

MYLES
STANDISH
1620 - 2020

Myles Stordish



1. Obituary of Myles Standish

Task 1 – A group of Chorley history enthusiasts have produced an obituary of Myles Standish. Unfortunately, it was written by Miss Takes and contains numerous mistakes. You are to proof read and correct the text using your green pen. The editor has also identified some sections that Miss Takes has not completed that she would like you to finish.

The evidence proves that Myles Standish came from Chorley, Lancashire.

Nathaniel Morton, wrote in his 1669 book New England's Memorial, that Myles

Standish was from Lancashire; that Myles Standish mentions estates he is heir to in the Chorley area in his will and, finally, that he named his American home "Duxbury," which may have been a reference to his ancestral home, Duxbury Hall, Chorley. There is even a road named after him in Chorley.

Editor's note 1: Miss Takes has not researched this section thoroughly! You will need to look at the evidence in task 2 to produce a more balanced judgement about the origins of Myles Standish.

Myles standish became a solider and joined Queen Elizabeths army in Holland fighting against the spanish while he was there he met and became friendly with John Robinson and the Pilgrims who were living in Leiden. The Pilgrims, who were puritens, were a religious group who had fled to Holland from England for their own safety because they had been forbidden to practice there religion. When the Pilgrims heard about the New World, they knew that they wanted to permanently settle there. The Pilgrims knew that they needed a good military soilder to be their captain. They first approached Captain John Smith but worried by his price and domineering character turned instead to Myles Standish. He were hired by the Pilgrims to be their military captain to protect them from their enemies and dangers they faced in the new world: Native Americans, other european competitors such as the French and Spanish, wild animals and diseases.

On July 22, 1620 those living in Lyeden boarded the Speedwell, which was meant to join the Mayflower, with another 90 passengers, at southampton. Both departed Southampton on August 5th but repeeted leaks on the Speedwell led to their return to port. All the passengers crowded onto the Mayflower which from Plymouth, on 16 September 1620 with 102 passengers, heading for Virginia strong autumn gales blowed the damaged Mayflower almost 200 miles off course. On 19 November 1620, they spotted land and they eventually reached Cape Cod on 21 November. They wrote the mayflower Compact, which made rules on how they would live and treet each other. Myles Standish was the fourth person to sign. A scouting party led by Myles Standish was sent out, and in late December the group landed at Plymouth Harbour, were they would form the first permanent settlement of Europeans in New England. These original settlers of Plymouth Colony are known as the Pilgrim Farmers.

More than half of the English settlers dyed during that first winter, as a result of poor nutrition and housing that proved inadequate in the harsh wether. Myles was one of the few who did not get sick all at the first winter, and is recorded as having greatly helped and cared for those who were sick and played an important role in keeping the remaining settlers together. Myles Standish's first wife Rose came with him on the Mayflower, and died that first winter. His second wife, Barbara, arrived on the ship anne in 1623, and they were married that year.

Notwithstanding his legendary affection for Priscilla Mullins, later Priscilla Alden, something to do with a poem?

Editor's Note 2: Can you find out what Miss Takes is talking about here?

On February 17, 1612, the Plymouth Colony militia elected him as its first comander and continued to re-elect him to that position for the remainder of his life. He organized the construction of the fort at Plymouth and positioned cannons for defence. He lead both trading expeditions and military expeditions to the various Indian groups in the region. He led attacks on the Indian tribes such as Massachusetts and Narragansetts who was planning to attack and destroy the Plymouth colony. A defining characteristic of Standish's military leadership was his tendency for pre-emptive action which resulted in at least two attacks against Indians in the Nemasket raid in 1621 and the conflict at Wessagusset Colony. During these actions, Standish exhibited courage and skill as a soldier, but he also demonstrated a brutality that angered the Indians and disturbed more moderate members of the Colony. Standish received some criticism, even from his freinds, for being too heavy-handed. He were described as being hot-headed and quick to anger. William Hubbard reported Standishs temper was like a "chimney soon fired".

Myles Standish was well respected within the Plymouth Colony, and held a number of important jobs. He served as an agent of Plymouth Colony in england, as asistant governor, and as treasurer of the Colony. He made several trips to England to bring trading goods back to the settlers. He were also one of the first settlers and founders of the town of duxbury, Massachusetts. which may have been named after his ancestral home in Lancashire. He died in his home in Duxbury in 1656 at age 72. He supported and defended the Pilgrims' colony for much of his life, though there is no evidence to suggest that he ever joined their church.



2. So was Myles Standish from Chorley?

Myles Standish's place of birth has been subject to debate among historians for more than 150 years. While many have argued he was from Chorley or Standish, some have argued that he came from the Isle of Man. What do you think the evidence shows?

Source A

Given under my hand this march the 7th 1655 Witnesseth these prsents that I Myles Standish seni'r of Duxburrow being in prfect memory yett Deseased in my body and knowing the fraile estate of man in his best estate I Doe make this to bee my last will and Testament...

...I give unto my son & heire apparent Alexander Standish all my lands as heire apparent by lawfull decent in Ormskirke [Ormskirk] Borscouge [Burscough] Wrightington Maudsley [Mawdesley] Newburrow [Newburgh] Crowston [Croston] and in the Isle of man and given to mee as Right heire by lawfull decent but Surruptuously detained from mee My great Grandfather being a 2cond or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish.

Myles Standish's will, 1655

Source B



Christopher Saxton's map of Lancashire 1577

Source C



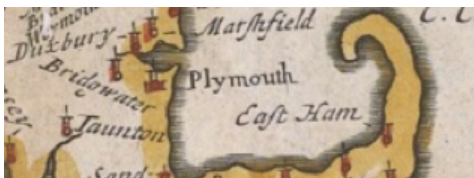
"Isle of Man Farm" near Croston on the current OS map. When the farm acquired that name is unknown. The farm name appears on the first detailed map of the area, an Ordnance Survey map published in 1848. However, it does not appear on any maps earlier than this date.

Source D

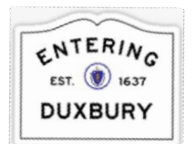
Myles Standish was a gentleman, born in Lancashire, and was heir apparent unto a great estate of lands and livings, surreptitiously detained from him; his great grandfather being a second or younger brother from the house of Standish. In his younger time he went over into the low countries, and was a soldier there, and came acquainted with the church at Leyden, and came over into New England, with such of them as at the first set out for the planting of the plantation of New Plymouth, and bare a deep share of their first difficulties, and was always very faithful to their interest.

A description of Myles Standish's family and early life written by Nathaniel Morton, secretary of Plymouth Colony, who wrote his New England's Memorial, in 1669.

Source E



Myles Standish named the town he founded in America 'Duxbury'. Many colonists named settlements after the places they came from. The historian Justin Winsor has insisted that the name of Duxbury was given by Standish in honour of Duxbury Hall, near Chorley in Lancashire, which was owned by a branch of the Standish family. The coincidence would suggest that he had something to do with it, though no records exist to indicate how the town was named.



Source F



In 2011, Chorley Council named a new link road in the town 'Myles Standish Way' which was named after a Chorley military officer hired by the Pilgrim Fathers as military advisor for the Plymouth colony. Streets within a new development near to the link road are also named along the same theme and include Pilgrim Drive and Mayflower Gardens.



Source G



The Chorley Church Parish Register for 1584-5.

In 1846 a Mr Bromley, working for the American descendants of Myles Standish, who hoped to claim the valuable Duxbury Estates with the death of the last surviving Standish, 'discovered' that the page in the parish register for 1583/4 (the year of Myles Standish's birth?) at St. Laurence's Church had been torn off and damaged. He thought it was deliberate to prevent the claim being proved. The debate about whether the damage was deliberate or natural has gone on ever since.

Source H

There were many different branches of the Standish Family

- Standish of Standish
- Standish of Duxbury
- Standish of Lower Burgh
- Standish of Ormskirk and the Isle of Man

There is NO mention of Myles in any of the family trees! Documentary evidence about the Standish families of Standish, Duxbury, Ormskirk, and the Isle of Man is extensive but incomplete, especially incomplete with regard to sources for genealogical information (baptisms, marriages, burials). There is no evidence of Myles Standish's name in any of the baptismal records in Lancashire or the Isle of Man where his name should be registered if he had been born there.

The name "Myles" is unknown in the Isle of Man records from this period which might imply that Myles Standish could not have been born on the Isle of Man.



Standish Hall 1574



The Pele Tower at Duxbury

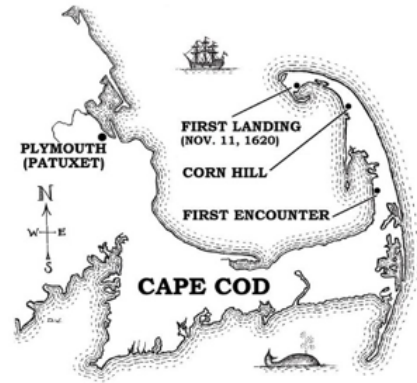


Lower Burgh Hall, Chorley

3. Significant events in the life of Myles Standish

1. The Scouting Voyages and the First Encounter

The Mayflower anchored off Cape Cod on the 11th November 1620. Myles Standish urged the colony's leaders to allow him to take a party ashore to find a suitable place for settlement. On November 15, 1620, he led 16 men on foot in exploration of the northern portion of the Cape. On December 11, he led a group of 18 and made an extended exploration of the shore of Cape Cod by boat, spending their nights ashore surrounded by makeshift barricades of tree branches. They were attacked one night by a group of about 30 Indians. Many men panicked, but Standish calmed them, urging them not to fire their matchlock muskets unnecessarily. The incident became known as the First Encounter. Finally, after further exploration, the Pilgrims chose a location in Plymouth Bay in late December 1620 as the site for their settlement.



2. The Great Sickness

The settlers began building the colony's first house on December 25th 1620. However, a widespread sickness, which had begun on the Mayflower, spread amongst the settlers. Throughout February and March 1621, two or three people died a day. By the end of the winter, half of the 100 settlers had died. During the epidemic, only a small number of men remained healthy and took responsibility of caring for the sick. One of these was Captain Myles Standish. On January 11, 1621, William Bradford had been struck down. He recovered but many of the other settlers were not so fortunate including Myles's wife Rose Standish who had died in January.

Can you read this description of the events?

But that which was most fadd & lamentable was, that in 2. or 3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed, espetially in Jan & February, being ye depth of winter, and wanting houses & other comfort; being infected with ye scurvie & other diseases, which this long vioage & their incomodate condition had brought upon them; so as ther dyed some times 2. or 3. of a day, in ye forefaid time; that of 100. & odd persons, scarce 50. remained. And of these in ye time of most distrefs, ther was but 6 or 7 sound persons, who, to their great comendations be it spoken, spared no pains, night nor day, but with abundance of toyle and hazard of their owne health, fetched them woode, made them fires, drest them meat, made their beads, washed their lothsome cloaths, cloathed & uncloathed them; in a word, did all ye homly & necessarie offices for them wch dainty & quesie stomacks cannot endure to hear named; and all this willingly & cherfully, without any grudging in ye least, shewing herein their true love unto their freinds & bretheren. A rare example & worthy to be remembred. Tow of these 7 were Mr. William Brewster, ther reverend Elder, & Myles Standish, ther Captein & military comander, unto whom my selfe, & many others, were much beholden in our low & sicke condition. And yet the Lord so upheld these persons, as in this generall calamity they were not at all infected either with licknefs, or lamnes.

3. The Nemasket Raid

In March 1621 an English-speaking Native American called Samoset arrived at Plymouth. He soon returned with another called Squanto and he arranged for the Pilgrims to meet with Massasoit, the sachem (chief) of the nearby Pokanoket tribe. On March 22, Plymouth Colony's governor John Carver signed a treaty with Massasoit, declaring an alliance between the Pokanokets and the colonists and requiring the two parties to defend one another in times of need. Hobbamock, a great warrior, was sent by Massasoit to help the Pilgrims. He soon became a trusted friend of Myles Standish. The first challenge to the treaty came in August 1621 when a sachem named Corbitant began to undermine Massasoit's leadership. He captured Squanto but Hobbamock escaped to warn the Pilgrims. The Governor convened a council at which it was decided that this outrage could not go unavenged. They agreed to send a group of armed men to Nemasket and if it turned out that Squanto had been killed, they would cut off Corbitant's head.



When Myles Standish and the raiding party reached the Pokanoket village of Nemasket, he planned a surprise night attack to kill Corbitant. He and Hobbamock burst into the shelter, shouting for Corbitant. As frightened Pokanokets attempted to escape, the Englishmen outside fired their muskets, wounding a Pokanoket man and woman who were later taken to Plymouth to be treated. Standish soon learned that Corbitant had already fled the village and Squanto was unharmed. Standish had failed to capture Corbitant, but the raid had the desired effect. On September 13, 1621, nine sachems came to Plymouth, including Corbitant, to sign a treaty of loyalty to King James.

4. Building the Palisade

In November 1621, a Narragansett messenger arrived in Plymouth and delivered a bundle of arrows wrapped in a snakeskin. The Pilgrims were told by Squanto and Hobbamock that this was a threat and an insult from Narragansett sachem Canonicus. Taking the threat seriously, Standish urged that the colonists encircle their small village with a palisade made of tall, upright logs. The defences took three months to build but they proved very effective. The attack on the village did not happen.

5. The Wessagusset Raid

The arrival of a new group of English settlers and colonists in April 1622 led to a more serious threat from the Massachusett tribe to the north. The settlers chose a site about 25 miles north of Plymouth and called their colony Wessagusset. However, the inexperienced settlers soon angered the Massachusett tribe through 'theft and recklessness'. By March 1623, Massasoit had learned that some Massachusett warriors intended to destroy the settlements at Wessagusset and Plymouth and warned them to strike first. Governor Bradford called a public meeting at which the Pilgrims decided to send Myles Standish and a small group of eight colonists, including Hobbamock, to Wessagusset to kill the leaders of the alleged plot to wipe out the English settlements. The mission had a personal aspect for Standish. One of the warriors threatening Wessagusset was Wituwamat, a Neponset who had earlier insulted and threatened Standish.

Arriving at Wessagusset, Standish found that many of the Englishmen had gone to live with the Massachusetts, and he ordered them to be called back to Wessagusset. Pecksuot was a Massachusett warrior and leader of the group threatening Wessagusset; he came to the settlement with Wituwamat and other warriors the day after Standish's arrival. Standish claimed simply to be in Wessagusset on a trading mission, but Pecksuot said to Hobbamock, "Let him begin when he dare ... he shall not take us unawares." Later in the day, Pecksuot approached Standish, looking down on him, and said, "You are a great captain, yet you are but a little man. Though I be no sachem (Chief), yet I am of great strength and courage." The next day, Standish arranged to meet with Pecksuot over a meal in one of Wessagusset's one-room houses. Pecksuot came with Wituwamat, Wituwamat's adolescent brother, and several women. Standish had three men of Plymouth and Hobbamock with him in the house. On an arranged signal, the English shut the door of the house and Standish attacked Pecksuot, stabbing him repeatedly with the man's own knife. Wituwamat and the third warrior were also killed. Leaving the house, Standish ordered two more Massachusett warriors to be put to death. Gathering his men, Standish went outside the walls of Wessagusset in search of Obtakiest, a sachem of the Massachusett tribe. The Englishmen soon encountered Obtakiest with a group of warriors and a skirmish ensued, during which Obtakiest escaped.



Having accomplished his mission, Standish returned to Plymouth with Wituwamat's head. The leaders of the alleged plot to destroy the English settlements had been killed and the threat removed, but the action had unexpected consequences.



6. Merrymount

In 1625 another threat appeared when a group of settlers established an outpost not far from the site of Wessagusset. The settlement was known as Mount Wollaston but soon earned the nickname "Merrymount". The settlers, who were led by Thomas Morton built a maypole, refused to observe the Sabbath, were often drunk and sold guns to the Native Americans. William Bradford, the Governor of Plymouth Colony, found the sale of guns particularly dangerous and ordered Myles Standish to lead an expedition to arrest Morton in 1628. When Standish arrived he found a group of Merrymount settlers had barricaded themselves in a small building. Morton then decided to attack the men from Plymouth, but the Merrymount men were too drunk to handle their weapons. Morton aimed a weapon at Standish, which he was said to have ripped from his hands. Standish took Morton to Plymouth and eventually sent him back to England. Later, Morton wrote the book *New English Canaan*, in which he referred to Myles Standish as "Captain Shrimp," and wrote, "I have found the Massachusetts Indians more full of humanity than the Christians."

7. Penobscot Expedition

Myles Standish's last significant expedition was against the French who had established a trading post in 1613 on the Penobscot River. English forces captured the settlement in 1628 and turned it over to Plymouth Colony. It was a valuable source of furs and timber for the Pilgrims for seven years. However, in 1635, the French mounted a small expedition and reclaimed the settlement. William Bradford ordered Myles Standish to reclaim it for Plymouth Colony. This was a much bigger expedition than the previous ones which Standish had led. He chartered the ship *Good Hope* and his plan was to bring the *Good Hope* within cannon range of the trading post and to bombard the French into surrender. Unfortunately, the ship's Captain Girling ordered the bombardment before the ship was within range and quickly used all the gunpowder on board. Standish was forced to give up the effort and returned unsuccessful.

Documentary Storyboard

Task 3 - Mayflower Films want to produce a documentary on the achievements of Myles Standish for the settlement at Plymouth. Summarise each of the significant events in the story board below. Highlight the three most important.

Task 4. Interpretations of the Actions of Myles Standish



This painting from 1843 is called 'Embarkation of the Pilgrims' by Robert Weir. This painting depicts the Pilgrims on the deck of the ship Speedwell on July 22, 1620, before they departed from Delfs Haven, Holland, to Southampton, England, to meet up with the Mayflower. From there they hoped to sail for North America, where they sought religious freedom. Weir's depiction of the event was drawn from Nathaniel Morton's *New England's Memorial* of 1669. The armour and costumes Weir collected in Europe were sources for the garments worn by those depicted. The painting was hung in 1843 in the United States Capitol building where the United States Congress meets. It is the centre of the legislative branch of the U.S. federal government in Washington, D.C.

1. How many people would you estimate are in the painting?

- A – 15
- B – 20
- C – 25
- D – 30

2. Which word best describes the scene

- A – frightened
- B – thoughtful
- C – excited
- D – solemn

3. The painting ...

- A - may be accurate because the artist has used evidence.
- B - may be unreliable as it was not painted when the events were actually happening.
- C - may be unreliable because it is a painting that shows what might have happened.
- D - may be reliable because it is a painting by a famous artist called Robert Weir.

4. Which statement best describes what is happening in the painting?

- A – The Pilgrims are praying to God before they depart on Speedwell
- B – The women are relieved that they are being rescued.
- C - The women and children are scared that they are all going to be killed.
- D - The women are peacefully saying their prayers.

5 . Which statement best describes the painting?

- A - The artist, Robert Weir has created an idealised interpretation of the departure of the Pilgrims from Holland that shows their bravery. It is an accurate interpretation based on primary evidence. It portrays a solemn and thoughtful group praying for God's help in guiding them to the hope and promise of freedom in the New World symbolised by the Rainbow. Myles Standish and his wife Rose are shown as important figures among the passengers.
- B - The artist, Robert Weir has created a biased interpretation. The leading pilgrims, one holding the Bible, kneeling with heads bowed are praying to God before the departure to the New World, symbolised by the rainbow in the west. Gathered around them are the men, women, and children going on the voyage. Some are dressed in traditional puritan clothes while others wear more fanciful and bright garments. The armour, helmet, and musket in the foreground represent the tools that Myles Standish will use to protect them
- C - The artist, Robert Weir has created an idealised interpretation of the departure of the Pilgrims to America on the Mayflower that shows the solemn moment of prayer for God's help before a difficult voyage. It is an accurate interpretation based on primary evidence. It portrays a solemn and thoughtful group praying from God's help in guiding them to the hope and promise of freedom in the New World symbolised by the Rainbow. Myles Standish and his wife Rose are shown as important figures among the passengers.
- D - The artist, Robert Weir has created a biased interpretation. Myles Standish is shown to be just as important as the religious leaders because of the weapons and armour shown in the foreground of the painting. The leading pilgrims, one holding the Bible, kneeling with heads bowed are praying to God before the departure to the New World, symbolised by the rainbow in the west. Gathered around them are the men, women, and children going on the voyage. Some are dressed in traditional puritan clothes while others wear more fanciful and bright garments.

The Mayflower Compact



Signing the Mayflower Compact 1620, a painting by an American artist, Jean Leon Gerome Ferris 1899

The Mayflower Compact (an agreement to co-operate for the good of all) was the foundation document for the Plymouth Colony. All 41 men on the Mayflower signed it and agreed to abide by the rules and regulations of the new government in order to ensure civil order and bind their community together. In 1802, John Quincy Adams (6th President) called the Mayflower Compact "the only instance in human history of that positive, original, social compact (an agreement to co-operate for the good of all)." Today, it is generally accepted as having influenced America's Founding Fathers as they created the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.

1. The painting is ...

- A - primary evidence because it was painted at the time of the Mayflower Compact.
- B - secondary evidence because it was painted at the time of the Mayflower Compact.
- C - primary evidence because it was painted long after the signing of the Mayflower Compact.
- D - secondary evidence because it was painted long after the signing of the Mayflower Compact.

2. The atmosphere looks...

- A - tense and suspicious.
- B - relaxed and friendly
- C - formal and idealised
- D - romantic and serious

3. The painting ...

- A. was produced to show an idealised interpretation of Myles Standish making all the people on the Mayflower sign the Mayflower Compact.
- B. was produced to show a romantic interpretation of the men and women on the Mayflower signing the Mayflower Compact.
- C. was produced to show a romantic interpretation of representatives of all the different groups of men, the 'Saints' (Religious Pilgrims) and 'Strangers' (Ordinary Colonists) signing the Mayflower Compact
- D. was produced to show Myles Standish refusing to sign the Mayflower Compact while all the others did.

The Wessagusset Raid

Source A

The settlement of Wessagusset which Standish had been trying to protect was all but abandoned after the incident. Most of the settlers departed for an English fishing post on Monhegan Island. The attack also caused widespread panic among Native Americans throughout the region. Villages were abandoned and the Pilgrims had difficulty reviving trade for some time. Lacking the trade in furs provided by the local tribes, the Pilgrims lost their main source of income for paying off their debts to the Merchant Adventurers. The only positive effect of Standish's raid seemed to be the increased power of the Massasoit-led Wampanoag, the Pilgrims' closest ally in the region.

Nathaniel Philbrick, an American historian writing in 2006.

Source B

"They forsook their houses, running to and fro like men distracted, living in swamps and other desert places, and so brought manifold diseases amongst themselves, whereof very many are dead".

Edward Winslow, a senior leader on the Mayflower and in Plymouth Colony wrote this in his book 'Good News from New England' in 1624.

Source C

"We had much damaged our trade, for there where we had the most skins the Indians are run away from their habitations."

A letter to the Merchant Adventurers in 1624 by William Bradford, the Governor of Plymouth Colony.

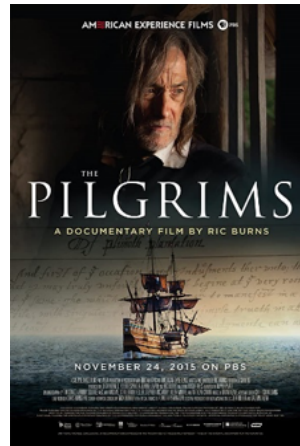
Source D

The Fathers and Standish held a council of war, and it was at length decided that Standish should hasten to Massachusetts Bay, take provisions, investigate the state of affairs, and avoid, if possible, a general warfare, but bring back to Plymouth the head of Witawamet, in accordance with the advice of Massasoit.

The Exploits of Myles Standish written by Henry Johnson, an American historian, in 1897.

Source E

Watch the clip from the documentary 'Pilgrims' made in 2015.



Which of these answers do you think best explains the Wessagusset Raid and its consequences?

- A. The Wessagusset raid demonstrated that 'Standish's Raid' was vicious attack on Indians who were murdered without warning. This was because they had insulted a bad tempered and aggressive Myles Standish who cut off Witawamet's head. Myles Standish's brutality towards the Native Americans led to negative consequences for the Plymouth Colony.
- B. The Wessagusset raid had mixed consequences as it damaged trade but made the Wampanoag tribe, who helped the colonists, stronger, making the settlement at Plymouth more secure after being threatened by the Massachusetts. It showed the brutal methods of warfare that Myles Standish was willing to use such as cutting of the head of Witawamet and displaying it on the gate of Plymouth Colony.
- C. The Wessagusset raid led by a brutal Myles Standish had disastrous consequences for the colony because it damaged the trade in furs which was the main way the settlers used to pay off their debt to the Merchant Adventurers who had paid for their voyage to America.
- D. The Wessagusset raid was a pre-emptive attack led by Myles Standish following orders from the leaders of Plymouth Colony and fought using brutal methods of warfare from that time. He brought the back the head of Witawamet as a warning and to deter to potential enemies. Although it succeeded in protecting Plymouth Colony and their Wampanoag allies from further attack, it severely damaged the fur trade.

Is there anything you would add to further improve your choice?

Extension Questions:

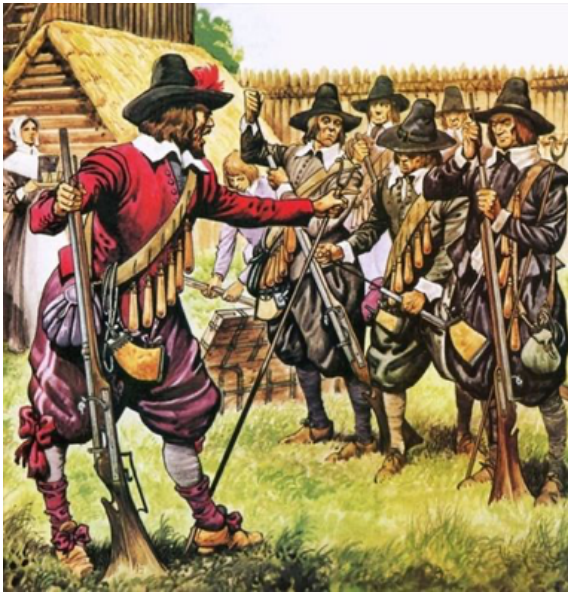
1. When two very different cultures are forced to form a relationship in order to survive, is conflict inevitable?
2. What factors and/or choices made by individuals or leaders of a group may lead to conflict?

Write a headline for a newspaper describing the Wessagusset raid from the point of view of Plymouth Colony and also from the point of view of the Massachusetts.

Think of what facts you might select and what adjectives you might use to create your interpretation

'stabbers' heroic vicious treacherous brave terrorise killing
cruel 'Thundermakers'/'Firesticks'/'Thundersticks' prevent
brutal surprise intimidate protect vanquish murderers

Myles Standish, Military Commander



Myles Standish had been hired to act as the military commander of the colony. On February 17, 1621 the men of Plymouth Colony voted for him to continue in this role and they continued to re-elect him to that position for the rest of his life. As captain of the militia, he regularly drilled his men in the use of pikes and muskets.

*That each pson for himselfe & accord to Jan. 2^d 1632 haue peece powder & shott viz^t a suffiç musket or other serviceable peece for war wth bandeleroes sword & other appurtenanc^e for himselfe & each man serv^t he keepeth able to beare Armes. And that for himselfe & each such pson under him he be at all times furnished wth two pownd^e of powder and ten pownd^e of bullet^e & for each default to forfeit ten shillings.

Myles Standish's rules for the Plymouth Militia from 1632

Task 5 - Myles Standish has asked you to produce a painting of himself as military commander that also shows his greatest achievements.

Plan/Complete the painting of Myles Standish on the next page.

- Think about symbols, icons and images he might want you to include in the background to show his achievements (Consult your storyboard in Task 3)
- Colours of costume – how would he want to be seen? Simple, practical or extravagant?
- Symbolism of the weather. What was used in Painting 1 – The Embarkation
- Storm/Sunshine what did his actions bring to the colony?
- What other people might he want to include?



Barbara Standish

Myles Standish first wife Rose had died during the Pilgrim's first winter in America. He married his second wife Barbara in 1623. Women played a vital role in the success of early settlements in the New World. One of the books in Myles Standish's library was Gervase Markham's *Countrey Farme* (1616) which gave lots of practical advice about farming but HE also explained what was expected of a good housewife at a time!






A housewife (assisted by her servants if she had any) often had to bake her family's bread and brew their beer (it was usually not safe to drink water) and preserve wines. She was also responsible for curing bacon, salting meat and making pickles, jellies, and preserves (all of which were essential in an age before fridges and freezers) making candles and soap. She also needed knowledge of the ordering of wool, hemp, flax, making cloth, linen and dying (and teaching needlework to her daughter Loara). On top of that, she had to cook, wash the family's clothes and clean the house. The housewife was supposed to have some knowledge of medicine (and surgery!) and be able to treat her family's illnesses. To grow medicinal herbs as well as vegetables in a kitchen garden where the soil needed to be improved, "stirred," loosened and loaded with dung. A garden often would include an orchard of fruit trees, like apples, pears, quince and plums and these required their own pruning and picking. The housewife also needed knowledge of dairies, milking cows and feeding animals. **"These arduous tasks 'have never an end'"**



Myles Standish 1

G Z K O M U V H S H G V V K N G B J S Z Q H I
 K E M D G C M A T C H L O C K S M X Z E H F O
 N T V I T D P D D B S S Y A C H O R L E Y H L
 V Y I C P R H K Y W Z F I B A R T P C T F M E
 G R E A T S I C K N E S S Q P K Y U U V N A L
 C I Z G X I C U J S U H P A T J W C C F K Y E
 T P B K B I G A E M G A B M A X N O C O D F I
 D H O L L A N D P W I R U F I M M M C A R L D
 U D N N M E H I S E U I C T N E L P I A N O E
 X Y O P K Z J D M S C P L O B O L A W X G W N
 B Q R O S E V K F M R O W H T C I C D G R E N
 U X P S M N R K R O W D D W K V W T D I D R O
 R A X K M T L T R N B O M N B A R B A R A P E
 Y X H B B E D W N J F I C S U K F S C G N S M
 K N D L Q R E T N U O C N E T S R I F A H W A
 C C K Y Z D B G V H N Y Q S Z A P Q G C F W F

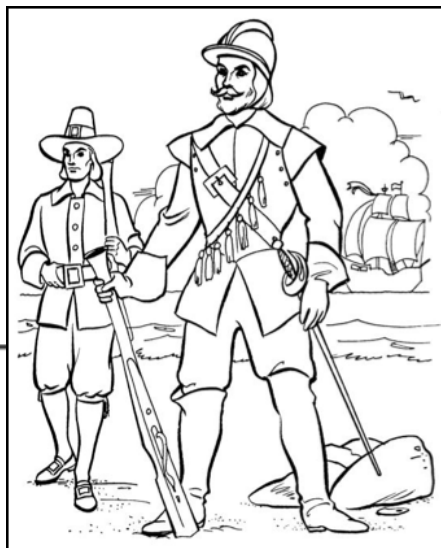
Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden     and .

BARBARA
 CAPECOD
 CAPTAIN
 CHORLEY
 COMPACT

DUXBURY
 FIRSTENCOUNTER
 GREATSICKNESS
 HOLLAND
 LEIDEN

MATCHLOCK
 MAYFLOWER
 ROSE
 WILL



Myles Standish

Myles Standish Pictograph

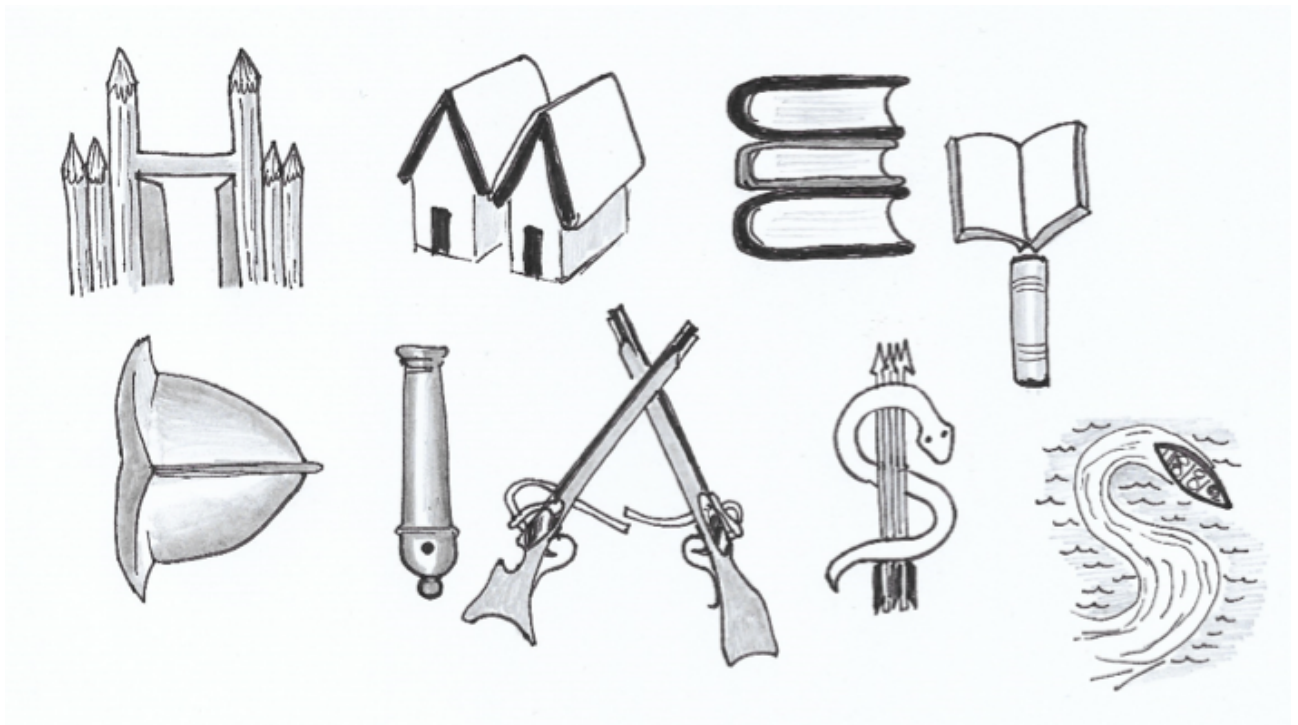
To use creative thinking to help us remember

Using the information in your workbook summarise the story of Myles Standish by converting each letter of his name into an image linked to something we have covered in our study of Myles Standish. It doesn't need any artistic skill, just some creative thinking to see each letter in a different way.

To be successful you need to:

- Turn creative thinking into creative doing!
- Use your imagination
- Avoid repeating the same image for a letter

Myles Standish








David Goulden (2020)

Thanks to Gary McGurk and Liam Jenkins from Southlands High School, Chorley, United Kingdom and Ana Opinshinski the Digital Asset Manager at Plimoth Plantation, Plymouth Massachusetts, United States

Myles Standish 2

K K U B E W Q I G L Q W P B V F A U J I S P Q
 T F V Y Q D V O N D A W E S S A G U S S E T N
 N A R R A G A N S E T T K E I N W W Z W W L E
 H G C O R B I T A N T T R H H K W U C I T T R
 X I D T Y D T L V E F I F G O B H U S T Z F S
 N S W L U K I T Q M W H C T B T P C H E G I E
 B S Y U N J O L A A D C Q T B N E B R T K T Z
 F U O X Y P S X V S P B C L A U N J I A K M D
 F O T U N Y A F H K Q Y N G M O O M M M O Z U
 J R N B S T S B A E L S M G O M B I P A P G S
 A W A L D S S Z A T K Y Y K C Y S I S W P T Y
 K B U B X B A P M Z G G K R K R C E G U B N F
 N I Q Z B X M Y Q R C B E F U R O G P T Y A G
 J W S F I L M A S S A C H U S E T T S I I O K
 S F K Q O S O L Y J X D X D K M F Y X W O W M
 X D T T W T T O U S K C E P E D A S I L A P U

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden     and .

CORBITANT
 HOBAMOCK
 MASSACHUSETTS
 MASSASOIT
 MERRYMOUNT

NARRAGANSETT
 NEMASKET
 PALISADE
 PECKSUOT
 PENOBSCOT
 SHRIMP

SQUANTO
 WESSAGUSSET
 WITUWAMAT



Myles Standish

