



Columbus Colony

Society of Mayflower Descendants in the state of Ohio

Organized 01 October 1929
Columbus Colony Officers
April 2020 – April 2023

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August 2022

The Remarkable Life of Elizabeth Walker Warren

Many of our society members descend from Richard Warren, a passenger who crossed the Atlantic aboard the Mayflower in 1620. Richard's birthplace and parentage are unknown, but the relatively recent discovery of his father-in-law's will sheds some light on the background of his wife, Elizabeth.

*Parish Church of St.
John the Baptist in
Great Amwell*

Born in 1583 in Baldock, Hertfordshire, Elizabeth was a daughter of Augustine Walker. The family relocated to Great Amwell, a town which was about twenty miles north of London, shortly after her birth. On April 14, 1610 Elizabeth married Richard in the parish church of St. John the Baptist in Great Amwell. The 1613 will of Augustine Walker revealed two bequests to the Warren family. Elizabeth was given the sum of sixteen pounds. Her daughters Mary, Ann and Sarah were given four pounds.



These amounts, considered in context with other provisions of the will, suggest that Augustine may have been a man of some means. By the time Richard sailed to New England, Elizabeth had borne two more girls named Elizabeth and Abigail.

The five daughters and Elizabeth were reunited with Richard when they arrived in New England in 1623 aboard the Anne. In the five-year period before Richard's death in 1628, Elizabeth gave birth to their sons Nathaniel and Joseph. Prior to 1628 Elizabeth's life had run in a parallel course to the lives of most other women of her time; she married and bore children.

After Richard's death in 1628, she came into her own and discovered a talent for managing her own affairs. Most widows relied on a male relative for the management of their affairs or simply remarried. In 1633 Elizabeth was listed in the second of nine tax brackets which is evidence of her ability in property management. She paid twelve shillings for the year. In 1637 the Plymouth Court recognized her as the only female purchaser or

shareholder. This status gave her an advantage in acquiring new land and assured the control of her family's assets.

At times Elizabeth was in conflict with her adult children over family assets but the court repeatedly upheld her right to control the assets. A dispute with her son Nathaniel over some land resulted in a lengthy court case that eventually went into arbitration. In this legal scuffle with her son, Elizabeth was forced to cede two-thirds of the property in dispute to Nathaniel, but she retained all rights to the other properties in her possession. By the time of her death her property holdings extended to the colony's border with Rhode Island. Elizabeth died in October 1673. The town records state that she was a "widow, aged above 90 years...whoe, having lived a godly life, came to her grave as a shoke of corn fully ripe."

Informational source: The Mayflower Quarterly, September 2015

This lovely description of a life well-lived is in reference to Job 5:26

"You will go to the grave at a ripe old age, like a sheaf of grain harvested at the proper time!"

New Living Translation.

Cheryl Bash

Columbus Colony Elder

Columbus Colony.....Warren Cousins

LaVonne Ayres	Ted Kneisley
Sharon Bardus	Marjorie Knight
Gary Barstow	Kent Krause
Cheryl Bash	Cody Malone
Teresa Boice	Joshua Malone
Cynthia Bush	Rebekah Malone
Thomas Dever	Deborah Mayes
Carole Dreffer	Barbara McNamara
Dr. Janet Ebert	Lisa Miller
Rachel Ebert	Connie Murphy
Barbara Farrar-May	Virginia O'Connor
Sheryl Forte	Betsy Pessetto
David Grinnell	Sunda Peters
Sherry Hartzler	Jerry Rees
Patricia Hasser	Stephanie Savage
Norma Hillman	Jenney Seely
Irvin Hobba	Stewart Seely
Leslie Holmes	Amanda Snow
Alexander Hudson	Barbara Tucker
Eva Hughes	Christina Twardowski
Susan Kennedy	Janet Wartman
Norman Knapp	Rebecca Zink

Richard and Elizabeth Warren are buried in Burial Hill, Plymouth, MA. Their Find-A-Grave memorial numbers are #6797309 (Richard) and #67782273 (Elizabeth). Their children are listed with their burial sites.

The Ship Anne and the Little James

In the spring of 1623 about 90 passengers embarked in two small ships sailing from London to Plymouth Colony for the purpose of providing settlers and other colony support. These were the 140-ton supply ship *Anne* and the smaller, new 44-ton pinnace *Little James* which had been outfitted for military service. They were financed by Thomas Weston's investment group, the Merchant Adventurers, also those who financed *Mayflower* in 1620 and *Fortune* in 1621. After a three-month voyage, *Anne* arrived in Plymouth, per Bradford, on July 10, 1623 and *Little James* a week or ten days later. After this voyage *Anne* was to return to its regular cargo shipping work and *Little James* was to remain in the colony for fishing, cargo and military service. *Anne's* master was William Peirce and *Little James* had two young men in charge – Master John Bridges, master mariner, and a novice captain, Emmanuel Altham, a Merchant Adventurer.

Of the 90-odd passengers, there were about 60 men, women and children total in both ships, many being former English Separatist residents of Leiden, Holland, and with about 30 others being part of an independent emigrant group led by John Oldham. This later group had been promised a separate living situation in Plymouth apart from the main settlement.

In the contingent on board *Anne* were about 15 persons associated in some way with *Mayflower* passengers who had come over in 1620. Some joined husbands or future husbands: Hester Cooke, Bridget Fuller, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth who married William Bradford, Elizabeth Warren and Barbara Standish. Another had been the spouse of a now-deceased Pilgrim – Sarah Priest Cuthbertson. There were other passengers who married *Mayflower* passengers after arrival: Fear Brewster/Isaac Allerton, Mary Becket/George Soule, Christian Penn/Francis Eaton & Francis Billington, Experience Mitchell/Jane Cooke, Nicholas Snow/Constance Hopkins, Sarah Warren/John Cooke, Robert Bartlett/Mary Warren. And there were Mary and Sarah Priest, the daughters of the deceased Pilgrim Degory Priest, who had arrived from Leiden and later married Phineas Pratt and John Coombs respectively.

Wikipedia

It Came on the Mayflower

A special exhibit from June 2 thru December 1, 2007 at Pilgrim Hall Museum's unique and extraordinary collection of artifacts that came on the Mayflower. 2007 was the 50-year festive celebration of the full-scale recreation of the Mayflower that sailed into the harbor June 22, 1957. Sailing across the Atlantic Ocean it was a gift from the people of England to the people of America. The damask **Warren Napkin**, made in the Netherlands between 1599-1625, is probably the most unusual artifact from the Mayflower. According to tradition, this napkin belonged to London merchant Richard Warren, a married man and father of five young daughters, who came to Plymouth by himself on the Mayflower in 1620. Textiles were expensive high-status furnishings in the 1600's. This very large napkin, which would have been draped over the diner's shoulder while eating, is elaborately decorated with bands of woven patterns.

The Mayflower Quarterly Diamond Jubilee Edition, pg 194



Need a gift for yourself, a relative, or friend?

Ohio Mayflower Society Cookbooks for sale. The cost is \$20.00 if pickup or \$25.00 if mailed. If you need multiple cookbooks mailed to the same address, please notify me:

hildappas@gmail.com for a S/H cost.

Columbus Colony Fall meeting

Date: Saturday, November 5, 2022

Where: Clintonville Women's Club, 3951 N. High St., Columbus, OH 43214

Time: 11:30 Social... 12:00 Dinner – followed by meeting (*election of officers for April 2023 to April 2026*) and program presented by Mary Rodgers and Stephanie Van Horn, daughters of Sallie Farmer Durrett. Sallie was a WWII nurse who was a POW. This program will be presented in observance of Veterans Day, November 11.

In mid-October, a separate registration form will be emailed, or snail mailed to those who do not have an email.

We reserve the right to cancel this meeting if restrictions placed on us by the governor are in place and/or if the colony board decides to cancel in the best health interests of our members.

Armistice Day

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, marking the official end of World War I. In 1918, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, was declared between the Allied nations and Germany in World War I, then known as “the Great War.” This date remained in the public imagination as the date that marked the end of the conflict.

In November 1919, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day. The day's observation included parades and public gatherings, as well as a brief pause in business and school activities at 11 a.m. A Congressional Act approved on May 13, 1938, "a day to be dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be thereafter celebrated and known as 'Armistice Day'", during Franklin Roosevelt's term in office as President.

Armistice Day changed to Veterans Day to honor all Veterans

In the aftermath of World War II and the Korean War, U.S. representative Ed Rees from Emporia, Kansas, presented a bill, establishing the holiday, through Congress. President Dwight D. Eisenhower, also from Kansas, signed the bill into law on May 26, 1954.