

MICHAEL PIERCE: MY 7TH GREAT-GRANDFATHER (1615?-1676)

INITIAL INFORMATION:

Names, Origins, Marriages, Births, Deaths, Families

Although my name is Dale L. Lange, my seventh great-grandfather's name is Michael Pierce, My mother's maiden name is Pierce. It is thus that I am related. I wish to tell the story of Michael, mostly, and his relation to my mother, only to make the connection to me. Putting together the pieces of Michael's life has been an interesting journey, even if at times complicated and confusing. I shall try to untangle his life journey.

Michael Pierce: The Basic Story

For starters Michael Pierce's last name could have been spelled in at least three different ways: Peirce, Pearce, Perse. With the name originating in France, I have run across even more spellings, such as Pears, Pearse, Pers, Piers. And there may be even others. The spelling of his first name in 17th Century documents is almost equally as diverse, such as Mihiel, Mihel, Mihil, and Michaell.

The place of his birth and the specific date are both unknown in spite of much speculation both on ancestry.com and familysearch.org. It appears nobody has any actual documentation of either. For example, I possess a published genealogy that states that Michael Pierce was born "possibly at or near St. George, Fordington, Dorsetshire 1615.¹" The reasoning for this location rests on the closeness of Michael's time of arrival in Hingham of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1644²), marriage to Persis Eames (1644/45³), and the birth of their first child, Persis Pierce (1645/46⁴). Then a probe of familysearch.org finds that Michael was born "about" 1615 in Wigan, St. George, Lancashire, England.⁵ This second guess is among many others in this same search engine claiming that Michael was born in England at such various places as Hingham, Kent, Bristol, York, Devon, and others around this same time, but showing no careful documentation. I think I have made my point.

There is good reason to believe that Michael Pierce was born in England, however. He arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Hingham in 1644.⁶ Hingham is about 25 miles to the north of Plymouth, MA. I have not discovered a clear reason for Michael's immigration to New England, although there are several people with the name Pierce who have both preceded and followed him with this name. His death and burial is documented as 26 March 1676, in what is now called Pierce Park, Central Falls, Providence County, Rhode Island.⁷ He died while serving

as a Captain in the Plymouth Militia fighting in the King Philip's War. There is more to be recounted on this event..

I have recently received an article from Michael D. Pierce, Chandler, AZ, where he establishes through Y-DNA research that Thomas Pierce of Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony was the father of Michael Pierce.⁸ I have that article in my possession.

Marriages and Children

Michael married Persis Eames, daughter of Anthony Eames and Margery Seager in (1644/45⁹). Persis was born about 1621 and baptized 28 October 1621 in the parish church of St. George at Fordington, Dorset, England, although her birthdate is not specifically known.¹⁰ With Michael, she was the mother of 12 children: Persis (who died early in childhood), another Persis, born 1662, Benjamin (the progenitor of my line), John, Ephriam, Elizabeth Abiah, Ruth, Anna, Abigail, and Mary. Persis Eames Pierce died, 31 Dec 1662, shortly after the birth of her last child Mary. Her burial place is not known. Probably in order not to be alone in bringing up a large family, Michael marries a second time. His second wife is Anna Allen ¹¹, about whom little is known, the widow of John Allen. There were no children from this second marriage.

The line from Michael and Persis Eames Pierce to my mother, Mildred Ruth Pierce appears as on the next page. See p. 3.

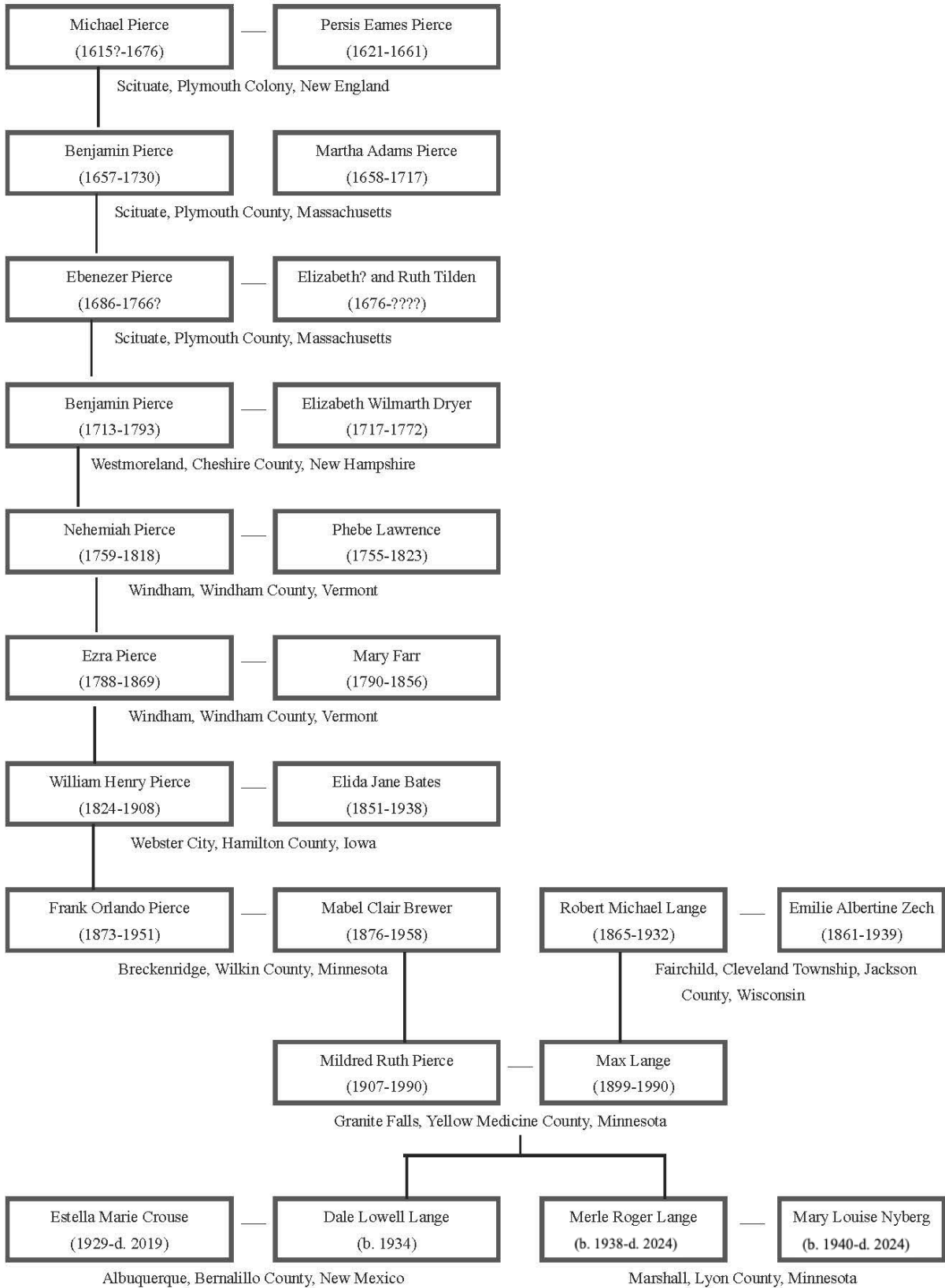
Explanatory Website: [www/dalelange/info](http://www.dalelange.info)

There is a story for each one of these names and their related families that is slowly being built on the Lange-Pierce and Related Families Website (www.dalelange.info). So far in 2024, there are more than 3500 individuals that have been included. with more to come.

Eames Family: Anthony Eames and Margery Seager

Like Michael Pierce's birth date and place, there is uncertainty about his parentage. Several Pierce couples have been designated as Michael's parents in both ancestry.com and familysearch.org, both leading to Charlemagne;¹² however, this is an issue that I do not wish to resolve here. The parents of Persis Eames, Michael Pierce's first wife, are better documented. They are Anthony Eames (1592?-1684) and Margery Seager (b. between 1579-93?-d. after 1635)¹³. Anthony and Margery were married in England in 1615¹⁴. Like many New England families of this time, there were a number children in the Eames family. In addition to Persis, wife of Michael Pierce, there were : Millicent, Mark, John, Elizabeth, Justus, Sarah, and Margery. All of the children were born in England prior to migration to New England.

From Michael Pierce to Mildred Pierce Lange



Anthony was a yeoman¹⁵ and could not own land; he was also not a Freeman and could not vote. Therefore, it is probable that land ownership, greater religious freedom as a Pilgrim, and economic development were the important factors in his decision to move to the New World.¹⁶

In demonstrating these factors in Anthony's life, I will draw on two articles that give indications of their fulfillment.¹⁷

Anthony Eames lived in three New England towns to accomplish his goals: Charlestown (1634), Hingham (1636), and Marshfield (1652) where he died in 1684. Charlestown and Hingham are in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; Marshfield in the Plymouth Colony. A summary of his attainments demonstrate the value of his move to the New World. The Eames Family only stayed in Charlestown two years. The move to Hingham was more advantageous. He became a Freeman in Hingham in 1636, but was also on the roles of Freemen in Plymouth Colony in 1653, 1658, and 1670. Thus, as a Freeman, he could vote and own land. And he was a Landowner in both the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colonies. He owned land in Hingham, and Marshfield, the latter with his son, Mark, which they bought together in 1652. In terms of Economic Development, Anthony was Deputy for Hingham to the Massachusetts Bay General Court eight times from 1637-1644 and Deputy for Marshfield to Plymouth General Court nine times, on various issues, including land development matters. Military Involvements were another of Anthony's interests. In Hingham (1637/38), Anthony was the Hingham member of the Massachusetts Colony Committee to appraise the colony towns' expenses in the Pequot War. He was also chosen Sergeant, then Lieutenant of the "train band" in 1637 and promoted to Captain in 1645 for a short period of time. He was also a member of the Plymouth Colony Council of War in 1657. After so much duty and service, he retired, but lived until 1684. Neither the gravesites of Anthony nor Margery have yet to be located.

Note: In an earlier version of this article there was a painted portrait of Michael Pierce at this place.. That portrait has been removed because it had all the signs of a Revolutionary War portrait in it, suggesting that it probably was not a portrait of Michael Pierce. It is necessary to be truthful and honest in presenting items in an article on one's family. Feedback that I received on this portrait suggested that the portrait could not represent Michael Pierce..

Michael Pierce in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony

To elucidate the life of Michael Pierce in Hingham has been rather difficult because the three volume history of Hingham¹⁸ only provides a very short genealogical sketch of Michael Pierce and his family with both erroneous and incomplete information. Michael lived in

Hingham from about 1644-1666. Having been an early settler, married there, with a family of 12 children, and lived there for about 20 years, it could have been expected that his life and that of his family would have shown up in the history of this town. The two *Great Migration Series* of Robert Charles Anderson and Robert Charles Anderson, et al¹⁹ could not have been any help because Michael did not appear in New England until the 1640s. Thus, I will have to rely on other resources in Plymouth Colony, largely after 1666 and during King Philip's War to explicate Pierce's life as I can find them..However, there is enough information to proceed with Michael's life in Hingham.

The Town of Hingham: A few words about the historical background of the town of Hingham itself. It is one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts, as there were settlers in the town as early as 1633. Its first name was probably Barecove, having incorporation 2 September 1635, but with a later name change to Hingham. The later name change was probably due to the number of inhabitants who came from Hingham, England. It was in 1636 that Anthony Eames arrived in Hingham most likely from Fordingham, England.

From an article of John D. Long, based on *The History of Hingham* (1893): "The earliest record to be found of the proceedings of the town in relation to the disposition of the lands is in 1635. In June of that year, grants were made to a considerable number of individuals, and on the 18th of September, ... thirty of the inhabitants drew for house lots, and received grants of other lands for the purposes of pasture, tillage, etc.

"It was in July, 1635, that a plantation was erected here; and on the 2d of September following that the town was incorporated by the name of Hingham, from which it appears that there are but eleven towns in this State, and but one in the county of Plymouth, older than Hingham. I cannot ascertain satisfactorily when the first meeting for civil purposes was held. It is stated by Mr. Flint in his century discourses, to have been on the 18th of September, 1635. There is as much evidence in our town records, and in those of Cushing's MSS. which I have examined, that the first town-meeting was held in June of that year, as in September. The statements in the same discourses, that the inhabitants [sp.] of Hingham arrived in 1635, and that they obtained deeds of land from the natives to form the town previously to holding the first town-meeting, are unquestionably erroneous, being at variance with our town records, Cushing MSS., and the Indian deed itself."²⁰

A Family Man: In an earlier paragraph, there was mention of a relatively large family generated after Michael Pierce's marriage to Persis Eames. The marriage produced 12 children. Those details now follow:

Persis Pierce. born. probably 1645, christened, 7 Jan 1645, Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England.^{21 22} Persis probably died in childhood. No record can be found of her death. The name Persis is a feminine given name meaning “from Persia.”

Abigail Pierce. Baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 9 May 1662, the same year as a sister Anna.²³ Abigail died 29 Sept 1723,²⁴ thus, her birth year is calculated from her death at Scituate, Plymouth Colony. She lived 77 years. Thus, 1723-77= 1646 as her birth year.. Abigail married John Holbrook abt 1670. The couple brought seven children into the world.²⁵

Elizabeth Pierce: There is no credible information either from [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) or FamilySearch to substantiate birth ca. 1650 and death ca. 1670 or the many other dates that have been indicated that fit this Elizabeth Pierce. She may have been born in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, without evidence to substantiate such a claim. An Elizabeth Pierce is mentioned in the Will of Michael Pierce.

Sarah Pierce: Probably born in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. She is mentioned in Michael Pierce’s will.²⁶ Born probably, 1649/50 in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, died after 1675. No further credible information about this person has been found as of yet.

Ephraim Pierce: Although the assumption is that all of the Michael Pierce/Persis Eames children were born in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Ephraim may have been born 1647 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts,²⁷ although a range of dates from 1647-1651 have shown up on [ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) and FamilySearch. Ephraim and Hannah Holbrook were united in marriage in 1670 at Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts.²⁸ Hannah is the daughter of John Holbrook and Elizabeth Stream. She was born in Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts in 1650 and died in Warwick Kent County, Rhode Island in 1721.²⁹ This marriage may have produced eleven offspring.between 1671 and 1693.

Anna Pierce: After exhaustive search, Anna may have been born in 1657 in Plymouth, Plymouth Colony, **not** Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and died 9 May 1665, probably at eight years of age in the same place. Anna was named in Michael Pierce’s will. No grave has been found.³⁰

Mary Pierce: b. 26 May 1654, Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, not Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony; married 23 Jun 1675, Medfield, Norfolk County, Massachusetts to Samuel Holbrook, b. Mendon, Worcester County, Massachusetts. Mary d. 26 April 1735 and is buried Groveland Cemetery, Scituate Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Samuel died 29 October 1719 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, and is buried in Groveland Cemetery as

well. Mary was mentioned in the will of Michael Pierce. The marriage of Mary and Samuel Holbrook produced eight children.³¹

Benjamin Pierce: The gravestone indication of the birth of Benjamin Pierce is 1657, which may also be the source for the Ancestry reporting of his birth in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony.³² However, there are three sources that indicate 1646 may be the date of his birth in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts.^{33 34 35} He married Martha Adams, (b. 6 March 1658, Marshfield, Plymouth County, Massachusetts,³⁶) daughter of John Adams and Jane James, 5 February 1678 in Scituate, Plymouth, Massachusetts.³⁷ Martha died 29 December 1717 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts County.³⁸ Benjamin and Martha produced 10 children. Benjamin remarried to Elizabeth Lobdell Perry, 23 July 1718, Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, but with no children.³⁹ Benjamin was the executor of the will of Michael Pierce, his father, as well as benefactor of the will.. Benjamin died 3 May 1730 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.⁴⁰

Abiah Pierce: Clear and accurate information about Abiah is difficult to find. She may have been born in 1650 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts⁴¹, not Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony. She married Andrew Ford probably in 1682 in Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts.⁴² They had at least three children together. Andrew , b. 1651, Weymouth, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, died 24 August 1725 in Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.⁴³ Andrew's parents were Andrew Ford and Ellen Lovell. Abiah died most likely in Abington, Plymouth County, Massachusetts also in 1725. She is mentioned in the will of her father, Michael Pierce.

John Pierce: It appears that John Pierce was born in Scituate, Plymouth Colony in 1660, not in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony.⁴⁴ He was married to Patience Dobson, 12 December. 1683 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, daughter of Anthony Dodson and Mary Williams⁴⁵. John and Patience were the parents of nine children. Patience was born 1664 in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.⁴⁶ She died 3 November 1738 in Somerset, Bristol County, Massachusetts and is buried in the Hathaway-Chace Cemetery in Somerset.⁴⁷ John Pierce died 8 September 1750 in Somerset, Bristol County, Massachusetts and is buried beside his wife in the Hathaway-Chace Cemetery also in Somerset, Massachusetts. John was mentioned in the will of his father, Michael Pierce. John held the rank of Captain in the army during the Revolutionary War.

Ruth Pierce: Ruth's records are found in Family Search under the surname: Ruth Pierce was born 1661 in Hingham, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America.⁴⁸ Nothing further has been found about her.

Persis Pierce: This last child of Michael and Persis Pierce was born 26 December 1662 in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony.⁴⁹ She carries the name of the first child of Persis Eames and Michael Pierce. She married Richard Garrett 3 December 1695.⁵⁰ Richard Garrett was born in 1653 in Scituate, Plymouth Colony and died 7 June 1742 in Plymouth, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.⁵¹ Richard is the son of Deacon Richard Garrett and Lydia Tilden. The marriage of Persis Pierce and Richard Garrett gave life to five children. The grave of Persis Pierce Garrett is found in Groveland Cemetery, Scituate Plymouth County, Massachusetts; that for Richard Garrett is not known, but may be in Groveland Cemetery also.

Thus, the family of Michael and Persis Pierce was relatively large and in some cases produced large families as well, as per Abigail (7), Ephraim (11), Mary (8), Benjamin (10) and John (9). While there is historical writing that all of the Michael/Persis Pierce children were born in Hingham,⁵² evidence suggests that may not be the case. From what I have discovered, the following may have been born in Hingham: Persis 1, Elizabeth (?), Sarah (?), Ruth, and Persis 2. Others may have been born in Scituate: Ephraim, Anna ?, Mary, Benjamin, Abiah ?, and John. The question marks indicate both doubt and lack of information about birthplace in either Hingham or Scituate.

Landowner and Community Contributor

This rather large family, but not unusual for the time, lived in Hingham, Massachusetts Bay Colony, New England, until about 1666-70 when it moved to Scituate⁵³. Michael became a Freeman in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, New England in 1670⁵⁴. In Plymouth Colony, a freeman did not have to be a member of the church. However, he had to be elected by the General Court. Being a Freeman automatically gave him the right to vote. He would never have been an indentured person.⁵⁵

Landowner. Before 1670, Michael purchased land at Cohasset, Massachusetts. although he lived in Hingham until 1666. The land purchased by Michael Pierce in Cohasset, Massachusetts (I am using the modern name, Cohasset instead, where appropriate) is so described through a relatively long historical process in chapters of a book by Edwin Victor Bigelow,⁵⁶ the chapters of which are: VI. The "Quonahassit" Pioneers, VII. A Bone of Contention, and VIII. Dividing the Land. The reader in consuming these three chapters will realize how time and events have flowed between 1614, the arrival of Captain John Smith in the Cohasset Harbor and the division of Marshlands in Cohasset in 1647-48 into the 1670s and

beyond that included Michael Pierce. There is so much detail that only a few items can be reported. This is the time of the Conohasset Land Grant, a most complicated time of buying, selling, exchanging, and occupying land in New England.

When John Smith visited Cohasset in 1614, he explored some 40 villages and gave names to about 20 of them, one of which was spelled Quonahassit, eventually, through several iterations becoming spelled, Cohasset. Quonahassit has the meaning of “long rocky place,” and probably carried that meaning for centuries in the Algonquin language.⁵⁷

Another is that in 1644, Lieutenant Anthony Eames, the father-in-law of Michael Pierce, refused, with anger, to drill a Hingham Militia Company probably because his confirmation as Captain of the company by authorities in Boston had not yet been confirmed. He was replaced by Bozoan Allen, an action that caused uproar in the community.

Others: Clarity in relationship of who would be appointed to serve on a tribunal to divide the meadowlands or marshlands of Cohasset that produced important hay for cattle. This issue involved eminent men of Plymouth Colony such as William Bradford and Edward Winslow, as well as John Endecott and Israell Stoughton from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. But the story goes on until 28 Feb 1647-48, when a committee of nine men was appointed to get the division of the marshlands done: Thomas Hammond, Clement Bates, Nicholas Jacob, William Hersey, Anthony Eames, John Otis, Joshua Hobart, Matthew Cushing, and Joseph Underwood. Initially, there were three divisions of land. In Division One and part of Two, 48 1/2 acres were granted, yet the total was really over 70 acres counting some that had been previously granted. Michael Pierce was allotted 2 acres in the Second Division.⁵⁸ Pierce was not allotted any land in the third division. However, in a supplemental division, Michael Pierce was granted 12 acres⁵⁹ of the best land of Cohasset along the harbor up to the mouth of Bound Brook, the region which has since become the main village.

Thus from 1647-48 to 1669-70, Michael Pierce was allotted 14 acres total throughout the three Divisions, including the Supplemental one. It should be understood that all shares were not “voted away” on a single day in any of the divisions of land. In some Divisions, that “voting away” took months. And with another comment: It is worth noting that the surveying of the properties was accomplished with chains, a rather crude device, making the process somewhat long.

Cohasset, Massachusetts, became a precinct of Hingham, Massachusetts in 1717, with the right to have its own church and school, but in 1770, it became an incorporated town to govern itself independently.⁶⁰

After moving his family to Scituate about 1670, Michael Pierce continued to purchase land, adding to his acreage. He also continued to perform duties for the Conohasset Land Grant Partners. On 12 September 1672, he was appointed along with James Cudworth, Sr., and Isack Chittenden to run boundary lines of the Conihasset Grant before the next October court sessions. Further, Pierce and James Cudworth, Sr., were chosen to prosecute trespassers on the undivided land of the Land Grant⁶¹.

On 26 February 1673 (1674) through a land regist, Michael was granted 50 acres of land.⁶² The successors of Michael [Mihiel] Pierce were awarded seven (7) acres of land 21 February 1699.⁶³ Captain Michael Pierce had already been killed in 1676 in a battle in King Phillip's War. Another award, after his death, this time of 30 acres, was made in 1702/03.⁶⁴ And yet another ten acres that had been granted to Michael Pierce was sold by his son, Benjamin Pierce to Samuel Clapp on November 1686⁶⁵, well after Michael's death.

Community Contributor. After his move to Scituate in 1670 or thereabouts, Michael Pierce took part in town life in a number of ways, examples of which are:

At a Town Meeting 2 May 1667 **Mihiell Pearce** and Wm Brooks were chosen as Constables.⁶⁶

At a Town Meeting 2 May 1670, three men were chosen as **surveyors** for the following years. Among them were Joseph Berstow, John Turner Junior, and **Mihiel Pierce** ⁶⁷.

On the 15th of July 1670, at a Town Meeting, the Town chose Cornet Stetsun, Capt. Cudworth and **Mihiell Pearce** to prosecute an order bearing the date of 18 May 1665 in respecting the Town Commons.⁶⁸

At a Town Meeting, 25 August 1670, three men, **Mihiell Pearce**, John Turner, Junior and John Cushen were chosen to act as agents against foreigners who might carry away the town's timber, serving any one of them as an attorney to help prosecute strangers coming into the town for such a purpose, bearing the date of 2 April 1667⁶⁹.

On the 15th of May 1670, **Mihiell Pearce** was chosen as a Grand-Jury person.⁷⁰

Mihiell Pearce was chosen for Selectmen at a Town Meeting 13 May 1672.⁷¹

(The select board or board of selectmen is commonly the executive arm of the government of New England towns in the United States. The board typically consists of three or five members, with or without staggered terms. Three is the most common number, historically.)

Michael Pierce's activities in Scituate demonstrated his willingness to function as a citizen of the community as being a constable, surveyor, possible attorney, grand jury person and

selectman, all of which are honorable positions within a young community and at a time when the capacity for such functioning was probably more than necessary. In most instances, he was collaborating with one or two other individuals, which makes serving in a different environment even more purposeful.

Military Officer and Indian Fighter Including King Philip's War:

In the biographical sketch of Michael Pierce in the *Early Planters of Scituate*⁷², there is a discussion of the time when Michael moved from Hingham to Scituate. That time is after Captain Cudworth had been “cashiered” from the Scituate Train Band in 1666 and had recommended Mr. Pierce for the position as head. The Plymouth Court replied: “concerning Mr. Peirse we have not to object to him but that hee is a stranger to us.” The quote suggests that Pierce, as a military person, may be unknown by the Plymouth Court at that time. The quote also suggests that Pierce may also be just moving from Hingham to Scituate. Furthermore, Pierce may have moved in stages from Hingham to Scituate; at this point in time we no longer know the process. But we do know that he was somewhat of a stranger in Plymouth Colony, but not completely in Scituate for he was appointed as Captain of the Train Band.

Skirmish with a Dutch Fleet: The first occasion of the use of Michael Pierce's military skills took place in August of 1673 when the Dutch sent forth a fleet of vessels to damage the English on both land and water along the Hudson River and the Eastern end of Long Island. A letter was sent to the commander of the Dutch expedition to find out his intentions on behalf of the United Colonies of New England. A month was necessary to obtain a response. In the meantime, Plymouth responded with a cadre of one hundred men again under the leadership of Captain Cudworth, who politely resigned. Ensign Michael Pierce was the next in command. Other exchanges of communications revealed that there was no need for Pierce's service or the service of the 100 men. However, according to Pratt, the situation is of value in demonstrating the readiness of Pierce to answer with his services when a call were to come whether from his neighbors or from a King's beckoning⁷³. The Dutch expedition moved on without any military intervention.

The Context of King Philip's War: There are many resources that cover King Philip's war across the time in the 17th century. In the context of this article, several resources will be mentioned ^{74, 75, 76 77 78}, but because of limits of time and space only a very few will be drawn upon to tell the story ^{79, 80 81, 82}. It is up to the reader to discern different perspectives from these

resources. To provide some context for King Philip's War, it is necessary to return to the arrival of the Pilgrims from Leiden, Netherlands to the shores of New England in 1620.⁸³

1620 The Mayflower originally arrived off Cape Cod, but then turned south to reach Hudson's River, but because of extreme weather, prevailing winds, and physical features, turned back to take shelter on the Cape's north side.⁸⁴ Shortly thereafter, the Pilgrims decided it was important to clarify how they would govern themselves generally. That clarification resulted in the The Mayflower Compact, on 11 November 1620, and is stated below:

The Mayflower Compact

"In the name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord James by the grace of God, of great Britain, France & Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c.

Having undertaken for the glory of God, and advancement of the christian faith and honour of our king & country, a voyage to plant the first Colony in the Northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly & mutually in the presence of God and one of another, Covenant, & Combine ourselves together into a Civil body politic, for our better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to Enact, Constitute, and frame such just & equal laws, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet & convenient for the general good of the colony: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Cod the.11. of November, in the year of the reign of our Souereign Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.⁸⁵"

A list of 41 male passengers signed the document; John Carver was elected governor for a term of office for one year.⁸⁶ Former President John Quincy Adams wrote in 1802 that he considered the Mayflower Compact to be: "...the first example in modern times of a social compact or system of government instituted by voluntary agreement conformable to the laws of nature, by men of equal rights and about to establish their community in a new country.⁸⁷" While there is controversy about the meaning and interpretation of the Compact, its immediate result was to bring together disparate groups among the Pilgrims allowing them to function together as a body, while also serving as the foundation to other documents, such as the Pierce Patent or the Bradford Patent.⁸⁸ Overall there was and is a democratic sense to the Compact. [This discussion is useful in relation to an agreement between the English and indigenous groups that will be presented as to how they relate to each other after their Thanksgiving. That document is to come.]

Yet, there was more than government and ideas that were necessary. The Pilgrims needed food. While arriving on the Cape, they began to explore with Capt. Miles Standish on 15 September 1620. Passing through several cultivated fields, they came to a house where they found two baskets filled with Indian corn, one of which may have had three or four bushels. There was nobody available. They returned in a few days and took remaining corn, maybe ten bushels, in addition some beans. For all of these commodities, they had no way of paying, immediately. There were other human contacts prior to sailing up the coast to what became known as Plymouth Harbor where the Mayflower anchored for the three months of the winter. Thus, ultimately a way of finding a way of recompense for compensating for the food was found.

Yet Bangs describes the relationship with the indigenous peoples as relatively peaceful over the next fifty years after the Pilgrims arrival at Plymouth, in spite of Miles Standish's treatment of Indians in the acquisition of land by the Pilgrims.⁸⁹ However, there were signs of severe discomfort among the indigenous peoples with the English who were colonizing the territory of New England..

Leach describes several major sources of irritation among the native peoples. The focus is on three items: English Law, Alcoholism, and the Christian Religion.

English law and justice were automatically assumed to be the "law of the land" by the colonists. but the indigenous people who had never experienced this concept were ready to automatically reject it thus creating a situation contrary to their interests. The result of this situation was a slow but steady buildup of resentment on the part of the Indians that was created by each negative decision of the English courts. In other words, as Leach relates the story, for the English, the Law was all important; it must be adhered to, for it was the one thing that maintained civil order. But for the Indians, they were ready to reject the Law because they felt they had to comply to it, thus creating a constant tension between colonist and native.⁹⁰

It appears that alcohol was a continuing problem with the native community because its members could not drink it moderately and thus feel its effects moderately as well. As a result, inebriated natives would find themselves in trouble with colonists from a product that the colonists themselves had sold to the natives. For years, colonists thought only about the many profits coming to them from selling alcohol to the indigenous people, but not about the many problems they were creating by selling alcohol to them. It is Leech's idea that if the authorities could have dealt "with the problem more effectively, they could have done much to lessen the tensions which were leading toward war."⁹¹ Alcoholism among the native population was a major problem that continued into the development of the war of 1675, King Phillip's War.

Christianity also played a major role in the life of native peoples as Christian missionaries pursued their conversion to Christianity. But the Indians considered Christianity a divisive force that would threaten their way of life. For example, in 1646, the Massachusetts Bay Colony proclaimed that natives could be executed for blasphemy, a crime that could be interpreted to mean the cursing of the true God and that the Christian religion had little value. Another example would be that the natives at Plymouth were not allowed “to fish, hunt, plant or carry burdens on the Sabbath.” Still another example would be that the government of Connecticut ordered a new code of laws in 1675 to prohibit such practices as “Sabbath breaking, the practice of heathen rites, adultery, and drunkenness.”⁹² All of these rules and laws played a role in limiting the lives of the indigenous people of New England to a point where they felt constrained by the white man’s hand.

A next important event was the murder of the Christian Indian by the name of John Sassamon by the waters of Assawompsett Pond, not far from Plymouth. After the 29th of January in 1675, a group of local Indians found his hat and gun nearby his body under the ice. Sassamon “had been raised under the Christian influence of Massachusetts Puritanism who had even studied at Harvard,”⁹³ and he had served as a translator for Philip.⁹⁴ Three Indians were convicted of killing Sassamon upon the testimony of two observers. And, it is at this point that Lepore argues that it was literacy that killed John Sassamon. For this historian “herein lies one of the fundamental paradoxes of the waging and writing of King Philip’s War: ***The same cultural tensions that caused the war—Indians becoming Anglicized and the English becoming Indianized...***”⁹⁵

It was this crossover that led to two years of extremely bloody warfare and violence in the Middle New England Colonies (1675-1677) that caused the destruction of so many towns, ruined the New England economy for several decades and destroyed indigenous life in New England that has never really recovered. Captain Michael Pierce’s role in this fight is relatively small, but is an example of the kind of struggle the English settlers produced against indigenous peoples who were overpowered culturally, politically, militarily, and economically. His role is explored next. .

According to an article in *Old Scituate*,⁹⁶ the Narragansetts, a native force, began to plunder in Rhode Island and in the Plymouth Colony in the Spring of 1676. As a result, Capt. Michael Pierce was ordered to pursue this force with a company of about 60 English and 20 Cape Cod Indians, friendly to the English. Thus, on 26 March 1676, Pierce set out from Rehoboth to encounter on the Pawtucket River an increasing group of Indians.⁹⁷ Led into an

ambush, Pierce arranged his men into a single ring, fighting back to back against close to a thousand Indians. After two hours of fighting, approximately 55 English, including Pierce were dead, also 10 of the Cape Cod Indians. Nine English soldiers escaped only to be captured and put to death at a place called Nine Men's Misery some nine miles north of the Pawtucket fight⁹⁸. This was a devastating loss for the English.

The very unfortunate event in this picture is that Pierce suspected there was an inordinate number of natives in the area. Therefore, he sent a messenger to Providence to ask for reinforcements. However, the messenger arrived at the time of public worship and chose to wait

to deliver Pierce's request for help. Thus, help never arrived in time to be of any benefit for Pierce and most of his men were either killed, captured, or a minor few escaped.⁹⁹

A New Plaque

At left is a plaque placed in the Pierce Park and Riverwalk in Central Falls, Rhode Island, which commemorates the event of 26 March 1676 and the death of Capt. Michael Pierce and his many men and native fighters. Michael was buried on the spot of his death as were all of his fellow soldiers and Indian fighters.

The plaque reads:
"Due to land disputes and broken peace treaties between the local natives and early English settlers, King Philip's War took place fourteen months during 1675



and 1676. Captain Michael Pierce's fight with the natives occurred on this spot in March of 1676. From Dexter's Ledge (now the site of Cogswell Tower in Jenks Park) native scouts saw Pierce's troops approaching. One hundred natives and twenty natives and seventy settlers perished in the battle. Ten settlers escaped to what are the Monastery Grounds in Cumberland. Only one lived to tell the tale. Placed by the City of Central Fall Honorable Thomas Lazieh, Mayor 1992 Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor."

And a New Sign

A new sign was created when the Park was renovated and renamed Pierce Park and Bike Path. Here is its new sign.



Michael Pierce's Will

Michael's will was created in 1675 at a time when he thought it was urgent, naming his son Benjamin, executor. The summary of the will is listed below.

THE WILL OF MICHAEL PIERCE OF SCITUATE

Scittuate in the Government of New Plymouth 1675 January the 15. I, Michael Peirse, of Scittuate in the Government of New Plymouth in American, being now by the appointment of God going out to warr against the Indians, doe make this my Last Will and Testament. First I doe comitt my selffe and wayes unto the eternall God; nextly concerning that estate which God has blessed mee with, I thus depose:

First, I give unto my beloved wife, Annah Peirse, dureing her life the westward of my now dwelling house in Scittuate aforsaid which I last built to dwell in and the bed in it with what appertaines to it, to use and dispose of as shee shall see cause; and the one halfe of my other household stuffe for her use dureing her life; and then to be desposed offe to my children as shee shall see cause. Alsoe my will is that for my wife's yeerly maintainance that my son, Benjamine Peirse, shall pay unto here twelve pounds per year, one halfe in money and the other halfe in provisions, and alsoe sufficient fierwood for her use in the house during her life.

And I give unto my son, Benjamine aforsaid, my now dwelling house and barne in Scittuate aforsaid and all the land which I have in Scittuate exceptin that I bought of Benjamine Bates of Hingham and that which I bought of William James of Scittuate and except in the abovesaid westerly end of my abovesaid house during my wife's life as abovesaid; out of which abovesaid estate in house and lands given unto my son Benjamine, hee shall pay unto my aforsaid wife for her maintainance twelve pounds a yeer as abovesaid dureing her life and sufficient fierwood alsoe as abovesaid.

And I give unto my son, John Peirse, all my lands in Hingham in the Massachusetts and my land in Scittuate which I bought of William James of Scittuate, paying out of it to my son Ephraim's two children, Azrikam Peirse and Ephraime Peirse, to each of them fifteen pounds att the age of twenty and opne yeers, provided that neither my son Ephraim aforsaid, nor either of his after him or by or under him shall goe about to molest my said son John, of or upon the accompt of the three or four acres of meddow land in Hingham aforsaid which my father, James gave unto my said son Ephraim, which is not yett soe fully confeirmed to mee as by my son Ephraim's promise it should have bine.

Alsoe I give unto my aforsaid son, Benjamine, all my moveable estate in cattle and boates and houshold goods and such like excepting that which I have desposed of to my wife as abovesaid; out of which said moveable estate my said son, Benjamine, shall pay these legacyes which I give to my children as followeth:

First: I give unto my son Ephraime Peirse, five pounds. I give unto my daughter Abigaill Holbrook, five pounds. I give unto my daughter, Elizabeth Peirse, thirty pounds. I give unto my daughter, Sarah Peirse, thirty pounds. I give unto my daughter, Annah Peirse, fifty pounds. I give unto my daughter, Mary Holbrook, twenty pounds. I give unto my daughter, Abiah Peirse, thirty pounds. I give unto my daughter, Peirsis Peirse, fifty pounds. Alsoe, I give unto my grandchild, Elizabeth Holbrook, five pounds to be payde her by my son, Benjamine aforsaid, att her day of marriage or 21 yeers old. Alsoe I give to my grand child, Abigaill Holbrook, five pounds to be paidd her by my son John Peirse aforsaid, att her day of marriage or twenty one yeers of age.

Also my will is that if it should please God that my beloved wife aforsaid should be visited with lamenes or sickness soe that the abovesaid 12 pounds per yeare be not sufficient to maintaine her in comfortable manor, that then what shalbe [thought] meet by my Overseers to be added for her comfortable maintainance [to be] equally payed her yeerly by my son, Benjamine Peirse, and my son, John Peirse, out of that estate which I have given them as aforsaid. Alsoe I make my [wife] abovesaid my Executrix and my son, Benjamine Peirse abovesaid, my Executor to thysis my last Will and Testament. And alsoe I, the abovesaid Michaell Peirse [do request] my trusty and welbeloved frinds, Cornet Robert Studson and Isacke [manuscript torn] and my Brother, Marke James, and my Brother, Charles Stockbridge, to be Overseers to this my abovesaid Last Will and Testament, to be Overseers to this my abovesaid Last Will and Testament. In witnes wherof [I have] sett my hand and seal this fifteenth of January 1675.

Michael Peirse

Witnesses

Benjamine Woodworth
Charles Stockbridge

(Note: No corrections have been made for spellings in this document as it is presented in the English of the day in which it was written. Also note that some of the bequests to Michael's children are relatively small, yet to some of his male offspring like Benjamin and John, land and animals are given. Michael Pierce did own a fair amount of property as a result of property division in Cohasset, Massachusetts, and was probably a fairly wealthy person.

King Philip or better known by his Indian name, Metacomet, was not among the many warriors that surrounded Michael Pierce and his English soldiers and native defenders. That group was led by Canonchet, a leader of the Narragansett tribe, who was captured in Rhode Island in the month of April in 1676 and executed shortly thereafter. Canonchet was considered a fierce fighter.¹⁰⁰ Philip, who by all accounts, was not a strong leader, was hunted by Benjamin Church near Mount Hope. On 12 August 1678, Philip or Metacom was killed by an Indigenous warrior, by the name of Alderman¹⁰¹ His body was drawn and quartered and his head was set on a pole in Plymouth where it remained for a generation (a truly hideous outcome). The death of Philip eventually brought the war to a close.

The Aftermath

In a closing chapter to his book, Douglas Edward Leach, outlines some of the major reasons for the failure of the Indian uprising, the English success, and the "reconstruction" of the New England Economy and Culture ¹⁰²

Failure of the Indian Uprising

An important reason for the failure of Philip's revolt against the English was that the Indians in New England were not united in their purpose. They could not forget their old rivalries and years of conflict with one another.¹⁰³ In addition, Praying Indians, those who had been converted to Christianity and other loyal tribes, such as the Mohegans performed invaluable service to the colonies during the war. In addition, the colonists learned how to protect themselves by using some of the same methods the Indians used against them at the beginning of the war. Each of these conditions contributed to the ultimate success of the English.

The English Success

Other factors in the success of the English were:

Time: At first, the English were knocked off balance by the quickness of the Indigenous attacks, but relatively soon realized they had greater staying power. The English had greater resources than the Indians. After the winter of 1675-76, the Indians were mostly without the necessary food so that hunger and disease became rampant in their camps, allowing their downfall to be only a question of time. And it was time, coupled with lack of resources, that shortened their uprising ¹⁰⁴

English Supremacy: The Colonies brought their Indians under close supervision or by restricting them to definite places of residence or by otherwise restricting their activities. In Massachusetts, for example, it was required of all natives who were not family servants to live in certain towns and to be under constant observation. In Rhode Island, police were ordered to prevent Indians from collecting in large numbers and there was concern about those carrying firearms. In Plymouth, there was stringent prohibition against selling arms and ammunition to natives.¹⁰⁵

English Greed for Indian Land: After King Philip's war ended in 1678, the pressure of English expansionism was enormous. All tribes found it impossible to retain their lands for long. As a result, Indians quickly became poor tenant farmers and hired servants, far along on a path of degradation¹⁰⁶

The Reconstruction of the New England Economy and Culture

The result of Indian uprising was the complete burning of many towns and partial burning of others in the middle and southern Colonies.¹⁰⁷ But by 1696, Cotton Mather was able to report that most of the towns destroyed in King Philip's War had been repaired and resettled.¹⁰⁸

Douglas Edward Leach comments at the very end pages of his book about the aftermath of King Philip's War that are important ideas to note¹⁰⁹:

—“The postwar period...was characterized not by harmony, but by internal strains and intercolonial quarrels. The fact that the Indians had been reduced to a state of subservience only served to intensify the disputes. Land and power were the real prizes for which the Colonies strove, with the rival governments trying to acquire sufficient spoils of war to reimburse themselves for their losses.”

“Just as in the case of of the Indians,, so too for the English and their civilization in New England, King Philip's War was a definite turning point. Until 1675 the colonies were in their adolescence, a buoyant expansionism, an optimistic seeking after religious and political Utopias. With all the boldness of a God-favored master race. the settlers had busied themselves with state-building and the accumulation of wealth, while trying to make the Indians conform to English standards of law and morality.”

“...King Philip's War put an abrupt end to this youthful period of colonial history, for the severe losses suffered by the colonies shook their confidence, weakened their ...structures of church and state and developed internal strains which were the unmistakable signs of a newer and more diversified order soon to come.”

Conclusion to Michael Pierce: My 7th Great GrandFather

The above information gives an idea of the life of my 7th Great Grandfather, Michael Pierce. He lived for approximately 61 years, had two wives, participated in the creation of 12 children with Persis Eames, but with no children with a second wife, Anna Allen Pierce. He lived in Hingham, Cohasset in Massachusetts, Bay Colony, and Situate in Plymouth County. He was a Captain in the Plymouth Colony Militia when he was killed in King Philip's war in 1676. From writing this article about him, I have learned a number of things. Those items appear next.

What have I learned from writing this article?

Michael Pierce did not have a middle name or a middle initial such as James or John, as some researchers have included in compilations on Michael Pierce's life. This is a fact.

His date of birth is largely unknown. It could be between 1610-1620 or 1600-1620. I have used 1615 as it seems to be a standardized moment in all the compilations of his life.

His place of birth is also unknown or if provided somewhere is not recognized because of lack of specific documentation.

His parents are matters of speculation with plenty of hints, but with no documentation on either ancestry.com and/or Family Search, the Mormon website. Therefore, I have given no credulity to any information on his parents, specifically from the Pierce set of genealogies compiled at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th Centuries, or from any other sources that have provided names of parents. However, recently, I received an article from Michael D. Pierce, Chandler, AZ, where Michael has established through Y-DNA research that Thomas Pierce of Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony was the father of Michael Pierce. And, I have that article in my possession. (I am repeating myself here, but that is OK!!)

From reading texts that are probably around 400 years old about coming and going, buying and selling, birthing and dying, it is difficult to know much about an individual. Yet, such texts do say something, but, they are not wholly conclusive:

The fact of so many children in the family may have indicated that Michael and Persis Eames may have cared deeply for each other. Yet I reach that conclusion only by guess.

The fact that Michael's will mentioned almost all of his children suggests that Michael may have cared deeply for those of his children who were still alive at the time of his death. But this conclusion is by only by guess as well.

Michael's willingness to lead troops against an unknown number of indigenous warriors to save English immigrants demonstrates his courage and bravery. Yet could

there be questions about his perspectives and attitudes toward indigenous peoples? We do not know the answer to this question.

The most important thing I have learned is not to trust what other people, yes even what researchers, have put into databases on the internet or into published books. Much of what I have come across is repetition of what has already appeared elsewhere. Thus, I have had to very carefully assess what is accurate from the inaccurate. Sometimes, the facts are placed far from the truth. Therefore, what I have provided in this article is mostly information supported by documentation and very little interpretation so as not to mislead the reader. Further, since I could find no personal information on Michael Pierce, written by Michael Pierce himself, such as letters or any other documents of a personal nature such as a journal revealing his own personal thoughts, I have been very careful to not over interpret what I have read about his life, his family, and his life events. All of this from a person who has reached the 90th year of his life, namely, me.

Dale L. Lange, Ph.D.
Professor Emeritus
University of Minnesota

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- ⁶ See Reference 2. In a 19 February 2025 email to me, a name-sake, Michael Pierce wrote me, suggesting that the 17th Century Michael Pierce had probably arrived in Charleston in 1634 with his father and possibly on the same ship with Anthony Eames, though there is no documentation of this event. The father of Michael Pierce, namely Thomas Pierce was likely on the same ship, but again, there is no documentation to support this idea.
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¹³ I have not found exact birth dates for either Anthony Eames or Margery Pierce in searching Internet sources or sources at the New England Historic Genealogical Society Library. However, it appears that Margery Pierce Eames died 31 Dec 1662, Marshfield, Plymouth Colony, New England. [www.findagrave/memorial/3779210/margery-eames.]. Evidence suggests that Anthony Eames died 6 October 1686; <http://www.opcdorset.org/fordingtondorset/fFiles/FordingtonAnthonyEames.html>. Michael Russell, compiler. (2009). *Pilgrims from Fordington, The EAMES Family, An Account of the Life of Captain Anthony Eames (1595-1686) Churchwarden of St Georges Church & Constable of Fordington Manor*. 29 pp. See page 16.

NEW EVIDENCE Suggests from an investigation by Helen M. Ford, "Margery, the Wife of Anthony Eames of Fordington and Plymouth Colony: An Investigation into her family origins;" See 27 Sep 2024 helenford.dorset@gmail.com

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¹⁵ This issue is complicated. A simple definition that fits Anthony Eames is from *Oxford Languages*: "a man holding and cultivating a small landed estate; a freeholder." A more complete and complicated definition can be obtained from Wikipedia, Yeoman.

¹⁶ This information comes from a now current distant relative of Anthony Eames with whom I have communicated by email. He has written a short article on the life of Anthony Eames, but has asked me not to quote from it or use it as a reference, although he is allowing me to use content from it. I am abiding by his request.

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- ²⁶ Michael Pierce of Scituate, Will, Plymouth Probate Records, Document Set 374, p. 128-32. Information about Sarah Pierce taken from Gardner, Carol Pierce. *Captain Michael Pierce: A Compiled Genealogy of His Family Including Ten Generations of Descendants of His Son John, p. 13.; private published*. Santa Fe, NM, 2011.
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⁶⁰ "A Very Brief History of Cohasset." <https://cohassetma.org/747/A-Very-Brief-History-of-Cohasset#:~:te...20of%commuting,govern%itself%independently%20of%20Hingham>.

⁶¹ Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis. (1999). *The Seventeenth-Century Town Records of Scituate Massachusetts*, Volume Two. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 613 pp. See The Meetings of the Conihasset Partners or Proprietors, p. 31, 12 September 1672, with text p. 80.

⁶² Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis. (1997). *The Seventeenth Century Town Records of Scituate, Massachusetts*, Volume One. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 538 pp. I Court Orders, Town Ordinances, and Decisions of the Town Agents or Committee [i, e., Selectmen]10. - 26 February 1673 [1674]: see also Land Grants and Highways (R. 165-186) [pages 321-332]. [R] A regest is a summary of an individual document where a page number is given to the original complete text that is literally transcribed. Thus, the reader has a summary of the document and a reference to the original document for examination. This idea is used throughout the three volumes of the Scituate Town Records.

⁶³ Ibid; 35. 21 February 1699/1700 [pages 509-510].

⁶⁴ Ibid, 40. 9 March 1702/3 [pages 510-511].

⁶⁵ Ibid, 253. November 1686 [p. 403].

⁶⁶ Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis (2001). *The Seventeenth - Century Town Records of Scituate, Massachusetts*. Volume Three. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 666 pp. Scituate Town Archives, Volume C. 3, "Records 1738 - 1742, pp. 155-253; p. 160.

⁶⁷ Ibid, p. 167.

⁶⁸ Ibid, p. 168.

⁶⁹ Ibid, p. 168.

⁷⁰ Ibid, p. 169.

⁷¹ Ibid., p. 171.

⁷² .Pratt, Harvey Hunter.(1929). *The Early Planters of Scituate: A History of the Town of Scituate, Massachusetts from its Establishment to the End of the Revolutionary War*. Scituate, Massachusetts: The Scituate Historical Society; 386 pp., Index, Biographical Sketches.; see pp. 325-26. (Note the two different spellings of Pierce. One (Pierce is the family name as I, the author of the article know it) and Two, Peirse, is the family name as Mr. Pratt knows it. This name is spelled many different ways.)

⁷³ Ibid, pp. 328-329.

⁷⁴ Deane, Samuel. (1831). *History of Scituate, Massachusetts, from Its First Settlement to 1831*. Boston: James Loring, 132 Washington Street; pp. 405; index 8; See pp.121-124 for Pierce's defeat.

⁷⁵ Pratt, (1929), Ibid, pp. 174-175.

⁷⁶ Leach,Douglas Edward. (1958). *Flintlock & Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War*. Woodstock, VT: Countryman Press, 304 pp; one page, p. 167 is devoted to Pierce's disaster; however the book is useful for the context of King Philip's War and the many resources to which it refers, including bibliographic resources.

⁷⁷ Schultz, Eric B. & Michael J. Tougas. (1999). *King Philip's War: The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict*. Woodstock, VT: Countryman Press, 416 pp. Pierce's defeat is described on pp. 276-280. Yet there is the entire context of King Philip's War to explore throughout the book.

⁷⁸ Philbrick, Nathaniel. (2006). *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community and War*. New York: Penguin Group; 461 pp. Pierce is mentioned pp. 398-300; his defeat is noted mainly on p. 299. The War with King Philip is dealt with in Part IV beginning on p. 229.

⁷⁹ Bodge, George Madison, foreword by David Allen Lambert. (2014). *Soldiers in King Philip's War Being a Critical Account of That War with a Concise History of the Indian Wars of New England from 1620-1677*. Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society; 502 pp.

⁸⁰ See Bangs, reference 65 above, *Seventeenth Century Town Records of Scituate, Massachusetts*, Volume Three, pp. 59-90, "King Philip's War: Identifying the Conflicts."

⁸¹ Lepore, Jill. (1998). *The Name of War: King Philip's War and the Origins of American Identity*. New York: Vintage Books; 337 pp.

⁸² King_Philip's_War.pdf. Wikipedia.

⁸³ Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis (2009). *Strangers and Pilgrims, Travellers and Sojourners: Leiden and the Foundations of Plymouth Plantation*. Plymouth, MA; 894 pp.; See particularly Part Seven: The Influence of the Leiden Experience on Plymouth Plantation, Chapter 15 "Some Good Foundation," Parts, Theft and Desecration, p. 630; Settlement and Desolation, p. 634; An Indian Summer, p. 640; Thanksgiving, p. 643.

⁸⁴ Bangs, Jeremy Dupertuis ,(2009). *Strangers and Pilgrims: Travellers and Sojourners: Leiden and the Foundations of Plymouth Plantation*. Plymouth, MA; 894 pp.; See particularly Part Six: Conflict in Holland: Politics, Theology, the End of Toleration, and the Plan to Depart, Chapter 14. "The Great Hope," Parts, How they passed the sea and of their safe arrival at Cape Cod, p. 603, The Mayflower Compact, p. 610.

⁸⁵ See Bangs (2009), Part, "The Mayflower Compact," p. 611.

⁸⁶ Bangs, *Ibid*, p. 611.

⁸⁷ Bangs, *ibid*, p. 611.

⁸⁸ Bangs, *ibid*, p. 624. See the discussion, pp. 610-626.

⁸⁹ Bangs, *ibid*, pp. 688-693

⁹⁰ Leach, Douglas Edward. (1958). *Flintlock & Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War*. Woodstock, VT: Countryman Press, 304 pp; See Chapter 2. Gathering Clouds, pp. 19-20.

⁹¹ Leach, *Ibid*, p.20.

⁹² Leach, *Ibid*, p.21.

⁹³ Leach, *Ibid*, p. 31.

⁹⁴ Lepore, Jill (1998). *The Name of War: King Philip's War and the Origins of American Identity*. New York: Vintage Books, .337 pp.; p.25.

⁹⁵ *Ibid*, p.26.

⁹⁶ Power, Mary L. F. (2000) "The Early Settlement," *Old Scituate*. 4th Edition. Chief Justice Cushing Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution and Scituate Historical Society, Norwell, MA: Rust Craft Printing; pp. 8-9.

⁹⁷ Stratton, Eugene Aubrey. (1986). *Plymouth Colony: Its History and People, 1620-1691*. Salt Lake City, UT. Ancestry Publishing; pp. 114-115.

⁹⁸ Philbrick, Nathaniel. (2006). *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community and War*. New York: Penguin Group; 461 pp., See pp. 299-300. See also, Schulz Eric B. and Michael J. Tougias (1999), *King Philip's War: The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict*. New York: The Countryman Press, 414 pp.; pp. 276-282.

⁹⁹ Philbrick, Nathaniel. (2006). *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community and War*. New York: Penguin Group; 461 pp., See p. 299; and Leach, Douglas Edward. (1958). *Flintlock & Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War*. Woodstock, VT: Countryman Press, 304 pp; See p. 167.

¹⁰⁰ Schulz & Tougias (1999), p. 286.

¹⁰¹ Schulz & Tougias (1999), pp. 287-290; for a longer discussion, please see Philbrick, Nathaniel. (2006). Chapter 16. "The Better Side of the Hedge," pp 311-344 in *Mayflower: A Story of Courage, Community and War*. New York: Penguin Group 461 pp.

¹⁰² Leach, Douglas Edward. (1958). *Flintlock & Tomahawk: New England in King Philip's War* Woodstock, VT: Countryman Press, 304 pp; See Chapter 13. "The Aftermath," pp. 242-250.

¹⁰³ Leach, *Ibid*, p. 242.

¹⁰⁴ Leach, *Ibid*, p. 243.

¹⁰⁵ Leach, *Ibid*, p.245.

¹⁰⁶ Leach, *Ibid*, p. 247.

¹⁰⁷ Leach, *Ibid*, p.242.

¹⁰⁸ Leach, *Ibid*, p.247

¹⁰⁹ Leach, *Ibid*, pp. 249-250.