



# Autumn Gratings

July 2011

Volume 31, Number 2

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Every three years the General Society of Mayflower Descendants meets in Congress at Plymouth to elect officers and transact other business important to the functioning of the General Society. The 39<sup>th</sup> General Congress will be held on September 12 and 13 in Plymouth and I invite anyone who desires to be a part of the Connecticut delegation. This is a wonderful opportunity to socialize with your *Mayflower* cousins, to learn more about the workings of the General Society and to participate more fully in the Society's governance. In addition, several interesting side trips have been planned by the Congress committee, which promise to add great enjoyment to the weekend's festivities.

Each state society is allowed one delegate to Congress for each 50 members. Connecticut therefore can have as many as 28 delegates. If you are interested in attending please complete the pink registration insert that was contained in the March, 2011 *Mayflower Quarterly* and also e-mail your name to me at [dtstudley@snet.net](mailto:dtstudley@snet.net) so that I can add you to the list of Connecticut delegates.

It might be worth noting here how the General Society is governed. The government of the Society is vested in a triennial General Congress. When the General Congress is not in session, the General Board of Assistants assumes governing authority, and between meetings of the General Board of Assistants an Executive Committee governs.



The General Congress consists of the officers of the General Society and delegates from each State Society (one delegate for each 50 members). The Board of Assistants consists of the General Society officers and includes a Deputy Governor General (DGG) nominated by each State Society and one Assistant General (AG) from each State Society. Accordingly, each state has representation on the General Board of Assistants. Mary Brown is Connecticut's DGG and I serve as AG. The Board of Assistants meets once a year and the Executive Committee generally meets two times a year.

(cont'd on page 14)

## Committees 2011

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You can pay your  
membership dues online  
using PayPal. Go to  
[www.ctmayflower.org](http://www.ctmayflower.org)

## **NEW MEMBERS APPROVED**

WE ARE PLEASED TO WELCOME THESE NEW MEMBERS INTO OUR SOCIETY

### **Descendant of John Alden**

William Plummer Bradburn IV, Pearl  
River, LA  
Emily Laurel Nilson, W. Suffield, CT  
Benjamin James Poole II, Lafayette, LA  
David J. Rapuano, E. Granby, CT

### **Descendants of William Bradford**

Katherine Hudson Loomis,  
South Glastonbury, CT

### **Descendants of William Brewster**

Arthur Holcomb Harris III, Burlington, NC  
Ellen Platt Richardson Luca, Bloomfield,  
CT  
Donna R. Mercier, Manchester, CT  
George Shepard Smith, Jr., Fleming  
Island, FL

### **Descendant of James Chilton**

Alfred John Walker, Whitehouse Station,  
NJ

### **Descendants of Francis Cooke**

Elizabeth Bitting, New Canaan, CT  
Lillian Prosser Nigro, Manchester, CT  
Jonathan Izard Schilke, Gales Ferry, CT

### **Descendants of Edward Fuller**

James Joseph Karabetsos, Manchester,  
CT

### **Descendants of Stephen Hopkins**

Doris Lorraine Newell Tkacs, Trumbull, CT

### **Descendants of John Howland**

Terry Jean Thomas, N. Branford, CT

### **Descendants of Thomas Rogers**

Samuel Holden Jaffe, Sharon, CT  
Faith Mangiafico, Newtown, CT

### **Descendant of Myles Standish**

Brian V. Onofrio, Madison, CT

### **Descendants of Richard Warren**

Carli Marie Barnes, Westborough, MA  
N. Alexander MacColl, Jr., Avon, CT

### **Descendants of William White**

June Marie Castle-Covill, Rehoboth Beach,  
DE

## **IN MEMORIAM**

Doris Lorraine Newell Tkacs,  
January 2011

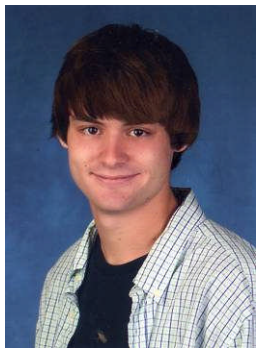
Harold Congdon,  
March 2011

Barbara H. McNaught,  
April 2011

Our deepest sympathies to the  
families and friends of our deceased  
members. May God be with them  
on their final voyage.

## Scholarship Awards Given

### *Three Outstanding Students Accept Society's Accolades at Spring Luncheon*



**Nicholas Kuvalanka:** “I would like to thank you and the scholarship committee for selecting me as a recipient of your scholarship. My family and I appreciate the financial assistance in paying for my college education. I am proud to be associated with such an honorable organization.”

A graduate of East Lyme High School, Nicholas will begin his study of philosophy at the University of Vermont in August. He writes, “I chose philosophy as my major because, not only will I be able to study ancient and modern philosophical theories, I will learn to approach issues from multiple points of view. With a philosophy degree, I hope to attend law school and earn a degree in environmental law.”



**Emily Lewis** graduated from Bristol Central High School and wishes to thank the Society for the honor of receiving its scholarship. “I’m thrilled to be continuing my education, and this scholarship will offer me great assistance and opportunities while doing so.”

Emily has been accepted into the honors program at the University Of Connecticut, where she will major in nursing. Her goal is to receive her degree in nursing and join the Peace Corps.



**Neariah Jarvis:** “I seek a career that is really hands-on and uses my artistic nature. I have always preferred to express myself through the arts, originally aiming to be an artist. As an artist may not come with a steady income, I selected a future in the culinary arts industry. Through research, I realized food is always in demand, and my creativity would be an asset. So I have pursued this profession ever since. I am proud to say that I have enrolled into the college of my choice, Southern New Hampshire University, specifically the Bachelor of Science in Culinary Management program.

“I am aiming for a four-year degree so that history doesn’t repeat itself. With a Bachelor’s Degree, I hope to find more financial and emotional stability. I can say through experience that poverty is a horrible thing to live through.

“I currently aim to complete my four-year degree and make something of myself. I want to make people happy because they have helped me grow and be happy. Presently, I take pride in the accomplishments I have already attained, yet I won’t stop improving myself and contributing to my community.

“Enduring life’s challenges has made me stronger than I realize, giving me a well-fortified spirit for trials that this world has to offer.”



## Scenes from the Spring Luncheon



Clockwise from above; Ellen Swayne & Donna Mangiafico at the display of handmade 17<sup>th</sup> century hand creams (right); Midge Hurtuk and Gov. Studley welcome new members; art & writing contest first prize winner Jessica Currello displays her certificate; and Neariah Jarvis gives a thumbs up for his scholarship win.



# Weeds, Flowers and Herbs



## Lavender

By Ellen Swayne, Education Committee

**THIS PAST WINTER WAS LONG, COLD AND SNOWY, AS WE ALL KNOW AND REMEMBER.** Several times over the months I wandered into CVS to buy yet another bottle of cream to treat my chapped hands: how easy to do. As the winter wore on our education committee began to wonder how our Pilgrim ancestors treated their chapped hands. We shoveled snow - and too many roofs - then perhaps went skiing or made a snowman. But in 1621 conditions were harsher, it being in the midst of a mini ice age, and exposure to those elements much more constant as they attended to chores and house building. The result of our curiosity and research was an assortment of hand creams that we made and had on our display table for sampling at our Connecticut spring luncheon meeting. (See page 5.) Made of olive oil and beeswax using a recipe of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and earlier, some were scented with herbs and spices of 1621 – bay, rosemary, cloves. But not lavender. A few years after the *Mayflower* landed we would have been more likely to find it used in creams and other cosmetics.

Lavender was grown and used in England at the time of the Pilgrims' sailing and had been since the mid-1500s, even earlier by the Greeks and Romans. The name "lavender" derives from the Latin verb *lavar*, to wash. The herb was used commonly as a scent in baths and laundry. But, alas, it was little used in the Middle Ages, maintained only in the gardens of monks and nuns. Tudor

England brought a revival of the use of lavender, further encouraged by Queen Elizabeth I who suffered from migraines and used lavender tea as a remedy. Indeed, at the time the *Mayflower* sailed from England with our Pilgrim ancestors on board, lavender was well known and probably on the ship with them. It was used primarily as a medicinal and aromatic herb. Aromatics were largely used as strewing herbs and greatly valued as such. Lavender was particularly so due to its insect-repelling properties and long-lasting fragrance, good for masking the multitude of household and street odors of the time.

Then along came Charles I to the throne of England in 1625. Charles, son of James I of "I will harry them out of the land" fame, married Henrietta Maria of France. Henrietta enjoyed nice things: lots of them. She arrived in England following her wedding with a vast amount of jewelry, gowns and household goods as well as ladies-in-waiting, pages, and priests. Yes, she was Catholic, which did not endear her to many and created some degree of conflict. But I digress. She also brought lavender and introduced the court to using it for soaps. The House of Yardley was begun by the mid 1600s when Charles gave a royal warrant to Jonathan Yardley for all the soap in London, and it remains so today.

(cont'd on page 14)

**THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS  
IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets  
Modified Cash Basis**

	September 30, 2010	2009
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 49,294	\$ 48,794
Investments at fair value	237,107	198,213
Computer equipment (net of accumulated depreciation of \$9,228 and \$9,228)	-	-
Deposit	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 286,401</b>	<b>\$ 247,007</b>
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>		
<u>Liabilities</u>		
Deferred dues revenue	\$ 4,695	\$ 6,450
<u>Net Assets:</u>		
Unrestricted net assets	35,113	32,897
Temporarily restricted net assets	200,548	161,615
Permanently restricted net assets	46,045	46,045
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>281,706</b>	<b>240,557</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>\$ 286,401</b>	<b>\$ 247,007</b>

**Statement of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets  
Modified Cash Basis for the Year Ended September 30, 2009  
(with comparative totals at September 30, 2008)**

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Permanently Restricted	September 30, 2010 Total	September 30, 2009 Total
<b>Revenues</b>					
Annual membership dues	\$ 24,814	\$ 13,950	\$ -	\$ 38,764	\$ 34,354
Less: General society dues	(23,612)	-	-	(23,612)	(20,000)
Net dues	1,202	13,950	-	15,152	14,354
Application and other fees	14,130	-	-	14,130	12,670
Investment income (loss)	204	33,423	-	33,627	40,868
Contributions:					
Scholarships	-	1,175	-	1,175	1,125
General	350	-	-	350	175
Miscellaneous	156	-	-	156	-
Net assets released from restrictions	9,615	(9,615)	-	-	-
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>25,657</b>	<b>38,933</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64,590</b>	<b>69,192</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Board of Assistants:					
Assistant General	1,478	-	-	1,478	647
Deputy Governor General	1,416	-	-	1,416	1,037
Corresponding secretary	19	-	-	19	22
Treasurer	53	-	-	53	92
Historian fees	4,348	-	-	4,348	5,040
Historian expenses	2,132	-	-	2,132	3,548
Archivist	-	-	-	-	136
Scholarship committee	100	-	-	100	-
Membership	1,120	-	-	1,120	1,246
Education committee	102	-	-	102	-
Insignia	226	-	-	226	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,994</b>	<b>10,084</b>
Scholarships and awards	4,500	-	-	4,500	4,321
Nutmeg Gratings newsletter	4,677	-	-	4,677	4,194
Board and general meetings	820	-	-	820	642
Massing of the colors	482	-	-	482	-
Supplies	843	-	-	843	94
Equipment	-	-	-	-	408
Insurance	216	-	-	216	216
Web site	215	-	-	215	765
Juniors	694	-	-	694	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1,266
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>23,441</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,441</b>	<b>21,990</b>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenses	2,216	38,933	-	41,149	45,518
<b>Net Assets, October 1, 2008</b>	<b>32,897</b>	<b>161,615</b>	<b>46,045</b>	<b>240,557</b>	<b>195,039</b>



# Art & Writing Contest

Winners of the annual art and writing contest were announced at the spring luncheon. We are pleased to include herein all the entries, and we thank all who contributed for their excellent work. The winners are: Benjamin Kinnie, Jessica Curello, Makayla Kinnie, and Brandon Kinnie.



*Benjamin Kinnie, Grade One. Ancestor: Richard Warren.*



Times were hard in New England  
We all were counting on God  
The Plymouth colony was in hard times so we all worked really hard  
I myself in New England  
Have the whole story on log  
Here it is it goes in a wiz so listen really hard  
In 1620 we landed right here in MA or Massachusetts  
We named the town Plymouth  
And we said hip-hip hooray  
We made it  
We did it  
We're free  
And all we have to do is dock our boat  
Then get ashore  
To build a house to live in  
But it wasn't that easy  
The things that we'll face are not very pretty to see  
But I shall tell you the story of our hardships in the little town of Plymouth  
We were all here to build  
But scarce on food and water  
So we tried and we tried but many died in the little town of Plymouth  
Our population was low  
Now lower then ever  
We had not predicted that this would happen  
Nor that things could get worse  
The women were working on clothing  
Because theirs were all dirty and torn  
From the hard work they endure  
I myself in New England can not believe the truth  
But we were saved  
Hip-hip-hooray  
In the little of Plymouth

My Name: Jessica Curello

Grade: 5<sup>th</sup>

Ancestor's name: George Soule

# TROUBLES IN PLYMOUTH

Written by Makayla Kinnie



*HEAR YEE HEAR YEE NEWS OF  
HARDSHIP HAVE COME!!!!!!*

*Scared, starving, tired people are all we see in Plymouth now a days. Worried glances are exchanged by every survivor. Will the Indians find the bodies that were buried the other night? When will this never ending winter finally give out? How will we feed ourselves through the rest of the winter? There is only a few biscuits and cheese left from the voyage over.*



*Young children have died because of starvation. Fear of the Indians creep in to our minds. People try to work on building houses but the cold has kept us from working. Prayers are beseeching our Lord for strength and sustenance, in the temporary church. A miracle is all we need to be saved. If only one would appear to help us. Rumors were told that an Indian was watching from the woods. If they learned, our people are getting fever and fever every day they might be emboldened and attack. Our first winter may be even our last winter.*

*About 51 Pilgrims have died and that's HALF of them. 6 or 7 men of the 51 are stronger than the others, so they have been taking care of everybody that is left. Many people are staying in the Common house because of the warmth and people can be protected from the diseases. That's the daily news for the Trouble in Plymouth.*





# Life was Hard for Richard Warren and his Fellow Pilgrims

By: Brandon Kinnie 9<sup>th</sup> grade

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There is no doubt that life was hard for my ancestor Richard Warren and his fellow pilgrims in New England in the year 1620. Initially, the pilgrims had to hunt and fish for food in order to eat. Secondly, the pilgrims had to build their own buildings, shelters for the animals, and storage. Third, they had to survive the long-cold winters. In addition, there were many illnesses going around through the colony. Finally, the pilgrims were wary of any unfriendly Indians near the colony. This is why life was tough for the pilgrims.

At first, the pilgrims had to hunt for food or grow their own food in order to eat and survive. They hunted animals such as deer, rabbits, squirrels, turkeys, and they caught fish in nearby lakes or rivers. They had to hunt and grow food because unlike New England today, they didn't have grocery stores to buy their food from. They also had to make their own clothes because they didn't have clothes sold at a local store like Wal-Mart. They grew vegetables such as squash, lettuce, cucumbers, potatoes, and seasonings to make their food taste better. They learned how to grow corn and what to forage from the wilderness from an Indian named Squanto. Food was scarce in the winter when you couldn't grow crops and the animals hid in their dens in order to stay warm. Last but not least, there was not really anyway to stop food from spoiling. If the food spoiled, it had to be thrown out otherwise it was like poison. This is why food was scarce and the pilgrims had to work for it.

Secondly, the pilgrims had to build their own homes and buildings. To begin with, they cleared the land by trimming down the trees and making them into posts and beams. Nowadays, we would use a chainsaw to cut down the trees but they had to use axes in order to cut down trees and trim the branches off. After the trees were cut, they would drag it off. Now, we would use machines like a skidder to pull them. After that, people would pitch in and build the building whether it was a meeting house or a home. Sometimes, the building wasn't made from the best material because the pilgrims used whatever they could find. We on the other hand can call up and have beams and boards delivered just the way we want them and the right size too. In addition, we would place a secure foundation made out of cement and concrete while they would just build it flat on the ground and they might put the posts in but that's all. This is how it was hard for the pilgrims to build in the colony for shelter.

Next, the winters were long and cold. Their homes had very little insulation because they only took mud and filled in the cracks between the pieces of wood. Inside their houses, they had a fire going in the fire pit because they didn't have heaters. Because plumbing wasn't invented, in order to have a warm drink or cook, they had to heat it up in the fire because they didn't have a microwave or an oven. They also had very few blankets to keep warm which was mostly made out of animal skin. When it would snow, it would be very hard for the pilgrims to gather wood to keep the fires going. They also had to shovel paths by hand so then they could get to the barn or church. They didn't have plow trucks or bucket loaders to clean the snow out of the way. Just imagine how much snow you would have to shovel all winter. Last but not least, the ground was frozen. If someone passed away, you would have a very tough time digging a hole to bury them. This is why the cold winters were tough.

In addition, there were many diseases that spread through the colony. You were lucky if you had a doctor in the colony to help anyone who fell ill. There wasn't much medicine to help you like the antibiotics that we have today. Many of the diseases were contagious so it would spread from person to person so many people got it. In addition, during the summer, mosquitoes carried diseases as well as other creatures and insects. Some wild animals may have been rapid or may have carried other diseases. This is why diseases were so dangerous.

Last but not least, the pilgrims were afraid of any unfriendly Indians when they first arrived. They didn't want an attack because that would make life in the colony even harder than it was before. They were so afraid the first winter that they didn't even mark the graves of their dead because they were afraid the Indians would find out that they lost about half the colony during the first winter. Richard Warren, whom I am descended from was one of the lucky ones and survived the first winter. If not, I might not be here today. This is why they were afraid of the Indians.

There is no doubt that life was extremely hard for Richard Warren and his fellow pilgrims. Initially, they had to hunt for food or grow their own so they wouldn't starve. Secondly, they had to build their own buildings and not hire companies to do it. Thirdly, they had to survive the long-cold winters. Next, diseases spread quickly in small colonies like Plymouth. Finally, the pilgrims were afraid of unfriendly Indians when they first arrived in New England. In conclusion, life was very hard for Richard Warren and his fellow pilgrims when they first arrived in New England in the year 1620.



# Troubles Hit Plymouth

Reported by Brianna Kinnie

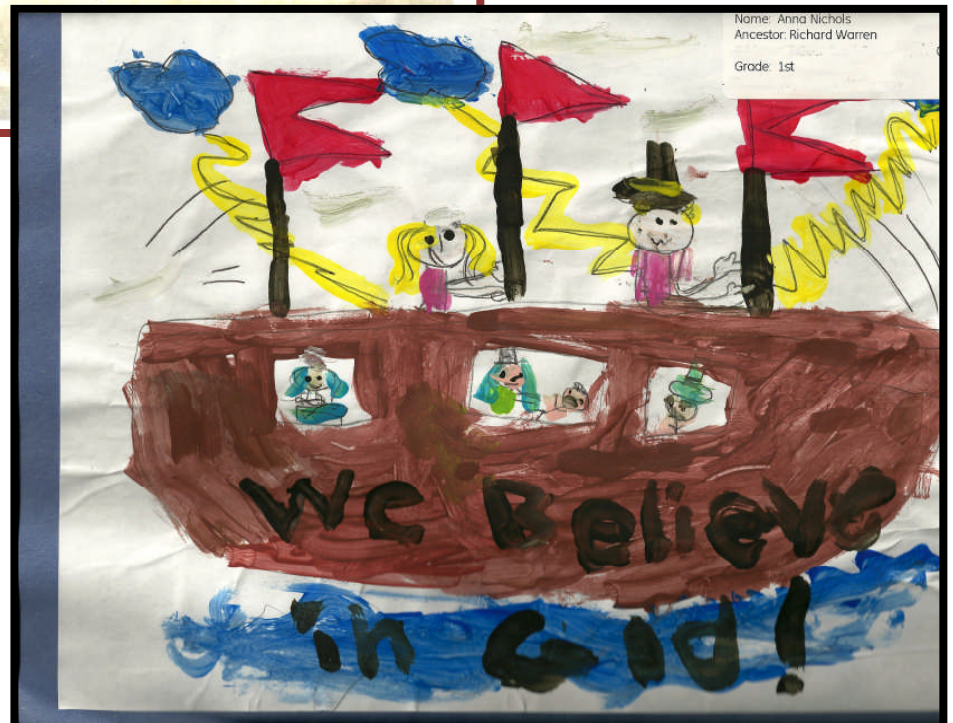
Haunted stares were all that were perceived. Men and women who were before as strong as an ox became just skin and bone. The first winter had just swooped in upon the Pilgrims. Starvation and cold had led them to fear, and fear to madness.

At the time, the Common House was the first and only building which could be lived in and was built fast enough that the Pilgrims could stay in it for the brutal blizzards ahead. There had been no time for them to build homes with the raging winds and the bitter cold. Besides, they couldn't do it during the winter because almost everyone was infected with colds, nausea, and pneumonia. Some people just stayed on the Mayflower for possible

warmth/ shelter from the arctic weather that had already claimed many lives.

Many people had died from starvation, sicknesses, or from the cold. The Pilgrims had arrived too late for the harvest, to plant seeds, or to build a decent number of shelters. There were no machines to help them on their daily tasks. Their tools and their bare hands were all that they had to help them carve out a life in the New World.

They persevered because of their faith in their Creator and the help of their fellow men. Even though the hardships were plentiful, the deaths were many, the Pilgrims stood their ground and endured, helping form what would later be called the United States of America.





# Life in Plimoth Colony was hard because...

By: Mackenzie Turrisi

*When we go back into the early years of this country we find the Pilgrims. When we hear Pilgrim we think Myles Standish or William Bradford, but what if we went a little deeper, under the thick skins of the only pilgrims we know, until we reach Edward Fuller.*

*This man left England with his wife, Ann, his son, Samuel, and a sight of, what he thought, was an easy and near life of freedom. After the horrible journey they thought the worst was over; sadly, they were terribly mistaken. The change was definitely large, going from a two story building in Redenhall, Norfolk, England, to an old shack where nothing was urbanized and there were mysterious beings all around them. That would make life difficult.*

*The place later to be known as "The Country With Steets of Gold" was not turning out to be that for the Fullers. The winters were brutal and harsh. Building a society in below-zero temperatures is never easy. Edward Fuller and the pilgrims arrived just in the nick of time; landing on November, 11, 1620 was perfect timing for winter. For Mr. Fuller, the winter took its toll and his life was one of the many that were taken by the winter storm. Soon to follow was Ann Fuller, as she passed away shortly after him to join the growing list. Sadly, this left our young trooper Samuel Fuller, orphaned and abandoned at the age of ten.*

*Clearly, life was not a piece of cake and would become more difficult than anyone could imagine. Also, harsh winters were not the only thing that would spook the survivors-Indians did as well.*

### *Governor's Message cont'd from page 1*

In addition to receiving reports of various officers and committees, the General Congress must approve all amendments to the Society's constitution and bylaws. Eighteen such amendments have been proposed and will be voted on at the 39<sup>th</sup> General Congress. Additionally, the General Congress elects new officers to serve a three-year term until the next General Congress. Bruce MacGunnigle of Rhode Island has been proposed by the nominating committee to succeed our current Governor General, Judith Swan

and I have been nominated to assume the position of Treasurer General. Nominations for any office can be, and often are, made from the floor resulting in a lively meeting. A complete list of nominees can be found in the *Mayflower Quarterly*.

I hope you can join us in Plymouth in September. I know you won't be disappointed in the weekend.

*Donald T. Studley*

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### **New Junior Affiliate Members**

Austin Evans	Alexis McRae	Jacob Pittman
Brandie Evans	Brianna McRae	Joseph Pittman
Robert Hollon	Benjamin Onofrio	Sabin Pittman

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### *Weeds, Flowers & Herbs, cont'd from page 6*

Lavender is an easy herb to grow in a sunny garden, especially in well-drained sandy soil. There are many varieties you might try, some of which are purple, the most common, pink, and white, which Henrietta preferred. Leaves can be picked anytime for use. The flowering stems are best picked just as the buds are opening. They can be dried by hanging upside down gathered in bunches. Tuck some in your linen drawers, among your woolens, or make yourself a cup of tea. Or use it to scent some hand cream, as our ancestors may have done a few years after the Plymouth beginnings.

To Make 17<sup>th</sup> Century Hand cream - Warm ½ cup olive oil and pour over ½ cup dried lavender flowers. Let sit overnight. Strain. Remeasure oil

and add enough to make ½ cup again. Melt 2T beeswax into the oil using a double boiler. Heat ¼ cup water and add to the oil mixture. Stir constantly until the mixture begins to “cream.” Remove from heat and continue to stir until completely emulsified and cool.

To Make Lavender Tea – Pour boiling water over 1 – 2 teaspoons of dried lavender blooms. Let steep, strain, and enjoy.

Further Reading:

*Herb Gardening in Five Seasons* by Adelma Grenier Simmons

*The Complete Book of Herbs* by Lesley Bremness

[www.yardleyoflondon.co.uk](http://www.yardleyoflondon.co.uk)

[www.lavenderenchantment.com](http://www.lavenderenchantment.com)

## Lost members 2011

Edward Samuel Adamy III, Manchester, CT  
Emily Bradford Baker, Darien, CT  
Mary Ellen Baker, Washington, DC  
Douglas Brown, Jr., Peabody, MA  
Jeffrey Richard Conklin, Macedon, NY  
Dale Nichols Dewey, New Canaan, CT  
Bradford Blair Fletcher, Colorado Springs, CO  
Jonathan Herbert Fletcher, Miami, FL  
Craig Barry Heatley, Jr., Westport, CT  
Dustin Wagner King, Woolrich, ME  
Deborah Ann Knell, Evanston, IL  
Marianne Bauermann Lampi, Las Vegas, NV  
Michael Joseph Lavey, Augusta, GA  
Courtney Anne Lower, East Hampton, CT

Cynthia Brainerd Snow McCormack, S. Dennis, MA  
Priscilla Winfield Liggett Mills, Hickory, NC  
Richard Church Pond, W. Hartford, CT  
Edward Alexander Skidmore, W. Hollywood, CA  
Sarah J. Kadet Storms, Buffalo, NY  
Alexander C. Taylor, Avalon, NJ  
Sally Packard Viets, E. Granby, CT  
Philappa S. Wren, Port Credit Ontario, Canada

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the above lost members is asked to contact Joan Prentice, 32 Nichols Lane, Waterford, CT. Phone (860) 444-2352 or e-mail [Jowp32@hotmail.com](mailto:Jowp32@hotmail.com).

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## Cheney Book Now on Kindle, iPad & Nook

Glenn Alan Cheney's book, *Thanksgiving: The Pilgrims' First Year in America*, is now available for Kindle readers and the iPad for \$6.99 and \$7.99, respectively, and has also become available for the Nook. Mr. Cheney states, "Every American should read this book and better understand who the Pilgrims were, everything they went through, and why America is what it is today."

To read excerpts from the book and comments from other descendants, go to [NLLibrarium.com/thanksgiving](http://NLLibrarium.com/thanksgiving).

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Mary Brown sent this photo from a recent trip to the Mayflower House Museum in Plymouth. Governor General Judith Swan and her granddaughter Melody peer over the shoulder of Dr. Samuel Fuller, whose costume was worn for years by the late Dr. Lavius Robinson and was donated to the museum by his family and the Connecticut Society.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants  
in the State of Connecticut  
49 Hundred Acres Road  
Newtown, CT 06470

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