 that "a position on the city library grounds, on the contrary would exhibit the artist's intent to the best advantage." This impressive sculpture of The Deacon can today be found next to the palatial Springfield City Library that was constructed adjacent to the site in 1912. The base is inscribed: "1595 Anno Domini 1675, Deacon Samuel Chapin, One Of The Founders Of Springfield."

Indeed in his 2005 work, John Brown, Abolitionist, historian David S. Reynolds repeatedly describes Brown as "The Puritan", as in his own writing Brown repeatedly cited figures such as Jonathan Edwards and Oliver Cromwell as inspiration for his own actions. During the Civil War, Puritan beliefs were held as an influence of the abolitionist movement, met with admiration by Northerners, and resentment by defenders of the South for their adherence to antinomianism, regarded as a philosophy of militant individualism to carry out warfare against institutions.

Congressman Samuel S. Cox, who opposed the war, went on to say that "Abolition is the offspring of Puritanism." Until Abolition arose, the Union was never seriously menaced; the Constitution was never endangered. Puritanism introduced the moral elements involved in slavery into politics."

Saint-Gaudens, a known admirer of Brown, remains best known for his Civil War memorial works, including the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial on the Boston Commons honoring the



The 1907 Twenty Dollar Gold Piece



The Puritan

54th Massachusetts Infantry, the first African-American regiment organized in the northern states during the Civil War. Upon the unveiling of the latter statue, he would write that the singing of John Brown's Body, a popular Union ballad, by those at the ceremony, reminded him of an emotional moment thirty years prior, when a corps of New England infantry marched past his office at that time singing the same tune. While he never remarked the statue was a tribute to a second historical figure of the city's history, the facial features that appear on the original Springfield statue have been noted to bear a strong resemblance to Brown's, and in that regard may doubly serve as a memorial to Puritanism's influence in 17th-century New England, as well as in the Springfield's abolitionist movement during the Antebellum Period.

[wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Puritan_\(Springfield,_Massachusetts\)](http://wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Puritan_(Springfield,_Massachusetts))

Augustus Saint-Gaudens (1848-1907) was the preeminent sculptor of the Beaux-Arts generation who most embodied the ideals of the "American Renaissance." we are told. Born in Dublin, Ireland in 1848, the son of a shoemaker, Saint-Gaudens moved with his family to New York City before he was one. In the city, he became interested in art.

In his career, Saint-Gaudens created over 150 works of art, from exquisitely carved cameos to heroic-size public monuments. Works such as the "Standing Lincoln" monument and the Shaw Memorial on Boston Common, continue to inspire people today and his design for the 1907 Twenty Dollar Gold Piece, is considered America's most beautiful coin.

Over 100 works of the sculptor are exhibited in the galleries and on the grounds at Saint-Gaudens National Historical Park in Cornish, NH, the artist's seasonal home. Additionally, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City holds a vast collection. Visit www.metmuseum.org - Augustus St. Gaudens