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Haskell Mayflower Descendants



Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor by William Halsall (1841 - 1919)

William Halsall (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mayflower_in_Plymouth_Harbor_by_William_Halsall.jpg), "Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor, by William Halsall", marked as public domain, more details on Wikimedia Commons: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Template:PD-old>

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The year 2020 will mark the 400th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower, laying anchor in a harbor at the tip of Cape Cod on November 11, 1620. After a month of exploring the inner coast of Cape Cod, they moved the Mayflower to Plymouth Harbor, the spot they had chosen to begin a settlement in the New World. Ahead of the flock expected to descend on Plymouth, Massachusetts for celebrations in 2020, we will hold the next Haskell Family Reunion in Plymouth on September 20–22, 2019. (See page 15 for more details.) By that time, the Mayflower II, a replica of the original Mayflower, which was sailed from England in 1957 and has been undergoing major restorations in Mystic, Connecticut, should be back in Plymouth.

Nearly half of the original 102 passengers on the Mayflower did not survive the first winter in the Plymouth Colony. Yet, from this small group of surviving Mayflower passengers, it is estimated that over ten million of their descendants are alive today, many of whom are unaware of their Mayflower heritage. This group includes countless Haskells. Which Haskell pedigree lines include a Mayflower ancestor? In this article we begin to provide some of the answers.

The most well-known Haskell Mayflower connection is to George Soule, whose daughter, Patience Soule, married John² Haskell, the son to Roger¹ Haskell, in January, 1666/67. However, the Roger¹-John² line is not the only Haskell line with a Mayflower ancestor. There are at least eleven other lines to Roger¹ and at least three lines

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to William¹ through the first six generations of Mayflower descendants. There are no such known lines to Mark¹. Of course, you may still be a Mayflower descendant through a later female line. In fact, if you're a Haskell with a Mayflower connection through your mother's side of the family, you will be starting a new Haskell line of Mayflower descendants!

The following are Haskell connections to eleven different Mayflower passengers: John Alden, William Mullins, Isaac Allerton, William Bradford, Edward Doty, Thomas Rogers, Henry Samson, George Soule, Miles Standish, Richard Warren, and William White.

John Alden

John Alden was a Cooper (one who makes barrels) who was about 21 years old when he came on the Mayflower. He moved to Duxbury in 1632. About 1623, he married Priscilla Mullins, who came on the Mayflower with her parents, William and Alice Mullins, and her brother Joseph. William and Alice Mullins, as well as their son, Joseph, died the first winter in Plymouth. All descendants of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins will also be descendants of William Mullins.

John Alden and Priscilla Mullins had ten children, the oldest being Elizabeth Alden, born about 1624. Elizabeth married William Pabodie in December, 1644. Their daughter, Priscilla Pabodie, married Rev. Ichabod Wiswall, who was pastor of the church in Duxbury, in 1677. Their daughter, Deborah Wiswall, married Samuel Seabury in 1717. The ninth of their ten children, Mercy Seabury, married Bildad Arnold in 1766. They had two daughters, Elizabeth and Deborah, both of whom ended up marrying **JONATHAN⁵ HASKELL (JOEL⁴, DANIEL³, JOSEPH², WILLIAM¹)**. Elizabeth Arnold married Jonathan Haskell on 31 December 1789 at the age of 20. After having two children, including a son named Bildad Arnold Haskell, Elizabeth died by the age of 25. Jonathan Haskell then married Elizabeth's sister, Deborah Arnold, on 15 June 1794. They went on to have eight children, including five sons. The youngest son was named Alden Bradford Haskell, after two Mayflower passengers.

There is another Haskell line to John Alden that also goes back to two other Mayflower passengers, Henry Samson and Miles Standish, as we will see below.

Isaac Allerton

Isaac Allerton was a merchant who came on the Mayflower with his wife Mary (Norris) and their three children, Bartholomew, Remember, and Mary. After burying a child in Leiden, Netherlands on 5 February 1620, Mary Allerton had a son stillborn aboard the Mayflower on 22 December 1620 in Plymouth Harbor. Isaac's wife Mary died during the first winter in Plymouth on 25 February. Between 1623 and 1627, Isaac married Fear Brewster, a daughter of William Brewster, who came to Plymouth sometime after her father had come on the Mayflower. Isaac Allerton had two children with his second wife be-

fore she died in 1634. By 1644, Isaac had taken a third wife, Joanna Swinnerton, from New Haven.

Isaac Allerton's travels as a merchant took him back and forth to England and up and down the New England coast. At different times, he lived in Marblehead, New Amsterdam, and New Haven.

Isaac Allerton's daughter, Remember, who came with him on the Mayflower, married Moses Maverick, son of Rev. John Maverick, in May 1635. Their daughter, Abigail, married Samuel Ward in 1663, and their daughter, Martha Ward, married John Tuttle on 3 December 1689 in Ipswich. John Tuttle and Martha Ward had seven children, and two of their daughters married Haskells! Their first child, Martha Tuttle, married **MARK³ HASKELL (MARK², WILLIAM¹)** in 1710, and they went on to have thirteen children. The third child of John and Martha Tuttle was named Abigail Tuttle, and in November 1718, she married **WILLIAM⁴ HASKELL (WILLIAM³, WILLIAM², WILLIAM¹)**. Only their male child, William, went on to have Haskell descendants alive today.

William Bradford

William Bradford was the second person to sign the Mayflower Compact, just after John Carver, who had been chosen to be the Governor of the new colony. But Carver died the following April, as did his wife Catherine a few weeks later. Bradford became the Governor of the Plymouth Colony, a position he held, off and on, between 1621 and 1656. Between 1630 and 1651, Bradford wrote *Of Plymouth Plantation*, considered to be the most authoritative account of the history of the early Pilgrims.

William Bradford's first wife, Dorothy, came with him on the Mayflower, but she died shortly after their arrival in Plymouth harbor, when she fell overboard and drowned, while her husband was still on a scouting expedition on shore. They had a son, John, who came later to Plymouth.

On 14 August 1623, William Bradford married his second wife, Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. They had three additional children, the first one, William² Bradford, born on 17 June 1624. By 1650, William² Bradford had married Alice Richards, and they had ten children, the youngest being Sarah Bradford, born in 1671. Sarah married Kenelm Baker in 1685, and they had eleven children, the oldest being Sarah Baker, born in 1688. Sarah Baker married John Sherman in 1711, and their seventh of nine children was William Sherman, who married Abigail Handy in 1752. In 1792, their daughter, Susanna Sherman, married **ZEBULON⁵ HASKELL (SETH⁴, MARK³, MARK², ROGER¹)**, whose first wife had died in 1787. Zebulon had two sons by his first wife, and seven more children with his second wife, Susanna.

Edward Doty

Edward Doty came on the Mayflower as one of two servants of Stephen Hopkins. Early on, he got in a duel with the other servant, Edward Leister, in which they were both wounded and punished. His reputation as a trou-

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blemaker grew over the next twenty years, as he was frequently in court for fighting, slander, debt, and trespass.

Edward Doty married Fayth Clarke in 1634, and they had nine children. The youngest, Mary Doty, married Samuel Hatch in 1677. Two of their children had descendants who married Haskells. The first line goes through their son, Josiah, whose daughter, Mary Hatch, married Joshua Vinton. Their daughter, Mary Vinton, married **JOHN⁵ HASKELL (JOHN⁴, JOHN³, WILLIAM², ROGER¹)** in 1794. They had two children, including one son. Mary Vinton was John Haskell's second wife. He had six children with his first wife, Eunice Carpenter.

The second line from Mary Doty and Samuel Hatch that leads to a Haskell goes through their daughter, Hannah Hatch who married Japhet Turner. Their son, Japhet, had a daughter, Hannah Turner, who married James Lebaron. Their daughter, Hannah Lebaron was born on 11 September 1766 and married **MOSES⁶ HASKELL (TIMOTHY⁵, JOHN⁴, JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** on 6 April 1788. As we will see below, any descendant of Moses⁶ Haskell will also be a descendant of the Mayflower passenger, Richard Warren, through the wife of John⁴, Ruth Sprague.

Thomas Rogers

Thomas Rogers came on the Mayflower with his eighteen-year-old son, Joseph. Thomas Rogers died during the first winter in the Plymouth Colony. A second son, John, who was fourteen when the Mayflower sailed, was still in Leiden and didn't come to Plymouth until probably 1629-1630. This second son, John Rogers, married Anna Churchman in 1639.

John Rogers and Anna Churchman had four children. The youngest, Elizabeth Rogers, married Nathaniel Williams. They had three children and named the third one Elizabeth, who married John Macomber. Elizabeth Williams and John Macomber had ten children. The second oldest, Josiah Macomber married Ruth Paul in 1736. Their daughter, Elizabeth Macomber married **SAMUEL HASKELL⁵ (MARK⁴, ROGER³, MARK², ROGER¹)** in 1765. Samuel and Elizabeth had seven children including two males, who generated a large number of descendants living today.

Henry Samson

Henry Samson was sixteen when he came on the Mayflower with Edward and Ann Tilley. Bradford referred to Henry Samson as their cousin. Edward and Ann Tilley did not survive the first winter in Plymouth, nor did Edward's brother, John, and his wife Joan. However, John and Joan's thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth Tilley, did survive, and by 1624 had married John Howland, the Mayflower passenger who fell overboard during the voyage and was pulled to safety by grabbing one of the ship's ropes. John Howland's son, Jabez, bought a two-story, wood frame house built by Jacob Mitchell in 1677. John and Elizabeth Howland both lived in the house, which

has been restored and is open for tours at 33 Sandwich Street in Plymouth.

Henry Samson married Anne Plummer on 6 February 1635/1636. They had nine children, including the three sons, Stephen, James, and Caleb, each of whom had descendants who married a Haskell.

Stephen Samson's daughter, Hannah Samson married Robert Tyler in 1721. Their daughter, Dorcas Tyler married Ebenezer Fisk in 1739. Their daughter, Dorcas Fisk married Watson Freeman in 1761. Their daughter, Chloe Freeman married **ANDREW HASKELL⁵ (THOMAS⁴, JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** in 1780. Andrew Haskell and his wife Chloe Freeman moved to Wilmington, Vermont, and there is an article in Issue 83 of the *Haskell Journal* on *Haskells in Wilmington, Vermont*, which includes photos of the headstones of Andrew Haskell and his wife Chloe. The Haskell Family Association has also published a book entitled *Descendants of Andrew Haskell and Chloe Freeman*, which includes their descendants to the present day, including some photographs. All descendants in this book will also be descendants of the Mayflower passenger, Henry Samson. The book can be ordered through PayPal by going to the home page of the HFA website, <http://haskellfamily.org>.

Henry Samson's fourth child, James² Samson, had a son, James³ Samson, whose daughter, Penelope⁴ Samson married David Lawson. Their daughter, Martha Lawson, married **JOHN⁵ HASCALL (JOSEPH⁴, JOHN³ HASCALL, JOHN², ROGER¹)**. As shown below, all descendants of John Hascall and Martha Lawson, will also be a descendant of George Soule through John² Haskell and Patience Soule.

Henry Samson's youngest son Caleb² married Mercy Standish, daughter of Alexander Standish and granddaughter of Mayflower passenger Miles Standish (see below). Caleb and Mercy Samson had a son, David³, born in 1685, who had a son, Charles⁴, born in 1715, who had a son, Charles⁵, born in 1744. Charles⁵ Sampson married as his second wife, Elizabeth Sprague, in 1781. His first wife was Sarah Dingley, and Charles⁵ Samson and Elizabeth Sprague had a daughter named Sarah Dingley Sampson who married **JOHN⁶ HASKELL (ELIAS⁵, EPHRAIM⁴, ROGER³, MARK², ROGER¹)**. We will see below under Miles Standish that his son Alexander Standish married Sarah Alden, daughter of John Alden. Therefore, descendants of John Haskell and Sarah Dingley Sampson will also be descendants of four Mayflower passengers: Henry Samson, Miles Standish, John Alden, and William Mullins.

George Soule

George Soule was described by William Bradford as one of "two men-servants" of Edward Winslow. By 1627, George Soule had married Mary Buckett, who came to Plymouth on the *Anne* in 1623. They had nine children, the eighth of whom was Patience Soule, who married **JOHN² HASKELL (ROGER¹)**, in January, 1666/67.

George Soule moved to Duxbury and also owned land

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in Namassakett (present-day Middleborough), which he deeded to his daughter Patience and her husband, John Haskell in 1668/69.

The descendants of John² Haskell and Patience Soule include all of the descendants of his oldest son, John³, who changed the spelling of his last name to Hascall. Thus, nearly all Hascalls in the U.S.A. will have the Mayflower passenger George Soule as an ancestor.

For more information on George Soule, see pages 12-15 of Issue 89 of the *Haskell Journal*, which includes Andrew Turner's article, *My Way Back to Patience Soule*.

Miles Standish

Captain Miles Standish was a soldier who provided leadership in the defense of Plymouth Colony. He was known for his aggressive and sometimes brutal behavior, particularly toward some Indians. He came on the Mayflower with his wife Rose, who died shortly after their arrival in Plymouth. By 1624, he had married his second wife, Barbara, with whom he had seven children.

His second child, Alexander Standish, was born about 1626, and Alexander married Sarah Alden, the daughter of John Alden. Alexander Standish and Sarah Alden had eight children, the fourth one being Mercy Standish, who married Caleb Samson. As described above under Henry Samson, the descendants of Caleb Samson and Mercy Standish included Sarah Dingley Sampson, who married **JOHN⁶ HASKELL (ELIAS⁵, EPHRAIM⁴, ROGER³, MARK², ROGER¹)**.

Richard Warren

Richard Warren came on the Mayflower by himself, leaving behind a wife, Elizabeth (Walker), and five young daughters who all joined him in Plymouth before 1624 when his first son, Nathaniel was born. The oldest daughter, Mary, was ten when her father came on the Mayflower. A second son, Joseph, was born by 1627, and in 1628 Richard Warren died. His widow lived in Plymouth until her death in 1673. There are three different descendant lines from Richard Warren that lead to Haskells. One is through his daughter, Mary, and the other two are through his son, Nathaniel, in which two sisters each marry a Haskell.

Richard Warren's daughter, Mary Warren, married Roberts Bartlett about 1629. They had a daughter, Elizabeth Bartlett, who married Anthony Sprague. Their son, Samuel Sprague married Elizabeth Hewett, and their daughter, Ruth Sprague married **JOHN⁴ HASKELL (JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** on 4 November 1736 in Rochester, Massachusetts.

Richard Warren's son, Nathaniel Warren, married Sarah Walker in 1645, and they had twelve children. The second child was Sarah Warren who married John Blackwell in 1674. Their daughter, Alice Blackwell, married William Spooner in 1699. Alice Blackwell and William Spooner

had two daughters, Mary Spooner, born in 1713/1714, and Alice Spooner, born in 1718. Mary Spooner married **MARK⁴ HASKELL (ROGER³, MARK², ROGER¹)** in 1730, and her sister, Alice Spooner married **ROGER⁴ HASKELL (JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** in 1736/1737. Mark⁴ Haskell and Roger⁴ Haskell were first cousins.

William White

William White arrived on the Mayflower with his wife, Susanna, and their five-year-old son, Resolved. While the Mayflower was still anchored in the Provincetown Harbor on the tip of Cape Cod, William White's wife gave birth to a son they named Peregrine. William White died during the first winter in Plymouth on 21 February 1621. Edward Winslow's wife, Elizabeth, also died that first winter on 24 March 1621. Edward Winslow married William White's widow, Susanna, on 12 May 1621. This was the first marriage to take place in Plymouth Colony.

William White's son, Resolved, married Judith Vassall in 1640. They had a daughter, Anna White, who married John Hayward in 1671. Their daughter, Judith Hayward, married Philip Goss in 1699. Judith and Philip had a son, Philip Goss who married Keziah Cooley in 1723. They had two daughters, Hannah and Keziah, who married Haskell brothers. Hannah Goss married **THOMAS⁴ HASKELL (JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** on 12 November 1742. Hannah's younger sister, Keziah, married Thomas' younger brother, **ZACHARIAH⁴ HASKELL (JOHN³, MARK², ROGER¹)** on 20 August 1745.

Thomas and Hannah Haskell had three children (one died as an infant) before Hannah died at the age of twenty-three. Thomas remarried and lived to be eighty-nine. Zachariah and Keziah Haskell had six children before Zachariah died at the age of forty-one. Keziah remarried and lived to be eighty-five.

Summary

The following is a summary of the Haskell lines to a Mayflower ancestor described above. In each case, we give the Mayflower ancestor, followed by the Haskell couple in which the wife is a Mayflower descendant, followed by the husband's Haskell pedigree back to either Roger¹ or William¹. The first twelve Haskell descents are from Roger¹ and the last three are from William¹.

George Soule

John² Haskell and Patience Soule
ROGER¹-JOHN²

Henry Samson

John⁵ Hascall and Martha Lawson
ROGER¹-JOHN²-JOHN³ HASCALL-JOSEPH⁴-JOHN⁵

Richard Warren

John⁴ Haskell and Ruth Sprague
ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-JOHN⁴

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Richard Warren

Roger⁴ Haskell and Alice Spooner
 ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-ROGER⁴

William White

Zachariah⁴ Haskell and Keziah Goss
 ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-ZACHARIA⁴

William White

Thomas⁴ Haskell and Hannah Goss
 ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-THOMAS⁴

Henry Samson

Andrew⁵ Haskell and Chloe Freeman
 ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-THOMAS⁴-ANDREW⁵

Edward Doty

Moses⁶ Haskell and Hannah Lebaron
 ROGER¹-MARK²-JOHN³-JOHN⁴-TIMOTHY⁵-MOSES⁶

Richard Warren

Mark⁴ Haskell and Mary Spooner
 ROGER¹-MARK²-ROGER³-MARK⁴

Thomas Rogers

Samuel⁵ Haskell and Elizabeth Macomber
 ROGER¹-MARK²-ROGER³-MARK⁴-SAMUEL⁵

Henry Samson, Miles Standish, John Alden, William Mullins

John⁶ Haskell and Sarah Dingley Sampson
 ROGER¹-MARK²-ROGER³-EPHRAIM⁴-ELIAS⁵-JOHN⁶

William Bradford

Zebulon⁵ Haskell and Susanna Sherman
 ROGER¹-MARK²-MARK³-SETH⁴-ZEBULON⁵

Isaac Allerton

Mark³ Haskell and Martha Tuttle
 WILLIAM¹-MARK²-MARK³

Isaac Allerton

William⁴ Haskell and Abigail Tuttle
 WILLIAM¹-WILLIAM²-WILLIAM³-WILLIAM⁴

John Allen, William Mullins

Jonathan⁵ Haskell and Elizabeth Arnold
 Jonathan⁵ Haskell and Deborah Arnold
 WILLIAM¹-JOSEPH²-DANIEL³-JOEL⁴-JONATHAN⁵

References

Most of the material for this article can be found in the 23-volume set of *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, available at many good libraries. The New England Historic Genealogical Society has just completed its on-line database, *Mayflower Families Fifth Generation Descendants, 1700-1880*, available to members at americanancestors.org.

Haskell Profile Daniel Haskell

Third President of the University of Vermont (1821-1824)

DANIEL⁵ HASKELL (ROGER⁴, ROGER³, ROGER², ROGER¹) was born at Preston, Connecticut in June 1784. He was graduated from Yale College in 1802 and taught school for a few years at Norwich and Colchester, Connecticut. His theological preceptor was Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith of Princeton, New Jersey. He preached for a time in Middletown and Litchfield, Connecticut, afterward in St. Albans, Vermont, and was settled over the First Congregational Church in Burlington 10 April 1810, from which position he was invited to the presidency of the college. His pastorate was a successful one, the church having more than quadrupled under his care. His learning, especially in philosophy, was both deep and wide; his theology was that of the old school; his influence in the community kindly and conciliating, winning the respect even of those who opposed his views. As head of the University, he was vigorous and practical. In two years, the number of students had increased from twenty-two to seventy, and the energy of his administration promised larger things in the future, when in 1824 the college edifice, with library and apparatus, was laid in ashes. The health and reason of the president broke under the trial and some of the officers withdrew. The remaining portion of his life, after several attempts to get relief from his malady, was occupied with literary pursuits in Brooklyn, New York. There he prosecuted his studies, lectured occasionally before public institutions or wrote for the press. He was joint author of a *Gazetteer of the United States* (1843); published a *Chronological View of the World* (1845) and edited for the Harpers the American part of McCulloch's *Universal Gazetteer*, 2 vols. (1843-44). He died in Brooklyn 9 August 1848.

From *University of Vermont Presidents, Transcribed by Janice Rice, Vermont Trails, History and Genealogy.*

<http://genealogytrails.com/ver/uvpresidents.html>



Rev. Daniel Haskell Gravestone
 Greenwood Cemetery
 Brooklyn, New York