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THE MARYLAND
Mayflower Log

VOL. LI | FALL | 2025

CALENDAR

October 26, 2025
11:30 a.m., Sunday
Paca House Tour & Luncheon
Maryland Society Social Event
Annapolis, MD

November 23, 2025
12:00 p.m., Sunday
Compact Day Dinner
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel
Annapolis, MD

April 15, 2026
8:30-10:30 a.m., Thursday
Hereditary Fortnight Breakfast (GSMD)
Army Navy Club Ballroom
Washington, D. C.

April 19, 2026
12:00 p.m., Sunday
Spring Dinner
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel
Annapolis, MD

September 11-16, 2026
Friday to Wednesday
Mayflower General Congress
Plymouth, MA

November 22, 2026
12:00 p.m., Sunday
Compact Day Dinner
DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel
Annapolis, Maryland

THE SOCIETY OF
MAYFLOWER
DESCENDANTS
IN THE STATE OF
MARYLAND

Brandywine:
The Lost Battle that Saved America

As we celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Revolutionary War, it is important to remember that the Mayflower Compact laid the foundation for two "revolutionary" documents: (1) the Declaration of Independence, which included the concept of the government deriving their powers "from the consent of the governed," and (2) the U.S. Constitution.

Our Guest Speaker for this year's Compact Day Dinner will be Michael C. Harris, who authored a historic book about the battle of Brandywine, the largest battle of the American Revolution. Many Mayflower descendants fought in the Revolutionary War and almost 2,000 Marylanders fought at the nearby Battle of Brandywine in Pennsylvania.

The battle took place around Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania in 1777 under the leadership of George Washington. More troops fought at Brandywine than any other battle in the War. Continuous fighting took place for 11 straight hours, the second longest single-day battle. Washington's lack of reconnaissance allowed the British to execute a more effective campaign.

Guest Speaker, Michael Harris is an expert, and authored a **book,** about the battle of Brandywine.

Unfortunately, the British defeated the Colonial army, which led to the capture of the capitol city of Philadelphia. The battle at Brandywine became a turning point that exposed the many challenges faced by the young Colonists. However, Philadelphia's capture proved to be a hollow victory. Although the British expected an uprising by Pennsylvania loyalists, it never occurred and they were forced to abandon the city in 1778.

Mr. Harris graduated from the University of Mary Washington and American Military University. He has worked at the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission at Brandywine battlefield. He currently teaches in the Philadelphia area. Mr. Harris lives in Pennsylvania with his wife, Michelle, and son, Nathanael. We look forward to his informative presentation.
See page 20 for details.

Brandywine Creek September 11, 1777

British Redcoats clash with the Colonial Army

American forces unsuccessfully attempted to halt the British advance into Pensylvania. The Colonial Army of 11,000 men were outnumbered by the 18,000 British troops.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants
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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Navy250 Celebration.

Gov. Earnshaw attends Revolutionary War commemoration at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Dear Cousins:

The state of the Maryland Mayflower Society is great! You can see that we have an active Society every time we get together.

We have wonderful events planned and welcome first-time attendees with open arms. When you attend our events, I assure you that you will be glad you did and will look forward to the next event. This past summer, we had a wonderful tour of the Maryland State House followed by lunch at the Galway Bay restaurant in historic Annapolis. Our next event will also be in Annapolis on October 26th with lunch at Galway Bay followed by a tour of the Paca House and gardens. A Fall tour and luncheon you won't forget!

Next July, we will celebrate an important milestone in our history, the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. The Revolutionary War of 1776 was a direct consequence of the furtherance of the idea of self-government as set forth in the Mayflower Compact in 1620. At this year's Compact Day Dinner, we will celebrate the theme of the Mayflower Compact to the Declaration of Independence.

Our Compact Day Dinner will be held on November 23rd. Our Guest Speaker, Michael Harris, will discuss the Battle of Brandywine and its impact on our history. Many Maryland Mayflower descendants fought in the Revolutionary War, and participated in the nearby Pennsylvania battle. We welcome each of you to join us for a special Compact Day Dinner that will be memorable, informative, and enjoyable.

I hope to see you soon! Wishing you the best as we continue solidarity in perpetuating the memory of our noble Pilgrim ancestors.

Very truly yours,

Daniel J. Earnshaw
Governor, Maryland Mayflower Society

Join Our Society

Membership requires proof of lineage from one of the *Mayflower* passengers who traveled to America on the historic voyage in 1620. The good news is that with advanced genealogy research techniques, improved library collections, and computerized resources, it is easier now than ever to track down your Pilgrim roots! If you are interested in joining, visit our Society Website for details.

Contact Information

Our Membership Directory entitled, ***The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Maryland 2023-2026*** (updated January 2025), was e-mailed to Maryland Society members. The directory provides detailed member contact information and contains our Society's Bylaws. If you did not receive the Membership Directory, or if your contact information in the Directory is incorrect, please let us know by e-mailing our Corresponding Secretary, Patricia Elder, at csecretary@marylandmayflower.org.

WELCOME ABOARD

New Members

We extend a warm welcome to the newest members of our Maryland Society:

Mayflower Passenger	Descendant	Descent
WILLIAM BREWSTER	• Troy Alan Birkenbuel of Erie, Colorado	13th
EDWARD DOTY	• Jeannette Lynn Merrick of Linthicum Heights	12th
EDWARD FULLER	• William Pratt Kiracofe of Bethesda	12th
SAMUEL FULLER	• Mary Elizabeth Linder Bullinger of Ellicott City	11th
STEPHEN HOPKINS	• Sara Melissa Usher of Annapolis	12th
PRISCILLA MULLINS	• Colleen Delight Philips of Almonte Springs, Florida • Heather Kimberly Young Wisniewski of Salisbury	12th 12th
GEORGE SOULE	• Wilbert Harry Cawley III of Oxford • Christopher Eric Runice of Owings Mills • Susan Ione Hicks Walker	11th 11th 11th
RICHARD WARREN	• Colleen Marie Dunn of Silver Spring • Susan Martha Kent Miller of Olney	14th 12th

- **MS. SHARON LYNN HEFTER LOVING** of Catonsville, 11th in descent from Edward Doty.
- **MS. SUSAN IONE HICKS WALKER** of Annapolis, 12th in descent from Richard Warren.
- **MR. DAVID OAK HOLMES** of Bethesda, 12th in descent from Mary Brewster, John Howland, and Elizabeth Tilley; 13th in descent from Joan Hurst.

Supplemental Lines

Congratulations to our members who recently had supplemental lines approved.

Junior Members

We welcome our junior members.

- **MASTER FALLON M. KALOGERAS** of Severna Park, 15th in descent from John Tilley.
- **MASTER FINLEY T. KALOGERAS** of Severna Park, 15th in descent from John Tilley.
- **MISS ELIZA DYLAN STEIDL** of Seattle, Washington, 13th in descent from John Howland.
- **MISS ELIZABETH G. CARPENTER** of Brooklyn, New York, 12th in descent from Degory Priest.

Continued on page 8.

WILL THIS BE YOUR LICENSE PLATE?

Mayflower license plates are a great way to promote our Society.

If interested, you can request an application from our License Chair, Lynn Stephens. Her e-mail is LynnAStephens@me.com or you can contact her by phone at (619) 701-5961. Or, order on our Society Website.

Order your Tags today!

GO GREEN

Newsletter by E-mail

Please note that some headings, e-mails, and page reference links in this newsletter are interactive.

To receive a digital copy of our *Mayflower Log* instead of the printed version, please provide your e-mail address to the Corresponding Secretary Patty Elder. Or, you can view the newsletter on our Website.

Also contact us if there are any changes to your membership, including address, e-mail, or name.

THE MARYLAND
Mayflower Log

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in the State of Maryland

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MARYLAND SOCIETY COMMITTEES

Budget & Finance: Robert Burgio, Chairperson, Marilyn VanWagner, Christopher Locke, Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Bylaws: Dwight Mason, Benjamin Proctor, Jr., Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Directory: Robert Burgio, Chairperson, Patricia Elder, Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Education: Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Events: Ann Portell, Chairperson, Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Juniors: Pamela Criscitiello, Chairperson, Savannah Criscitiello, Juniors Captain;

License: Lynn Stephens, Chairperson;

Medals & Awards: Vacant

Membership: Dwight Mason, Chairperson, Christopher Locke, Patricia Elder, Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Publicity: Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio;

Scholarship: Marcie Calcagno, Chairperson, Karen Fisher-Nguyen, Ann Portell, Daniel Earnshaw, ex-officio.

2025 General Society — San Antonio, Texas

Board of Assistants' Meeting

The Alamo. Mission San Antonio de Valero was established in 1718 by Spanish missionaries to convert local indigenous people to Christianity. In the early 1800s, the site became a military fort, which led to the name "Alamo". Between 1805-12, the site served as San Antonio's first hospital and is now preserved as a museum.

This year's General Board of Assistants' (GBOA) meeting was held on September 4-7 and hosted by the Texas Society. Our Co-Historian Christopher Locke represented the Maryland Society. Founded in 1718 as a Spanish mission and colonial outpost, San Antonio became the first chartered civil settlement in present-day Texas in 1731. San Antonio is famous for the Alamo, its picturesque River Walk, rich culture, and cuisine.

Mission Concepción. Founded in 1716 and moved to its present location in 1731, the Mission was authorized by the Spanish government to serve as a buffer against the threat of French invasion from Louisiana.

Mission Concepción Interior. This site is famous for the annual "double solar illumination" on August 15th, the Feast of the Assumption. The setting sunlight passes through two windows on the west wall, illuminating the face of Mary in the painting behind the altar.

Mission San José, a National Historical Park in San Antonio, is the largest and most famous of the San Antonio missions.

Mission Espada Aqueduct. Oldest functioning aqueduct in North America. Built between 1740-45.

Photos taken by Co-Historian Christopher Locke

Pilgrims and Apples

The Symbol of America's Bounty

by Elizabeth and Thomas Norris
Editors, *Maryland Mayflower Log*

Apples have a long and complicated history. They are not native to North America as many may assume. Apples originated in the western side of the Tian Shan mountains of Kazakhstan in central Asia, bounded by Russia and China. Alma Ata, the Russian name for the capital of Kazakhstan until 1997, means "father of apples," and its current name, Almaty, means "rich with apples."

The Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans cultivated apples. By 1500 BC, apple seeds had been carried throughout Europe. Around 1300 BC, Egyptians began planting orchards along the Nile Delta. By 800 BC, ancient Greeks learned grafting techniques. At about 200 BC, ancient Romans planted apple orchards in the British Isles. During the 1500s and 1600s, the Spanish introduced apples to Mexico and South America.

The big break for apples came around 500 BC when the Silk Road was connected to the Tian Shan mountains. This trade network shaped many of the foods we eat today. These gorgeous and fertile mountains were brimming with walnuts and wild fruits including apricots, cherries, plums, pears, and wild apples. Traders fell in love with the apple and spread the fruit everywhere from Rome to China, and later to North America.

Pilgrims Planted the First U.S. Apple Tree. The story of the sweet cultivated apple in North America begins in the 1500s when French Jesuits brought apple seeds to Canada. Before the arrival of European settlers, the only American apple was the crabapple, which was seldom consumed as it was bitter. It is believed that settlers in Jamestown—the first English settlement—brought apple seeds and cuttings with them to Virginia in 1607. In 1620, the Pilgrims brought seeds and seedlings from England and planted them in Plymouth. Although it takes about five years to start producing fruit, apples were versatile and could easily be made into cider or stored in the root cellar for about ten months.

Apples: Fuel of the American Revolution

For early America, cider made from apples was safer to drink than water. Cider was seen as a way to preserve and consume apples. While barley and grains planted by early settlers for beer struggled, apple trees thrived in the rocky soil and harsh temperatures that mirrored the climate and terrain of the Tian Shan mountains. As a result, hard cider became America's primary beverage.

Hard cider was a favorite among the founding fathers. It was routinely consumed by both Colonial and British troops in the Revolutionary War. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew apples and made their own hard cider and apple brandy. John Adams drank hard cider for breakfast every morning to "soothe" his stomach. He lived to age 90.

Referencing Adam and Eve, Benjamin Franklin said:

"It's indeed bad to eat apples,
it's better to turn them all into ***cyder.****"*

Blaxton's Apple Orchards. The first documented American orchard was planted around 1625 by Reverend William Blaxton (1595-1675), aka Blackstone, on Boston´s Beacon Hill, now known as Boston Commons. Born in Durham County, England, in 1595, Blaxton was ordained as an Anglican Priest in 1619, and obtained a Master's degree in 1621 from Emmanuel College in Cambridge. In 1623, at the age of 28, he packed his large collection of books and sailed on board the ship, *Katherine*, to the New World. He served as clergyman for the second English colony, called Wessagusset, about 100 miles northeast of Plymouth.

This new settlement was short-lived, lasting only seven months. The nearly 60 colonists were ill-prepared and lacked adequate supplies and skills. They were disorganized and consumed food too quickly. The Indians complained to Gov. Bradford that the Wessagussets were stealing their corn, but the Governor had no authority over the new colony. By 1625, the expedition failed and Rev. Blaxton's fellow travelers returned to England. Gov. Bradford was relieved that the new colonists left as they strained their relationship with the Indians, who were vital to Plymouth's survival.

Continued on next page

William Blaxton: Boston & Rhode Island's First English Settler 1625

America's First Apple Orchard. William Blaxton (1595-1675) became the first Colonist to settle in present-day Boston. He is the first cultivar in the nation to plant an apple orchard. He also became the first to settle Rhode Island in 1635.
Unknown artist's depiction of Blaxton; Boston cabin by Edwin Whitefield, 1889.

Pilgrims and Apples (Continued from page 5)

A Symbol of America's Bounty

Rev. Blaxton Cabin Overlooking Apple Orchard 1625-35

Governor Bradford discusses water rights with Reverend Blaxton near his early 17th century cabin overlooking his apple orchard in the background on present-day Beacon Hill. Historical Diorama created by Sarah Ann Rockwell, The New England Life Lobby, Boston, MA (1863).

Rev. Blaxton moved north to present-day Beacon Hill where he lived by himself for five years. He built a cabin, raised animals, grew English roses, and planted apple seeds. He is credited as being the first in the nation to plant an apple orchard. Rev. Blaxton cultivated the first variety of American apples called the Yellow Sweeting. It is said that he would ride around on a large white bull planting apple trees.

In 1629, a Puritan expedition landed in nearby Salem under the leadership of John Winthrop. They found much hardship and were in search of an area with potable water to support about 4,000 expected immigrants. Rev. Blaxton invited Winthrop's group to share his land, even though he had been originally sent by King Charles II to establish the church of England and diminish Puritan influence.

Rev. Blaxton's solitary life ended rather abruptly in 1630 when 17 boats filled with Puritans arrived in the harbor. The Puritans proved quite intolerant of anyone who disagreed with them and Rev. Blaxton regretted his invitation. The new settlers found living conditions extremely difficult and many became ill with fever or scurvy. Rev. Blaxton seemed eccentric to them because he was able to live off the land and had become a fur trapper and trader. He stated:

> *"I left England to get from under the power of the lord bishop, but in America, I am fallen under the power of the lord brethren."*

Rhode Island. Rev. Blaxton's story is similar to Roger Williams, in that he fled the Church of England over disagreements, only to find more intolerance from the religious exiles in Massachusetts. In 1635, Rev. Blaxton could no longer tolerate the "self-righteous" Puritans and left Boston for what is now Providence, Rhode Island.

He sold his farm to Winthrop and the Puritans, who took over Beacon Hill and his apple orchard. They planted more apple orchards and notably improved his crop by importing pollinators in the form of English honey bees. Eventually, John Winthrop, now the conservative Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, forwarded English honey bees to Rev. Blaxton in Providence and sent the books he had left behind. Rev. Blaxton referred to his home as "Study Hill," which had the largest library in the Colonies at the time.

In Rhode Island, Rev. Blaxton planted the Yellow Sweeting variety that he grew on Beacon Hill, which now became known as the Rhode Island Greening. He returned to Boston 24 years later, at age 64, to find a wife 30 years younger. One year later, he had a son. Rev. Blaxton would preach to natives under an oak tree and traveled on a bull—while reading his book—to visit his friend, Roger Williams. He died at age 80 in 1675. His library and house were burned a month later during the King Philip's War.

The Apple Tree Root that Ate Roger Williams. In 1683, Roger Williams (1603-1683), the founder of Rhode Island, died and was buried on his property alongside an apple orchard, planted with the help of his friend Rev. Blaxton. Nearly 200 years later, in 1860, when heirs decided to give Williams a proper burial, they found an apple tree root had entered his coffin and taken the shape of his body. The root curved where Williams' head had been and entered his chest cavity, growing down his spine. It branched at the two legs and then upturned at the feet. All that was left was teeth, nails, and some bone fragments. This apple root is exhibited at the Rhode Island Historical Society museum. Williams' wife was buried next to him and had a similar fate except they found a lock of her braided hair.

The Rhode Island Greening, similar to Granny Smith, is the oldest apple variety in the U.S.

Maryland Orchards. Not long after Blaxton's apple success, a yellow-green variety with sandpaper-like skin was discovered growing in Roxbury, south of Boston. Through propagation, this apple became known as the Roxbury Russet, which has a sweet tropical fruity-type flavor and is still in production today.

Apple cultivation quickly spread to other colonies. By 1635, the Maryland Colony began planting apple orchards. Lord Baltimore advised settlers to bring: ***'kernalls of pears and apples, especially of Pipins, Pearmains and Deesons, for making thereafter of Cider and Perry."***

According to records dating back to 1644, just ten years after Lord Baltimore's decree, over 90% of Maryland farms had apple orchards. By the mid-1600s, apple orchards were well-established and growing in North Carolina and Virginia. Nearly all land owners planted apple trees as they were versatile and used for food, drink, and feed.

Continued on next page

Apple Genetics:

Every Seed Yields a Unique Apple

One apple tree can potentially produce thousands of varieties. An apple tree planted from seed ("pippins") will not resemble its parent's characteristics. An apple has an average of 5 seed pockets. Each seed will produce a different apple than its parent and each other. That's because apple seeds are the result of pollination and contains a mixture of its parents' DNA genes, similar to humans.

So, if you plant the seed of a Red Delicious apple, the new tree that grows will not have Red Delicious apples. To produce the same variety, the genes must be exactly the same. By taking cuttings and grafting those onto new rootstock, all of the trees will be genetically identical to one another. The apples we enjoy today are all grafted clones.

Pilgrims and Apples (Continued from page 6)

Early America. Apples became an astonishing success in the Northeast due to the terrain and temperatures, and apples grown in America were actually better than English apples. As a result, the Colonists exported apples back to England. Hard cider became predominant throughout this entire period. It was one of the few aspects of American culture that all of the colonies shared.

Settlements along the mid-west often required settlers to plant apple orchards, bearing fruit within three years, before a land title was officially granted to them. The Ohio Company made settlers plant no less than 50 apple trees and 20 peach trees within three years to obtain land titles. By 1767, the average New England family was consuming seven barrels of hard cider annually, about 35 gallons per person.

Alcohol Instead of Water. By the 18th century, most American farms grew apples. Apples that randomly grew from seed were too bitter to eat. Consequently, the vast majority of early American apples were used for hard cider. Due to bacterial and sanitation issues, clean water was difficult to get. Fermented cider was a staple at meals including a diluted version, called Ciderkin, served to children. Hard cider, which contained about 8% alcohol, was traditionally used, among other things, as a cure for "melancholy".

For those who wanted something stronger, a fermented brew called applejack was made from hard cider by a process of fractional crystallization, i.e., freezing. As more water, in the form of ice, was removed, cider was converted to an even stronger alcoholic drink. Extremely cold winters produced applejack with an alcohol content of up to 30%.

Food. The few apples that were used for food were almost always cooked and served fried, stewed, or baked; dried in the sun or in a dry house; made into jams, preserves, apple butter; or cider vinegar. Even mediocre apples could be used in some form and the worst of the fruit was used as livestock feed. Although English women were baking meat pies (such as Shepherd's pie) long before they arrived in the New World, the Pilgrims made do with what they had. Early meat pies were referred to as "coffins," meaning basket or box, and the crust was not eaten. The first recipe for apple pie in the U.S. appeared in *American Cookery,* by Amelia Simmons in 1796, which was a paste-like consistency. Pies were often baked in round, shallow pans to stretch ingredients and eaten daily.

"Johnny Appleseed" (1817-1841). One of America's fondest legends is "Johnny Appleseed," a folk hero and apple farmer. His real name is John Chapman (1774-1845), who was born in Massachusetts and traveled westward to Ohio. After a near death experience and listening to a sermon about Christians traveling like paupers, his goal was to produce as many apples as possible so no one would go hungry.

Chapman traveled throughout the U.S., mostly Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, leasing land and developing apple tree nurseries. He carefully selected the location, built fences around the nurseries, and taught farmers how to plant and grow apple trees.

Saved by the Bees

Honey Bees Imported to North America

Early apple trees produced few fruit because there were no honey bees. The native bee population was about 4,000 species, but none produced any honey. Of the 20,000 species of bees worldwide today, only seven produce honey.

Early Shipments. Early European settlers recognized the value of honey bees, which were needed to pollinate the apple trees. There is no record of honey bees on board the *Mayflower.* However, records do show European honey bees were shipped as early as 1622 to the Jamestown Colony from England. The London Council wrote:

> *"we have by this ship....sent you divers sorte of seed and fruit trees, as also pidgeons, connies [rabbits], peacocks and beehives."*

On May 10, 1632, Rhode Island settlers requested a shipment of honey bees, but it was not fulfilled. Between 1630 and 1638, England sent honey bee shipments and apple seeds and cuttings to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By the 1800s, honey bees were widely distributed from the East to the Mississippi River, appearing in California in 1853.

Native Bees. Native Americans and settlers quickly adapted to the honey bees, which flew away and established new hives in the woods. A honey bee's fuzzy exterior gathered more pollen than native bees with one hive having up to 60,000 bees. Native Americans did not have honey and had no word for it. In 1661, John Elliot, a Puritan pastor, published an Algonquin dictionary and invented a term for honey bees, which meant "white man's flies." American Indians seldom used the term.

Uses. In addition to pollinating, the Colonists also imported honey bees for wax. By the mid-18th century, beeswax became an important export throughout the Colonies and had a multitude of uses including candles, shoe wax, lipstick, waterproofing, and coating for wine bottles and barrels. Besides wax, honey was used to prepare food and beverages; make cement; preserve fruits; make furniture paste, polish, and varnish; and for medicine. Since honey was produced locally and did not have to be imported, honey was a preferred sweetener used in place of the highly-taxed sugar from the islands.

British Beehive Theory depicts the concept of class division and hierarchy. Engraving by George Cruikshank.

Beehive Theory. Beekeeping was tied into cultural and moral ideas in Europe. Many used bees as a metaphor for diligent work, stability, and the model enterprise. The "bee society" was considered perfectly ordered and industrious. Bees were also seen as honoring their monarch and performing their task well for the hive, which were concepts that the British Crown wished to enforce among its colonists.

Pilgrims and Apples (Continued from page 7)

Apple seeds predict love. A young woman trying to decide between two men would wet apple seeds and place it on her forehead. The seed that stayed in place the longest represented her true love.

Based on the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Chapman believed that God wanted him to travel the frontier, read his Bible to people, and plant apple seeds. The Church did not believe in harming plants or animals and explicitly forbade grafting, which they believed caused plants to suffer.

As a result, Chapman planted his orchards from seed, meaning his apples were mostly unfit for eating but good for hard cider. Chapman, a vegetarian, lived a rough life, exchanging apple trees for old clothes and often slept on the floor. He was kind, respected, and appreciated by many including native Americans. He traveled alone, but fully expected to be compensated for his celibacy on earth by having two wives in heaven.

It should be noted that beneath his pauper-like exterior, Chapman was actually a savvy, successful businessman. He bought land, cultivated orchards, and sold them to incoming settlers for a profit. He ultimately accumulated over 1,200 acres across three states.

Temperance Movement. Prohibition in the 1920s almost eradicated apples as the movement zeroed in on alcohol including hard cider. To temperance advocates, the only decent course for an orchard owner was to cut and burn his apple trees. As *Smithsonian Magazine* recounts, FBI agents took to chopping down acres of apple orchards, "effectively erasing cider…from American life." Apple growers literally saw their livelihood going up in flames.

During the 19th and 20th century, the Temperance Movement was comprised mostly of Protestants whose ancestors came from England—the primary consumers of hard apple cider and rum. The Irish drank mostly beer and whiskey. As more European immigrants moved to America, the beer industry flourished, while hard cider declined.

Apples Bounce Back. By end of Prohibition in 1933, America's cider and apple industry had been decimated. The only apples that survived were those for eating, not for hard cider. Beer became the drink of choice, and the resources needed to make hard cider—the bitter sharp cider apples—had been completely destroyed.

As a result, apple growers began to develop sweeter apples more suitable for eating. In the early 1900s, the apple growers invented phrases like *"an apple a day keeps the doctor away"* to encourage people to consume apples. Established in 1904, the second week of August became National Apple Week, meant to "enhance consumer awareness and usage of apples." Since 1996, October became National Apple Month.

By 1905, the USDA recorded over 14,000 varieties of apples. Before that time, most apples were planted using seeds, which created hundreds of new varieties. Today, only about 90 are grown commercially, with the top 10 comprising over 90% of the crop. Apples rank third as the world's most widely grown fruit after bananas and grapes. The leading apple-producing states are Washington, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Hard cider, once the most popular drink in America, transitioned into the unfermented version we enjoy today—thanks to the Civil War, Temperance Movement, shifts in immigration, and Prohibition. Throughout the ages, the apple has been revered by cultures around the world. In mythology, apples are used as a symbol of love, beauty, and wisdom. In America, apples have been remarkably successful and have come to symbolize health, nourishment, and bounty.

From its humble beginnings in America in the early 1600s through today, the apple has been—and still is—an integral part of American culture and history.

Continued from page 3

In Memoriam

We sadly report the loss of our members

- **MS. CYNTHIA SANFORD COGAN** passed away on April 26, 2025.
- **MS. JANET ELIZABETH KAY** passed away on June 10, 2025.
- **MS. SALLY ANN LADD** of Silver Spring passed away on January 11, 2025.
- **MR. DAVID WESLEY NEWCOMB** passed away on July 4, 2025 in Woodsboro, MD.

Maryland Society Captain, 2020-

David Wesley Newcomb (1963-2025)

We sadly announce the passing of David Wesley Newcomb, our former Captain and an active member of our Society. Dave passed away on July 4, 2025, in Woodsboro.

Dave lived in Dallas, Plano, and Wylie, Texas; El Cajon, California; Denver, Colorado; Montreal, Quebec; Kingston, Ontario; Erie, Harrisburg, and Monroeville, Pennsylvania; and Woodsboro, Maryland. He graduated from Frontenac Secondary School in 1981 and Penn State University in 1988 with a B.S. degree in Accounting. He worked as an accountant his entire professional career, including his most recent employment at Glen Mar United Methodist Church in Ellicott City. Dave was avid fan of music, the arts, history, and loved to travel.

Dave served as Captain of our Maryland Society from 2020 through 2024. He became a compatriot in 2023 in the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), Maryland's Sergeant Lawrence Everhart Chapter. We express our heartfelt sympathy to his wife, Susan, their daughter, Dallas Newcomb, and her husband, Chris Downing, and their extended family.

2025 Maryland Mayflower

Scholarship Award Winner

by Marcie Calcagno, Chairperson
Education Committee

The 2025 scholarship program received a significant number of applicants, making the Maryland Mayflower scholarship program increasingly competitive. After a thorough review, two applicants stood out and were selected as this year's recipients: Charlotte McGeehan, our 2025 award winner, and Caden Proctor, the runner-up.

Award Winner: Charlotte McGeehan

Descendants: John Alden and Priscilla Mullins

2025 Award Winner. Governor Dan Earnshaw, and Scholarship Chair Marcie Calcagno presented this year's scholarship award to Charlotte McGeehan at the Spring Dinner.

Ms. McGeehan, a rising college freshman with plans to study Early Childhood Education, demonstrated a strong commitment to her educational goals through volunteer work, academic studies, and pursuit in acquiring the Teacher Academy of Maryland certification. She can be seen in her part-time employment and on the lacrosse field. She also volunteers at a variety of our Maryland Society events.

Runner-Up: Caden Proctor

Descendant: William Bradford

Runner-up. Governor Dan Earnshaw and Scholarship Chair Marcie Calcagno presented the runner-up award to Caden Proctor, who was unable to attend. Our Society Elder, Ben Proctor, accepted the award on his behalf.

Mr. Proctor can be seen on the baseball field with his varsity baseball team when not focusing on his academic studies or community service endeavors. He is also a rising college freshman with plans of studying Project Management with Elon University's business program.

The scholarship applicants were asked to write a response to the question:

"Sometimes plans do not work out as expected and detours are needed. Compare an unexpected detour that you experienced with the experience of the Mayflower pilgrims, including your Mayflower ancestor."

Ms. McGeehan:

In her essay entitled, "Priscilla's Epic Detour, Child-to-Adult, Mirrors Aspects of My Own Journey," Ms. McGeehan related her own experience of moving overseas. She was away from her family and compared it to that of her ancestor, Priscilla Mullins, who was also pulled away from her family as she embarked on the *Mayflower* and began her journey to the New World:

> *"Paralleling Priscilla's own childhood, I too was taken away, to live apart from my older brother… Through painful loss, like Priscilla, I have learned from life experiences, requiring fierce determination, resilience, and courage beyond the classroom."*

Mr. Proctor:

Mr. Proctor also identified with his Pilgrim ancestor, William Bradford, as he wrote about the detours in his life as a result of illness. He spoke of facing his own struggles when he was diagnosed "with appendicitis just before the biggest baseball tournament" of his life. Mr. Proctor's plans at that moment changed, but he still participated and supported his teammates, similar to his ancestor, William Bradford, "when he stepped up as a leader" after "sickness struck the Mayflower settlement on Christmas Eve in 1620." Mr. Proctor eloquently stated:

> *"Detours may change our path, but they don't have to define our future."*

Congratulations to Ms. McGeehin and Mr. Proctor!

The Maryland Mayflower Scholarship is funded by the Society's membership, supporting the next generation of descendants and promoting their success on their life's journey. Please consider donating to the Scholarship Fund. Visit our website for details.

Seeking Members to serve on the Scholarship Committee

The Scholarship Committee serves as a connection between the Maryland Mayflower Society and the applicants and recipients of its college scholarship awards. Through this program, students can feel a stronger connection to their ancestral ties.

Are you interested in helping the Scholarship Committee? If so, please contact Marcie Calcagno at Scholarship@MarylandMayflower.org for more information.

From the Events Committee

by Ann Portell, Events Chair and Member-at-Large

In the spirit of celebrating America's 250th anniversary, our Mayflower Society is excited to pay homage to our pioneering Pilgrim forefathers (and mothers) and the historic laws they constructed, communities they founded, and the innovations they boldly created. Come discover the people and places that mark our heritage this upcoming season together with your Pilgrim cousins.

To kick off 2026, and in the spirit of the anniversary of the America250, the Mayflower Society is planning a season filled with heritage-based activities for our Pilgrim cousins and friends.

Please keep your eyes out for upcoming events and tours at The National Archives, O Street Museum, Baltimore Museum of Art, Smithsonian's exhibition of Plymouth Rock, National Museum of the American Indian, or Walters Art Museum's indigenous land and cultural heritage exhibit. Or, perhaps afternoon High Tea at The Willard Hotel at Peacock Alley. We also plan to have a Pilgrim Pub and Game night. Stay tuned.

Mayflower II Under Sail

First Time in Five Years

August 4-8, 2025

The *Mayflower II,* a full scale replica of the original *Mayflower,* sailed this past summer on Cape Cod Bay for the first time in five years. Built in 1955, the *Mayflower II* underwent a three-year stem-to-stern restoration. She returned to Plymouth in the summer of 2020. Since then, she has been welcoming visitors at the pier and was named on the National Register of Historic Places.

In August, *Mayflower II* underwent a week of sail training and inspection and celebrated her renewed U.S. Coast Guard certification, ensuring her educational mission stays sea-worthy and sails far into the future.

Mayflower II was tugged from her home berth at State Pier in Plymouth into Cape Cod Bay. Photos courtesy of our Co-Treasurer Lousea Canning, taken by her friends, Nancy and Peter Cook, who were on board and involved in getting the ship in top shape.

Summer Social Event Part I

Maryland State House Tour & Galway Bay Luncheon

Sunday, June 28, 2025 Annapolis, MD

On June 28, 2025, the Maryland Society sponsored a special tour for its members of the Maryland State House in Annapolis.

The tour was conducted by our Member-at-Large Lynn Stephens, who is a docent with Historic Annapolis. After the tour, we had a delicious lunch at the Galway Bay Irish restaurant.

Special thanks to our Members-at-Large Lynn Stephens and Events Chair Ann Portell for coordinating this informative and enjoyable event. If you greatly enjoyed this event, sign-up for the Fall event with lunch at Galway Bay followed by a tour of the Paca House & Garden.

See page 18.

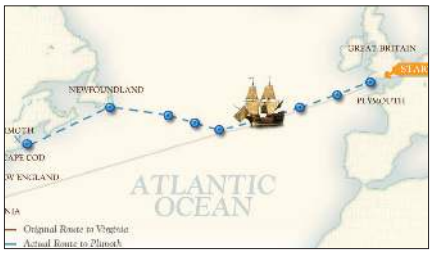
Juniors

A 66-day Adventure on the Atlantic

by Pam Criscitiello, Chair
Juniors Committee

The *Mayflower* ship set out on a solo adventure on September 6, 1620. The previous two failed attempts at a paired voyage with the ship *Speedwell* changed history. The resilient Separatists were determined to travel to the New World. They were not going to allow a "leaking Speedwell" to prevent them from establishing a new home in America. They packed their sparce belongings and wedged themselves into one ship, the *Mayflower,* with their sights set on the Hudson River, where New York is today. However, Fall storms not only blew the small cargo ship off course, but the storms also caused quite an adventure on the Atlantic.

September 6, 1620 - November 11, 1620



Storms changed the course of the voyage.

The map on the left indicates how storms changed the course of the *Mayflower's* voyage. These storms also resulted in passengers becoming very seasick. The crew was accustomed to the dipping and rolling of the ship and smug sailors would ridicule the weary passengers. One sailor threatened to throw the sick overboard and keep their belongings! Before that sailor could follow through with his threat, he became ill with a disease and died.

- The passengers' meals, called provisions, included dried meats, moldy cheese, ship's biscuit, and beer. There were no showers, no restrooms, and no bedrooms. The passengers made their own cots or hung cloth slings, such as the one pictured to the right on the replica ship, *Mayflower II.* They slept wherever space was available, such as inside the small sailboat that they brough, called a shallop. They squeezed into a very small spaces with friends and strangers. Of the 102 passengers, 35 of them were energetic children, including four traveling all alone. Would this be the adventure that they had imagined?

- Most of the 66 days aboard the Mayflower were spent in the dark. Passengers were sandwiched between the upper deck and the cargo area, named the "'tween deck." Not only was it dark day and night, but it was also wet and smelled of many terrible aromas! The passengers were only allowed go to the deck for sunlight and fresh air during calm seas.

- A young man in his 20s or 30s named William Butten, was the apprentice to *Mayflower* passenger, Dr. Samuel Fuller. Sadly, he passed away only three days before land was sighted at Cape Cod.

The adventure on the Atlantic was a 2,750-mile journey, traveling only two miles an hour—on a good day—giving passengers ample time to worry about pirates, illnesses aboard the ship, hungry families, and their future in the New World.

Adapted from Scholastic.com,
"The First Thanksgiving: Voyage on the Mayflower."

Seeking Volunteers

for the Events Committee

We welcome volunteers to join the Events Committee and help in planning future events, field trips, and other activities. If you are interested in assisting, contact:

Governor Dan Earnshaw
GovernorEarnshaw@MarylandMayflower.org
(410) 688-4616 or

Ann Portell, Events Chair
Events@MarylandMayflower.org
(703) 969-6857

BECOME A "FRIEND"

Did you know we have a membership category called "Friends of the Maryland Mayflower Society." This category recognizes individuals who are not eligible for membership in our Society by descent, but are bound to us by family ties or shared interests.

The "Friend" category includes:

- spouses;
- family members of current and deceased members;
- persons who believe they have a Mayflower line, but are unable to prove it;
- persons interested in furthering our goals;
- adopted children of members (please note children will need to join as junior members).

"Friends" are welcome to participate in Society activities, attend dinners and meetings, and serve on committees. The one-time fee is $50.00. To apply, submit the application, found in this newsletter, to our Historian Dwight Nelson. Or, visit our Society Website.

Powerful New Artificial Intelligence Technology Available

For Your Genealogical Research

Historians' Corner

by Christopher B. Locke
Co-Historian

Part 1: More Genealogical Records Accessible On-Line

FamilySearch

www.FamilySearch.org

Are you a FamilySearch user? If not, you might want to consider it. FamilySearch now offers high-impact technology on their platform, which dramatically improves your ability to perform genealogical research for North American records in time frames when relatively few classically indexed records are available.

FamilySearch is a popular "go to" resource for discovering ancestors. They have been busy building its artificial intelligence (AI) technology to read old handwriting in more languages and improve its ability to suggest lineage-linked data from records. All of these opportunities will create greater search capabilities and family discoveries for more FamilySearch patrons worldwide.

Consider testing the technology yourself. Some of the features, including the Full Text Search, just became a permanent feature on their website last month. Full text search on FamilySearch holdings identifies records to users that otherwise are only identifiable by manual inspection. You might be surprised with the new research discoveries.

FamilySearch Labs

The FamilySearch Labs can be seen after logging in on the FamilySearch home page (www.FamilySearch.org). Click "View Experiments" in the FamilySearch Labs link, you will see several experiments available to users. See the "full text" query option on the base records query page.

Experimentation and improvement of the computer-driven full text search capability has been underway during the past couple of years. FamilySearch recently migrated that technology into its core operations. The benefit to all of us is dramatically improved access to records that have not been indexed in the classical manner.

The latest news from FamilySearch is:

> *"Using keywords, names, places, and dates, you can search over 1 billion genealogically significant records in a full-text search that might have been available only as images before. Although searching full transcripts is not exactly the same as searching indexed records, full-text search allows users to find results from any part of the text in a record.*
>
> *This capability is helping thousands of people find relatives in documents they hadn't considered before and discover new evidence in previously unsearchable records."*

Prior techniques relied on human-based indexing and manual document review. This solution overcomes that bottleneck. FamilySearch Labs describes its experiment:

> *"FamilySearch has billions of historical records that have been digitized, but only a portion of these record images are currently searchable. This test of a full-text search for historical records uses artificial intelligence (AI) to transcribe images into text so they can be fully searched.*
>
> *This feature is meant to save hours previously spent manually reviewing thousands of images for an important piece of information—that can be found almost instantly with an automated search. Over 100 million records from the United States and Mexico are currently available in this experiment. We anticipate adding more collections in the future."*

Computer technology is now able to extract words from handwritten and typed documents to help create indexes that you can use. The full text search technology works with handwritten and typed documents. Also, sophisticated query syntax is available that assists in precision searches. However, please bear in mind that automation is not perfect and the new technology will make writing and interpretation mistakes. This risk should be considered when formulating complex queries.

Full Text Search

Leveraging its state-of-the-art AI-powered handwriting recognition technology, FamilySearch can convert an image of historical text into a machine-readable text format that gives patrons the ability to search the full text of a record—before it has been indexed by on-line volunteers.

Google makes the following useful observations about full-text search technology. It explains the underlying process for that technology set:

Continued on next page

FamilySearch

Millions of New Historical Records Just Added.

FamilySearch recently expanded its free online archives with over 13 million new records from 6 countries, including 2 million from the U.S.

New AI Technology *(Continued)*

How does full-text search work? "Full-text search involves two primary stages: (1) indexing, which is akin to creating a map for a library, and (2) searching, which pulls requested information from that map.

During the indexing stage, the system analyzes the text content of documents and stores the data in a structured format. This process typically involves:

- **Tokenization:** Breaking down text into individual words or units called tokens. This is like separating a sentence into individual words.
- **Stemming:** Reducing words to their root form, such as "running" to "run". This ensures that variations of the same word are treated as a single term during search.
- **Stop word removal:** Removing common words that are not particularly meaningful in search, such as "the", "a", or "is". This helps to reduce the index size and improve search speed.
- **Building an Index:** Creating a data structure that maps keywords to their locations within documents. This index acts as a road map, allowing the search engine to quickly locate relevant documents.

The automated indexing process is crucial for the performance of a full-text search system. A well-structured index allows for fast and efficient retrieval of relevant documents even within massive datasets.

Artificial Intelligence Technology is not Perfect

Historically, indexing has been done by humans. Automating the indexing process significantly increases the number of records available for search. However, as previously mentioned, computers make mistakes. Ultimately, AI can only do what it has been told to do. That is why using AI ethically and responsibly is important as well as understanding its limitations.

The use of this new AI technology played a critical role in resolving errors or omissions involving two family sketches in two Silver Books. The next Historian's Corner article will discuss the significant improvements that were found using this methodology, which resulted in proposed changes to the Silver Books. The families discussed include Perez Kent and Lydia Kent of Madison County, New York, their children, and other close relatives.

For the latest details on how FamilySearch has implemented full text search technology on their platform, visit www.FamilySearch.org and their blog.

Historians' Report

Dwight N. Mason, Historian
Christopher Locke, Co-Historian
Sue Brenchley, Asst. Historian

The membership results are as follows:

- **New Members:** We welcomed thirteen new members plus six reinstatements for a total of nineteen new members. We also approved six new supplemental applications.
- **Juniors:** We welcomed four new junior members.
- **Deaths:** Sadly, we report four deaths.

"Pilgrim Overboard." The dramatic rescue of Pilgrim John Howland during the 1620 voyage. Painting by Mike Haywood.

Missing Members
Lost at Sea

We have been trying to reach the following members, who are lost or missing from our records. If your name is on this list, please contact the Historian at Historian@MarylandMayflower.org.

Name	Member No.
Abadie, Darren	1119
Brennan, Keri	1187
Byrd, Joseph	188
Carbine, James	931
Carbine, Marianne	832
Closs, Thomas	906
Cusick, Pamela	1053
Davis, Elizabeth Storrs	462
Donaldson, Catherine Evans	740
Fennell, Walter	826
Garten, Leete	902
Hamilton, Douglas Ray	1047
Hamilton, Rebecca	1223
Heil, Alan	853
Henning, Jeffrey	985
Hoffman, Judith	647
Horine, May Henry	526
Klasmeier, Jane Howes	995
Layton, Evelyn	694
Mallett, Andrea	1051
McNicol, David	1170
Polk, Sarah	1213
Ritter, Luke	744
Schittino, Jennifer	1052
Stenton, Frederick	635
Stevenson, David	970
Tarbert, Jesse	940
Tomkins, John	225
Traynor, Timothy	1018
Trofatter, Andrew	1133
Truelove, Elizabeth	980
Wheeler, Winslow	804

List as of 9/15/25.

Wrap up in style!

Maryland Mayflower Silk Scarf

Soft and Versatile! Accessorize your look with our custom scarves. A limited run of 50 of these personalized pure silk beauties have been ordered in time for the holidays. Purchase now before these scarves, like the Maryland checkerboard butterflies fluttering upon them, flit away!

Maryland Mayflower Motif. This gorgeous scarf features our Pilgrim forefathers and mothers, the Mayflower ship, Mayflower Compact signers, The Maryland State House, Maryland State boat (the skipjack), and Naval Academy 40-foot sloop. Magnificent fossil shells, blue point crabs, black-eyed susans, and pink mayflowers meander in the background.

Custom Designed Created by designer Nina Akin and our Events Chair, Ann Portell. Nina has designed custom scarves for several genealogical groups including Daughters of the American Revolution. Her scarves are in the Museum of the American Revolution in Philadelphia and Lafayette Society in Washington, D.C.

Order. This beautiful 100% silk scarf will be available for sale at the Compact Day Dinner. Measures 40" x 40".

Beware of Phishing Attacks

Some Maryland Society members have reported receiving a phishing email sent to their personal email address. Generally, the scammers will send a pdf with login instructions or say they've noticed some problem with your account or ask you to click on a hyperlink inside the body of the email. They then ask you to login with your Mayflower Society login and password.

The policy of the Maryland Mayflower Society is that we will never request your password or login information at any time. Please immediately delete any email that references logging in with your membership account name and password.

"Like" us on Facebook

www.facebook.com > MarylandMayflowerDescendants

We are working to boost the "likes" on our Facebook page. Next time you browse our Maryland Society page on Facebook, please press "Like" when you see an interesting post or entry.

Treasurer's Update

Marilyn VanWagner, Treasurer
Louesa B. Canning, Co-Treasurer
Sandra L. Davis, Asst. Treasurer

Below is a status of recent activity:

- **Dues Letters:** If you have not paid your 2025 dues, please pay soon.
- **Donations:** Thank you to all our members who have given generously towards our Scholarship Fund, the General Fund, or the Mayflower Meeting House. Your donations are very much appreciated.

If anyone feels moved to donate, please visit our website to pay electronically or to find out where to mail a check. Our Society website is: www.marylandmayflower.org/donate.

Mayflower MUGS FOR SALE

Embrace the spirit of the Mayflower with this beautifully designed mug featuring our Mayflower Society logo. Perfect for history buffs or anyone passionate about the Mayflower. This mug makes a meaningful gift for birthdays, holidays, or just to add a touch of history to any environment. Convenient for everyday use, this mug is microwave and dishwasher safe. Price is $15.00 each. Available for sale at the Compact Day Dinner.

Join Our Board as Purser

Love shopping? Help manage our merchandise!

If you like to shop, we invite you to join our Board as Purser. This important role is now open. The Purser helps select new Mayflower-themed merchandise, keeps track of items for the Society, and fulfills orders. If you have a talent for merchandising and organizing, this may be the job for you.

If interested, please contact Marilyn VanWagner at treasurer@MarylandMayflower.org.

Medals & Awards Committee

We have created an annual state award for those who have exhibited superior service to our Society. We are seeking a volunteer to chair this exciting new committee.

The medals, named the Priscilla Mullins and John Alden awards, will be designed along with a Maryland-themed rosette. If interested, please contact Governor Earnshaw by E-mail or at 410-688-4616.

Maryland Mayflower Channel

@MarylandMayflowerChannel9813

Subscribe to the Maryland Mayflower Channel on YouTube. You can enjoy favorite videos and view them from your devices. Videos include our own *Chilton's Challenge* play, how to blacken armor, and a video, "Rembrandt & the Pilgrim Arms and Armor."

Spring Dinner Recap

"The Mayflower Meetinghouse Project"

On Sunday, April 6, 2025, the Maryland Mayflower Society met at the DoubleTree Hilton Hotel in Annapolis for our annual Spring Dinner. Our Guest Speaker was Lea Filson, President of the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse Charitable Trust and former Governor of the General Society. She provided an update of the Mayflower Meetinghouse project in Plymouth. Plans are underway for an immersive multi-media museum experience that will bring new life to Plymouth's Town square. We thank former Governor Filson for her informative presentation.

2025 Spring Dinner

Annapolis, MD

Call to Order. Governor Earnshaw calls the Spring Dinner meeting to order.

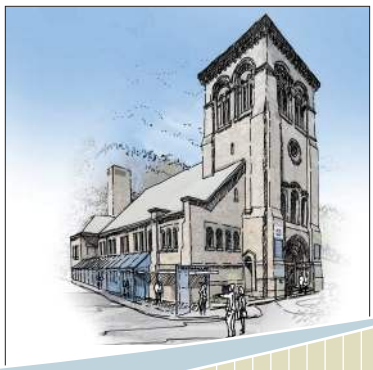
From left to right: Washington, D..C. Society Governor Susan Mulligan, our Maryland Society Governor Dan Earnshaw, and Guest Speaker and former Governor General Lea Sinclair Filson.

Appreciation. Governor Earnshaw presented the Maryland Governor's Commendation Award to Rob Burgio for his years of dedicated service with our Society. Rob has served as Deputy Governor and Member-at-Large for two terms and in various committees for the past several years.

Guest Speaker. Lea Filson, the President of the National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse Charitable Trust, revealed exciting new plans for the project, which will include a 360-degree state-of-the-art museum.

Mayflower Meetinghouse Project

New life to Plymouth's Town Square



Maryland Mayflower Guard

Volunteers Needed!

The Maryland Mayflower Guard is an important element of our Society. The Color Guard visibly promotes understanding of the Pilgrims through historically correct apparel and equipment.

Dressing in attire as did the militia in 1620-21, the Guard will kick off Society meetings and events and participate in the"Presentation of Colors" flag ceremony. Don't worry—we can assist you with your costume design.

If interested in joining this passionate team, please contact Governor Earnshaw by E-mail or at 410- 688-4616.

Carpooling

Consider Riding Together!

We are looking for volunteers to assist members who are unable to attend Society events. If you are interested in carpooling, please contact Governor Earnshaw.

Maryland Mayflower Descendants

in Revolutionary War

Do you happen to know the name(s) of the Mayflower descendants from Maryland who served in the American Revolution? I'm looking for a list or reference for a current project.

Thank you in advance for your help, cousins, Please contact EarnshawLawyer@gmail.com.

Kindest regards,
Dan Earnshaw

250th American Revolution 250th

Commemorative Pilgrims & Patriots

COCKADE RIBBON & INSIGNIA

This limited edition, commemorative cockade honors our Pilgrims and Patriots, and their bold journey from the Mayflower Compact to the Declaration of Independence. A cockade is a decorative ribbon rosette that were popular in the 17th through 19th centuries.

Today, cockades are used in commemorations, reenactments, or as symbolic pins and badges worn on clothing or hats.

The colors of our Mayflower cockade resonate with historical meaning, which represent:

- **Navy Blue** - perseverance and peace,
- **Harvest Gold** - the autumn arrival of the Mayflower in 1620,
- **Red** - the courage of those who sacrificed their lives in the American Revolution; and
- **White** - purity and peace.

Silver-plated pin back. Price is $30.00. This custom cockade will be available for sale at our Compact Day Dinner.

Society Officer Position Openings

Our Maryland Society is currently searching for individuals to fill the positions of **Captain, Counselor,** and **Purser**.

If you are interested in helping our Society, please contact Gov. Dan Earnshaw by E-mail or at 410-688-4616.

More Merchandise

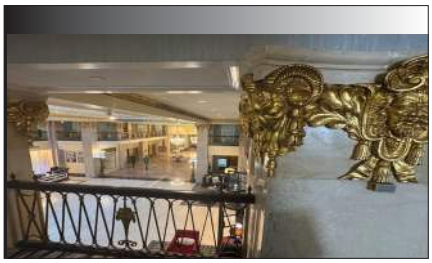
Available at the Compact Day Dinner

Our Events Chair, Ann Portell, is working hard to design new Mayflower merchandise for our Society, just in time for the holidays. The new merchandise will be available for sale at our Compact Day Dinner. Stock up now on unique gifts for the upcoming holidays!

From Compact to Independence

1620 - 1776

On Sunday, September 14, 2025, the Maryland and Washington, D.C. Mayflower societies joined together to host a very special event at The Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. The event celebrated the 405th Anniversary of the Pilgrims' departure from England and the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. All of the speakers were riveting, and each took us through the 405-year timeline.



The Planning Committee did an outstanding job. A special thanks to our Maryland Governor Dan Earnshaw and D.C. Governor Suzy Mulligan for planning and coordinating this very special commemorative event.

We also thank Events Chair Ann Portell, D.C. Deputy Governor Shelley Rodgers, D.C. Secretary and Membership Chair Aryssa Damron, and D.C. Captain Richard LaVoie.

Thanks to Mary Elizabeth Stringer for the beautiful floral centerpieces.

Continued on next page

From Compact to Independence *(Continued from page 16)*

The U.S. Army 3rd Infantry Regiment, The Old Guard Army Color Guard, and Fife and Drum Corps kicked off the event.

The Master of Ceremony, Governor General Pennington, did a great job. We had several wonderful guest speakers.

Our members thoroughly enjoyed the venue and delicious food.

The Mayflower Hotel is the largest luxury hotel in the Washington, D.C. metro area.

Photos by Events Chair Ann Portell

Pilgrims & Patriots
Mayflower Scarf

The Perfect Accessory for Every Season!

Celebrate 250 years of history with these stylish new scarves. Timeless, quality scarves available for sale during our Compact Day Dinner featuring our Pilgrims and Patriots motif. This limited edition commemorative scarf was created to honor the bold path of our Pilgrims and Patriots on the journey to American independence.

Design. The scarf's design reflects the spirit of self-governance, beginning with the Mayflower Compact in 1620 and culminating with the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The colonial handshake motif represents unity between Pilgrim and Patriot, binding generations in the cause of freedom and liberty.

Symbols. Woven into the colors of red, blue, and gold, the scarf carries symbols of the enduring legacy of sacrifice, perseverance, and the founding ideals that continue to guide our nation.

Order. Measures 33" x 33", made of "Nu Silk" 100% polyester, $50.00. Available for sale at the Compact Day Dinner.

Game Night with Quinto®

The Events Committee is planning a game night featuring Quinto®, a board and card game invented by our Newsletter Editors, Liz and Tom Norris. The game is intergenerational, strategic, and contains elements found in classic board and card games. Stay tuned for date and time.

Quinto® will be available for sale at our Compact Day Dinner. Proceeds donated to our Society. Visit www.QuintoGame.com.

Visit the HIstoric Home of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence!

2025
Fall Social Event
Part II

Three-Course Galway Bay Luncheon & Private Paca House & Garden Tour

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

Our exploration in Annapolis continues—one of the most beautiful cities in America. Join us on Sunday, October 26, for a special luncheon at a favorite local gathering place, Galway Bay, a classic Irish restaurant and pub. The restaurant is warm and inviting with antique decor, artistic Irish wool wall hangings, musical instruments, and artwork of important Irish contributors. The food is delicious with a variety of specialty Irish dishes and drinks.

After lunch, we will have a personalized tour of the historic Paca House and Garden. William Paca, a young lawyer, built the house in 1765. He eventually became a signatory on the Declaration of Independence and a three-term Governor of Maryland. His house is recognized as one of the finest examples of 18th century architecture in the U.S.

Our Society member, Lynn Stephens, an experienced docent, will guide us through the immaculately-restored Georgian mansion and carefully manicured two-acre garden. This custom private tour is tailored for our Society and all public tours are cancelled to accommodate our Mayflower group. You won't want to miss it!

DATE: **Sunday, October 26, 2025**

LUNCHEON:
Time: 11:30 a.m.

Address: Galway Bay Irish Restaurant
63 Maryland Avenue • Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 263-8333

TOUR:
Time: 1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Address: Paca House & Garden
186 Prince George St. • Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 990-4543

PRICE: $60.00 per Adult ($55.00 if ordered before 10/17/25)
$30.00 per Child (3 to 17 years of age)
(includes lunch, gratuity, and tour ticket)

We look forward to seeing you! For more details and to order, visit our Maryland Society website, www.MarylandMayflower.org. If you have any questions, please contact our Events Chair Ann Portell at Events@MarylandMayflower.org.

Paca House & Garden

- The Georgian mansion was built in 1765 for William Paca;
- Restored in 1965, it is recognized as one of the finest 18th century homes in the U.S.;
- Features period furniture, furnishings, and paintings;
- Two-acre garden with a two-story summer house;
- Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1971.

Presented by The Maryland Society of Mayflower Descendants

Rain or Shine

Galway Bay Luncheon and Paca House & Garden Tour

Sunday, October 26, 2025
11:15 a.m.

TOUR

LOCATION: The William Paca House and Garden is located in historic downtown Annapolis, which is about 50 minutes from Washington, D.C. and Baltimore.

MEET: Galway Bay Irish Restaurant
63 Maryland Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 263-8333

PARKING: Hillman Garage on Main Street, Gotts Court Garage on West Street, Calvert Street Garage. After you park, go to nearest pay station and press any button to pay.

We look forward to seeing you!

For more information, visit the William Paca House website, www.annapolis.org.

Rain or Shine

SCHEDULE

11:15 a.m.
WELCOME

11:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Enjoy a delicious **LUNCHEON** at the Galway Bay Irish Restaurant.

1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.
Meet for personalized **GUIDED TOUR** of the Paca House & garden.

3:00 - 5:00 p.m.
EXPLORE the grounds and enjoy Annapolis.

Carpooling welcomed.

Galway Bay Irish Restaurant,
63 Maryland Ave. • Annapolis, MD

William Paca House
186 Prince George St. • Annapolis,MD

Galway Bay Luncheon and Paca House & Garden Tour

RSVP by October 24, 2025

Join us for a 3-course curated lunch at **Galway Bay Irish Restaurant** and a personalized tour of the **William Paca House & Garden**. To attend, pay on-line on our **Website**. For an early bird discount, RSVP before October 17th.

PRICE - Luncheon & Tour (includes gratuity):

	QUANTITY	PRICE (EACH)	SUBTOTAL
Adults	_____	@ $55.00 *(if paid before 10/17/25)*	$_____
	_____	@ $60.00 *($45 lunch + $15 tour)*	$_____
Children	_____	@ $30.00 *(3 to 17 years old)*	$_____

PAYMENT: Pay Online: www.MarylandMayflower.org
(preferred method)

SUBMIT this form only if paying by check or money order:

Payable to: Maryland Mayflower Soicety

Mail to: Marilyn VanWagner, Treasurer
Address: 8060 Winward Key Drive
Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732
Email: treasurer@MarylandMayflower.org

Checks must be mailed at least three days prior to the RSVP deadline.

Menu

Choice of Soup or Salad
Irish Tomato Whiskey Soup or Potato Leek Soup

*Choice of Entree**
Shepherd's Pie w/ ground Angus Beef and potato topping
Haddock & Chips w/ fries and tartar sauce
Reuben w/ corned beef and sauerkraut and fries
Pub Burger w/ charbroiled Angus Beef and fries
Veggie Burger housemade w/ fries
Burgers & Mash w/ ale onion gravy and potatoes
Shepherd's Pie Mac & Cheese w/ white cheddar cheese

Choice of Dessert
• Traditional Bread Pudding • Irish Cream Chocolate Mousse
• Strawberry Shortcake (gluten-friendly)

Drinks
coffee, tea, and soda included.
Alcoholic beverages extra.

*Kids meals, vegetarian, and other dietary options available upon request.

For details on menu items, visit www.GalwayBayMd.com.

You are invited

ON BEHALF OF
THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS
IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Governor Daniel Earnshaw
requests the pleasure of your company
at our annual

COMPACT DAY DINNER

on
Sunday, November 23, 2025
DoubleTree Hotel by Hilton
Annapolis, MD

"The Battle of Brandywine"
Michael C. Harris

12:00 P.M. RECEPTION & COCKTAILS
1:00 P.M. DINNER
RSVP

Menu

Salad
Mixed Baby Greens with Mandarin Oranges and Walnuts

Entree
*Roasted Turkey w/ Stuffing & Gravy**
Mashed Potatoes & Gravy
Green Beans
Served with warm rolls and butter and cranberry sauce

Dessert
Pumpkin Pie w/ whipped cream

Drinks
coffee, decaf coffee, tea, or iced tea

♦ ♦ ♦

**Dietary Options:*
Gluten free: same as above, but no stuffing and substitute dessert.
Vegetarian: Vegetable Fusilli Primavera
Children's Menu Option: Chicken Tender w/ Fries

Location

Address: **DoubleTree Hotel by Hilton**
210 Holiday Court
Annapolis, MD 21401

Phone: (410) 224-3150

Website: www.doubletree.com

Directions:

From Baltimore: Take 695 to I-97 South toward Annapolis/Bay Bridge. Take the Route 50 East/301 North exit. At the fork, keep right onto 665 East. Follow the signs to Exit 22, Riva Road, and turn left at Riva Road. At the second light, turn left onto Holiday Court. The hotel is on the left.

From Washington, D.C.: From 495, take the Route 50 East toward Annapolis. At the fork, keep right toward 665 East. Follow the signs to Exit 22, Riva Road, and turn left at Riva Road. At the second light, turn left on Holiday Court. The hotel is on the left.

Cut and return

RSVP — Compact Day Dinner — November 23, 2025

TO: Ann Portell
11640 Log Jump Trail, Ellicott City, MD 21042
(703) 969-6857 • Email: Events@MarylandMayflower.org

RSVP DEADLINE: November 16, 2025

COST: Adult: $48.00 each *(cash bar,* price includes a 20% gratuity)
Child: $20.00 each (6 to 10 years; children under 5 - free)

TIME: 12:00 p.m.: Reception & Cocktails
1:00 p.m.: Luncheon

NAME	TYPE	SPECIAL MENU?	ATTENDEE?
_____	Member	❑ No ❑ Yes_____	❑ Adult ❑ Child
_____	Guest	❑ No ❑ Yes_____	❑ Adult ❑ Child
_____	Guest	❑ No ❑ Yes_____	❑ Adult ❑ Child
_____	Guest	❑ No ❑ Yes_____	❑ Adult ❑ Child

PAYMENT: Pay Online, on our Society Website:
Visit www.MarylandMayflower.org

ATTIRE: Jacket and tie suggested, but not required.

Separate Insert

Annual Membership Dues

Due Date: April 1, 2026

The Annual Membership Dues are to be paid before **April 1st** of each year. We request that members pay these dues through our website, www.MarylandMayflower.org, at any time prior to April 1st. Or, members can mail a check using the form below. If unpaid, the Treasurer will send a reminder to each member to pay their annual dues.

New Members: The annual dues are assessed in the first full year after the member is accepted into our Maryland Society. (Newly-elected members are not charged any dues in the calendar year of their enrollment).

Nonpayment: By the end of the calendar year, if the member fails to pay their annual dues, their membership will be dropped from both the Maryland Society and General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Annual Dues and other fees may be changed by the Society at any time without notice.

Annual Dues payment form

The annual dues are $75.00. However, keep in mind, the annual dues are discounted to $65.00, if paid before April 1st. After April 1st, the full amount of $75.00 is due. Please pay your dues on time and take advantage of the discount.

MEMBER INFORMATION:

Member Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

E-mail: _____ Telephone: _____

Member Number: _____

ANNUAL DUES:

- ❑ $65.00 (before April 1st)
- ❑ $75.00 (after April 1st)

SUBMIT this form & check:

To: Louesa Canning Co-Treasurer
77 Cavalier Drive, #7408
Wilmington, NC 28405
E-mail: treasurer2@MarylandMayflower.org

Make checks payable to:
Maryland Mayflower Society

✸ Please pay on-line, visit www.MarylandMayflower.org > "Pay Dues." ✸

Cut here

Friends of the Maryland Mayflower Society application form

We welcome "Friends" to our Society, those who are not eligible for membership by descent, but nevertheless are bound by family ties or shared interests. The applicant below wishes to apply for membership to the Friends of the Maryland Mayflower Society (FMMS) Program.

	APPLICANT	SPONSORING MEMBER
Name:	_____	_____
Address:	_____	_____
City, State, Zip:	_____	_____
Telephone:	_____	_____
E-mail:	_____	_____
Relationship to Member:	_____	

SUBMIT this form & check to:

To: Dwight N. Mason, Historian
7307 Broxburn Court,
Bethesda MD 20817-4754
E-mail: Historian@MarylandMayflower.org

Make checks payable to:
Maryland Mayflower Society

DUES:
$50.00 (one-time fee)

✸ You can also join on-line, visit www.MarylandMayflower.org, under "Membership" > "Friends" ✸

Donations to the Maryland Mayflower Society

donation form

To make a donation to our Maryland Society, please complete this form and mail it, along with a check, to the address shown below.

MEMBER INFORMATION:

Member Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

E-mail: _____ Telephone: _____

Signature: _____

DONATION TYPE: (check one)

- ❑ General Fund
- ❑ Scholarship Fund
- ❑ National Pilgrim Memorial Meetinghouse
- ❑ Other _____

SUBMIT this form & check:

To: Louesa Canning, Co-Treasurer
77 Cavalier Drive, Apt. 7408
Wilmington, NC 28405
EM: treasurer2@MarylandMayflower.org

Make checks payable to:
Maryland Mayflower Society

Your donations are tax-deductible!

For members over 70-1/2 years old, please contact your IRA custodian for direct, pre-tax contributions, called a Qualified Charitable Distribution (QCD).

✸ You can also donate on-line, visit www.MarylandMayflower.org, under "Contribute" > "Donate." ✸

Cut here

Merchandise

Maryland Mayflower Society

The following merchandise will be available for sale at our Compact Day Dinner:

MEMBER INFORMATION:

Member Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

E-mail: _____ Telephone: _____

Signature: _____

SUBMIT this form if paying by check:

To: Marilyn VanWagner
8060 Winward Key Drive
Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732
E-mail: Treasurer@MarylandMayflower.org

Make checks payable to:
Maryland Mayflower Society

MERCHANDISE AVAILABLE:

ITEM	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT
❑ Mayflower Coffee Mug	_____	$15.00	$_____
❑ Pilgrims & Patriots Scarf	_____	50.00	_____
❑ Mayflower Cockade	_____	30.00	_____
❑ Maryland Mayflower Silk Scarf	_____	60.00	_____
❑ Quinto Game	_____	35.00	_____
		TOTAL	$_____

✸ Available for pick-up at the Compact Day Dinner, November 22, 2025. ✸