

Editor's Note: At the Annual Meeting in 2015, the Pilgrim John Howland Society Board voted to hire Mayflower scholar Caleb Johnson and British records researcher, Simon Neal to conduct research to find more information on John Howland's parents and, hopefully, ancestors. This is to fulfill the original mission of the Society as set forth over 100 years ago.

Below is the article from the first round of research. Due to the length of the article and all the references, references not included herein will be in the June 2016 Howland Quarterly.

HENRY HOWLAND OF FENSTANTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE: FATHER OF MAYFLOWER PASSENGER JOHN HOWLAND

By Caleb H. Johnson

HENRY HOWLAND was born, say, 1565, and was buried 17 May 1635 at Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England.¹ He married say about 1590 to **MARGARET**, assuming he had only one wife. She was born, say about 1567, and was buried 31 July 1629 at Fenstanton.²

The first record of Henry Howland in Fenstanton is the baptism of his son Simon Howland there on 19 August 1604,³ though he certainly could have been there earlier. The parish registers of Fenstanton do not start until 1612, but Bishop's Transcripts exist for the years 1604-1605, 1608, and 1610, providing a few extra years of coverage not available in the surviving original registers.

In one of the few surviving manorial records for Fenstanton, a view of frankpledge held by court baron William Compton on 7 October 1614, Henry Howland is referenced twice. First, as Henry "Hawlan," along with John Ashwood, he was presented for having taken "one scabious horse" to the common field on 7 May 1614, against the orders of the last manorial court, so he was fined 5s. A "scabious" horse might suggest a horse with mange, caused by mites; bringing it to the common field could potentially spread this disease to other horses. Later in the same frankpledge, Henry "Howlin," along with John Martyn, were asked to scour their streams (overflowings) leading from the street as far as the place called 'the Greene,' sometime before the feast of St. Martin. Failure to do so would result in a fine of 6s 8d.⁴ Neither appears to have been fined in the subsequent manorial court, so presumably they performed this required action.

Henry Howlin is also mentioned twice in the churchwarden accounts for the parish church of Fenstanton, taken in 1630, the year after his wife's burial. He was paid 6d by churchwardens Edward Christian and John Woodward for "moweinge thistles in the greene." He was then also paid 8d for an unspecified reason, although it was enumerated under the subheading of "Willowes," so it may have been for trimming the church's willow trees.⁵

Was Henry Howland of Ely, Cambridgeshire, the same man as Henry Howland of Fenstanton?

In the town of Ely, Cambridgeshire, the parish registers record the marriage of a Henry Howland to Alice Ayers [or Apers] on 26 April 1600, and the couple had children John (bp. 16 January 1602/3) and Henry (bp. 25 November 1604). It has also been noted that Humphrey Howland, in his will, bequeaths some silver goods to his daughter that are labeled ‘A.H.’ that were her grandmothers. The initials ‘A.H.’ match with Alice Howland. So it has been suggested perhaps this is the *Mayflower* family, or that this is the same Henry Howland just living in a different location for a few years.

That Henry Howland of Ely, and Henry Howland of Fenstanton, are different men, can be seen by the fact that Henry Howland of Ely had a son Henry baptized on 25 November 1604, and Henry Howland of Fenstanton had a son Simon baptized 19 August 1604 at Fenstanton. If these were the same man, we would need to believe he moved from Ely to Fenstanton between 1602 and 1604, baptized a child in August, went back to Ely and baptized another child two months later, then came back to Fenstanton once more. This is highly improbable; these are two separate men. It seems entirely plausible that the two Howland families were closely related to one another, especially given the use of the name Henry, and the reasonably close proximity (a little under 20 miles), but they are definitely different men. In fact, Henry Howland of Ely was buried on 27 May 1621 at Holy Trinity, Ely, while Henry Howland of Fenstanton was buried 17 May 1635 at Fenstanton.

Reading Humphrey Howland’s will more closely, the initials “A.H.” were probably because he was giving the items to his daughter Anne Howland, and he himself had gone around and affixed an “A.H.” label on them to identify what belonged to her: it was probably not meant to suggest her grandmother’s initials “A.H.” had been engraved into the silver.

Additionally, the John Howland baptized on 16 January 1602/3, would have only been 17 years old at the time of the signing of the “Mayflower Compact,” which by any legal definition (especially given his servant status to John Carver) would have been too young to have been a signer. And, lastly, Humphrey Howland’s will, as well as the records of the Drapers Company, make it quite clear that these men were children of Henry Howland of Fenstanton, as the parish name is explicitly stated in the records: and several of the references to Henry Howland of Fenstanton occur in 1622 and 1623, after Henry Howland of Ely had been buried.⁶

The origins of Henry Howland of Fenstanton

Using manorial, church and probate records (in the absence of any available parish registers), there appears to be no evidence for any Howland family residing in Fenstanton prior to Henry. It would seem likely that Henry moved into Fenstanton from some other location. Performing a wide survey of the region for Howland, Howlin, Howlen, Howlyn, and Howling families (the name variants most commonly seen), several regions of neighboring Cambridgeshire appear to be the most probable. About two dozen Howland wills from 1508 to 1662 were examined and abstracted for family information in the Consistory Court of Ely, and 54 parish registers in the region were looked through for any Howland-related families (in addition to general IGI searches across all of Cambridgeshire). In addition, about a dozen wills of other Fenstanton residents, 1580-1635, were quickly looked over to see if there were any references, in passing, to Howlands.

From these records, it would appear (in my opinion) that the most probable family from which Henry Howland descends was seated at Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, in the 16th century. Branches of the family then headed off to Great and Little Shelford; Ely; and (presumably) Fenstanton, in the later 16th and early 17th centuries. Robert and Joan Howlyn of Horningsea had a son named Henry (in addition to a son named John), mentioned in his will of 10 February 1508/9.⁷ John Howlyng of Horningsea mentions his brother Henry in his will of 27 September 1521.⁸ Richard Howleyng of Horningsea, in his will of 11 December 1552, mentions children and siblings who were now living in Great Shelford.⁹ Thomas Howlinge of Horningsea mentions grandson George Howlinge in his will of 13 November 1556, and his widow Margaret mentions a son Henry in her will of 22 November 1556, although it appears to have been a son from a previous marriage.¹⁰

A review of Cambridgeshire tax records shows a Henry Howling taxed 4d on 20s of movable goods at Horningsea in 1524¹¹ and 1525,¹² quite probably the same Henry Howland that was the son of Robert and Joan in 1509, and brother of John in 1521. He does not appear in the tax record of 1545.

Since the names John, Henry, and George are being utilized in this Howland family of Horningsea—names not seen in the other Howland families in the region—it seems reasonable to hypothesize that this is the family group from which Henry Howland of Fenstanton (and Henry Howland of Ely) ultimately descend. Unfortunately, the parish registers in almost all these regions do not commence until the 17th century, making it very difficult to find any conclusive record.

The first Howland entry at Great Shelford is the baptism of Edmund Howlinge, son of Thomas, on 8 May 1557.¹³ The names George, Henry and John do not occur in the Great Shelford-based Howland family, suggesting they branched off independently from the Horningsea line that ultimately established at Fenstanton and Ely. Random Howland entries are found in the parish registers of Impington, Waterbeach, Girton, Oakington, Elsworth, Madingley, Hauxton, Linton, and Fowlmere, but none of these records appears to have any direct relevance to the Howlands of Fenstanton. Most unfortunately, the parish registers of Horningsea do not commence until 1628, making it very difficult to piece together any additional information on the Horningsea Howlands.

Henry and Margaret Howland of Fenstanton had seven children that have been identified. All the sons eventually headed off to London to take on apprenticeships; only daughter Margaret remained, and married, in Fenstanton.

1. **ARTHUR HOWLAND.** Born say 1591, based on having a child buried in 1616, and was buried 30 October 1675 at Marshfield, Massachusetts.¹⁴ He married GRACE, buried 4 December 1635 at St. Giles Cripplegate, London. He married second MARGARET. She died 22 January 1682/3 at Marshfield.
2. **GEORGE HOWLAND.** Born say 1593. He was buried 10 February 1643/4 at St. Dunstan in the East, London, a merchant and singleman.
3. **HUMPHREY HOWLAND.** Born say 1595, based on apprenticeship of 1613. He married Margaret Calvert at St. Mary Matfellow, Whitechapel, on 21 November 1622. He m. second Anne _____, October 1636. His will is dated 28 May 1646, proved 10 July 1646.¹⁵ Anne was buried 20 December 1653 at Barking, Essex, England.

4. **JOHN HOWLAND.** The *Mayflower* passenger. Born say 1598, based on being old enough to sign the Mayflower Compact; being an apprentice in 1620 to John Carver; and marrying about 1623. He died 23 February 1672/3 at Rocky Nook, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married at Plymouth, about 1623, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Joan (Hurst)(Rogers) Tilley.
5. **HENRY HOWLAND.** Born say 1600 based on probable marriage around 1624; died 1 January 1670/1, Duxbury, Massachusetts.
6. **MARGARET HOWLAND.** Born say 1602. She married Richard Phillips, shoemaker, at Fenstanton, on 26 April 1623.
7. **SIMON HOWLAND.** Baptized 19 August 1604 at Fenstanton, and buried 3 October 1636 at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey. He married Anne Weber on 1 April 1632 at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

The following brief family ‘sketches’ of the children of Henry and Margaret Howland do not contain any significant original research on my part, and is not an attempt to comprehensively study John Howland’s brothers and sister. However, since this information has rarely been collected together in a single location, it seemed worthwhile to aggregate the pieces together.

1. **ARTHUR HOWLAND** was born about 1591, and may have been the eldest son, although it is not possible to determine this conclusively since no baptism records exist. His age is estimated based on the fact he buried a child, Azariell, at St. Giles Cripplegate, London, on 31 December 1616, at which time he would have likely been about 25 years old. While no baptism or marriage records exist in this parish for any Howlands, the family burials are recorded, and his occupation (glover, leather dresser) is given in those.

His wife Grace was buried there on 4 December 1635, with a marginal note “Excomuni,” suggesting either she or her husband (or both) had been excommunicated. The names of some of his children that were buried (Azariell, Zoheth) hint he may have taken on some religious viewpoints that differed from the Church of England, which the excommunication record would seem to further confirm.

The last family burial recorded at St. Giles Cripplegate, London, was 30 May 1639 for daughter Martha. Arthur Howland shows up in Duxbury, Massachusetts, by 6 August 1640, when he is referenced in the notebook of Boston attorney Thomas Lechford;¹⁶ he received a land grant of 50 acres and some meadow in what is now Marshfield on 2 November 1640.¹⁷ He became a Plymouth Colony freeman on 1 March 1641/2.¹⁸

In Plymouth Colony, Arthur Howland once again found himself at odds with the government and church over his religious views. He had sided with the Quakers, and on 7 October 1651 he was cited for not attending church.¹⁹ In a more serious incident, on 22 December 1657, Arthur Howland obstructed and prevented constable John Phillips from arresting a Quaker, John Rogers, who was then at Arthur Howland’s house. Arthur had threatened the constable with sword and gun if he should attempt to arrest John Rogers. On 2 March 1657/8, Arthur was sentenced to a steep fine of 9 pounds. However, this was waived at the following court session on 1 June 1658 “considering his age and infirmities” and his promise not to offend in like manner.²⁰ His “age and low condition” got him out of another court penalty on 20 October 1669, in which he was cited for not paying his church dues to the minister.²¹

Arthur Howland made out his will on 3 July 1674. He was buried 30 October 1675 at Marshfield, Massachusetts, and his will was proved 7 March 1675/6 at Plymouth Colony. In his will, he names his wife Margaret; children Arthur, Mary Williamson, Martha Damon, and Elizabeth Low; and his grandchildren Assadiah Smith “and her three brothers” and Timothy Williamson; and his wife’s grandchild Mary Walker. Widow Margaret Howland made out her will on 19 January 1683/4, and she was buried on 22 January 1683/4. An inventory of her estate was taken on 25 January 1683/4.

The children of Arthur and Grace (---) Howland:²²

- i. Azariell, bur. 31 December 1616, St. Giles Cripplegate, London.
- ii. Zoheth, bur. 10 August 1625, St. Giles Cripplegate, London.
- iii. Mary, bur. 27 September 1625, St. Giles Cripplegate, London.
- iv. Elizabeth, bur. 21 April 1634, St. Giles Cripplegate, London.
- v. Deborah, who m. John Smith, 4 January 1648/9, Plymouth.
- vi. Mary, who m. Timonth Williamson, 6 January 1653, Marshfield.

The children of Arthur and Margaret (---) Walker Howland:²³

- vii. Martha, bur. 30 May 1639, St. Giles Cripplegate, London. [Martha could have been by wife Grace also].
- viii. Martha, b. say 1640; m. John Damon, 15 January 1658, Scituate.
- ix. Elizabeth, who m. John Low.
- x. Arthur, b. say 1642; m. Elizabeth Prince, 9 December 1667, Marshfield. Mentioned in Quaker records²⁴ and in father’s will.

2. GEORGE HOWLAND was born about 1593. He died 11 February 1643/4 in London.²⁵ On 1 July 1644, shoemaker Richard Phillips of Fenstanton and his wife Margaret (Howland) sued Humphrey and Anne Howland in the Chancery court over the estate of George Howland, “London merchant.” They alleged that George was a well-off merchant with a huge estate of over £6000, and that he had promised to leave it to them, being they had nine children and were in need of support. But, they allege, Humphrey Howland destroyed the will and administered the estate himself. Humphrey Howland, defendant, argued this was not true and that in fact the estate was in debt by £300.²⁶

3. HUMPHREY HOWLAND was born say 1595. On 19 November 1613, he was apprenticed to James Smyth, draper, in London, for a period of seven years; he earned his freedom and became a draper on 1 December 1620.²⁷ He married first to MARGARET CALVERT, 21 November 1622, at St. Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex—the same parish church that *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins married Elizabeth Fisher five years earlier. Margaret died between 1634 and 1636, and Humphrey remarried to ANNE _____ of _____, on __ October 1636 (the original marriage register has blanks left that were not filled in). Strangely, she is called “Mary” in the baptism and burial records of her children Margaret and Mary, but is referred to as “Anne” in her marriage record, as well as Humphrey’s will and Chancery lawsuit. Perhaps she went by both names.

On 19 March 1622/3, he took on his brother Simon, son of Henry Howland of Fenstanton, as an apprentice. Simon would earn his freedom on 24 March 1629. On 1 October 1623, he took on another brother as an apprentice: Henry, son of Henry Howland of Fenstanton. In that record, Humphrey is recorded as a clothworker living

on Thames St., London. There is no indication that Henry completed his apprenticeship; he appears to have married about a year later, and then shows up in America before his seven-year term would have been completed.

On 15 March 1625/6, now living on Bush Lane, London, clothworker, Humphrey took on another apprentice: Stephen Fisher, son of Henry Fisher, yeoman, of Newbury, Berkshire, England. In 1629, he took on another apprentice, Thomas Neete, son of William Neete of Vyes, Wiltshire, England. However, apprentice Thomas Neete died just shy of having earned his freedom within the Drapers, and was buried on 21 May 1637 at St. Swithin, London Stone, having died of the plague. Humphrey took on another apprentice, Richard Jordan, son of John Jordan of Swarson, Denbighshire, in 1631—he earned his freedom in 1638.

On 18 April 1636, Humphrey, now titled “Citizen and Draper” of Bush Lane, London, took on an apprentice Thomas Stevens, son of Edward Stevens of Fenstanton—being from Fenstanton, there’s a good chance this is a family friend or relative, so this may be a useful clue for future research. In 1638, he took on apprentice Richard Thomas, son of John Thomas of Radnor [Wales]. On 25 November 1645, he took on apprentice William Curtis, son of John Curtis, deceased, clothier, of Tilehurst, Berkshire, England.

On 17 June 1646, with a residence now stated as London Stone, Humphrey took on as his last apprentice of record, Francis Hopkins, son of John Hopkins, carpenter, of Abington, Berkshire.

Humphrey Howland, Citizen and Draper of London, made out his will on 28 May 1646, and it was proved 10 July 1646.²⁸ He mentions his three daughters Anne, Mary, and Sarah, and his wife Anne. He references properties on Thames St., London; Stepney, Middlesex; and Barking, Essex. He gave his pewter, marked ‘A.H.’ to his daughter Anne Howland—pewter which had belonged to her grandmother. He also mentions brothers Arthur Howland, John Howland, and Henry Howland, giving them £8, £4, and £4, respectively, of a debt he had of Mr. Ruck in New England. He also gave £5 to his sister Margaret (the one who had sued him just three years earlier), and £5 to Simon and Hannah Howland, his nephew and niece, when they turned 21.

Widow Anne Howland relocated to their Barking, Essex, property. She made out her will on 10 December 1653, proved 22 November 1654, mentioning daughters Mary and Sarah.²⁹

The children of Humphrey and Margaret (Calvert) Howland:³⁰

- i. Anne, b. say 1624. She m. Thomas Hanson on 1 February 1646/7 at St. Nicholas, Deptford, Kent, England. She is mentioned as “daughter Hanson” in her stepmother’s will of 10 December 1653, and was bequeathed 10s. to buy a ring.
- ii. Susan, bur. 4 October 1626, St. Swithin, London Stone, London, England.
- iii. Margaret, bp. 17 March 1629, St. Swithin, London Stone. Presumably d. before 1637.
- iv. Nathaniel, bp. 9 April 1634, St. Swithin, London Stone; he was buried “in the Cloyster” on 18 January 1640 at St. Swithin, London Stone.

The children of Humphrey and Anne (---) Howland:

- v. Margaret, bp. 25 December 1637, bur. 27 December 1637, St. Swithin, London Stone.
- vi. Mary, bp. 23 December 1638, St. Swithin, London Stone.
- vii. Sarah, bp. 21 March 1640/1, St. Swithin, London Stone.

4. JOHN HOWLAND, the *Mayflower* passenger. For information about this well-studied passenger, see the Five Generations Silver Books published by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants; *Great Migration Begins* by Robert C. Anderson; and *The Mayflower and Her Passengers* by Caleb Johnson.

5. HENRY HOWLAND was born about 1600, based on apprenticeship in 1623 and a possible marriage around 1623; and died 1 January 1670/1 in Duxbury.³¹ He married Mary, about 1623, in England.³² He made out his will on 28 November 1670, and his estate inventory was taken 14 January 1671.³³ Widow Mary Howland made out her will on 8 May 1674, mentioning daughters Abigail Young, Mary Cudworth, Sarah Denis, and Elizabeth Allin; and sons Zoeth Howland, John Howland, Samuel Howland, and Joseph Howland.³⁴

Henry Howland was apprenticed to his brother Humphrey Howland, clothworker, on 1 October 1623, with a residence given as Thames St., London. It would appear he did not fill out his full term as an apprentice because there is no record of his freedom. A year later, he may have been living at St. Giles, Cripplegate, where brother Arthur was also residing: there is a baptism record of William (son of Henry Howland, weaver) in 1624, and a burial record of Mary (daughter of Henry Howland, weaver) on 13 August 1625.

Henry Howland came to America at some point before January 1633, when he was recorded as a freeman in Plymouth Colony.³⁵ He lost his freeman status on 6 October 1659 at Duxbury, when he was deemed to have been supporting and encouraging Quakers.³⁶ He was also accused and convicted of entertaining Quakers at his house in 1660.³⁷

Children of Henry and Mary (---) Howland:

- i. (poss.) William, bp. 2 May 1624, St. Giles Cripplegate, London
- ii. (poss.) Mary, bur. 13 August 1625, St. Giles Cripplegate, London
- iii. Abigail, born say 1627, probably London
- iv. Zoeth, born say 1630, probably London
- v. John, born say 1633, Plymouth
- vi. Mary, born say 1636, Plymouth
- vii. Samuel, born c1638, Duxbury
- viii. Sarah, born say 1640, Duxbury
- ix. Elizabeth, born c1645, Duxbury
- x. Joseph, born say 1647, Duxbury

6. MARGARET HOWLAND was born say 1602. She married Richard Phillips, shoemaker, at Fenstanton, on 26 April 1623.³⁸ No probates or burials have been found yet for either Richard or Margaret. On 1 July 1644, Richard and Margaret Phillips sued her brother Humphrey Howland in Chancery court over the estate of deceased brother George Howland, a London merchant they believed had almost £6000 (extraordinarily wealthy—that would be a multi-millionaire by today's standards). Richard and Margaret believed Humphrey destroyed George's will and made himself executor; Humphrey argued that George's estate was actually in debt, and he knew of no evidence George intended to leave his estate to Richard and Margaret.³⁹ In 1646, just a few years later after the Chancery lawsuit, Humphrey bequeathed to his sister Margaret £5 in his own will—perhaps they mended fences a little.

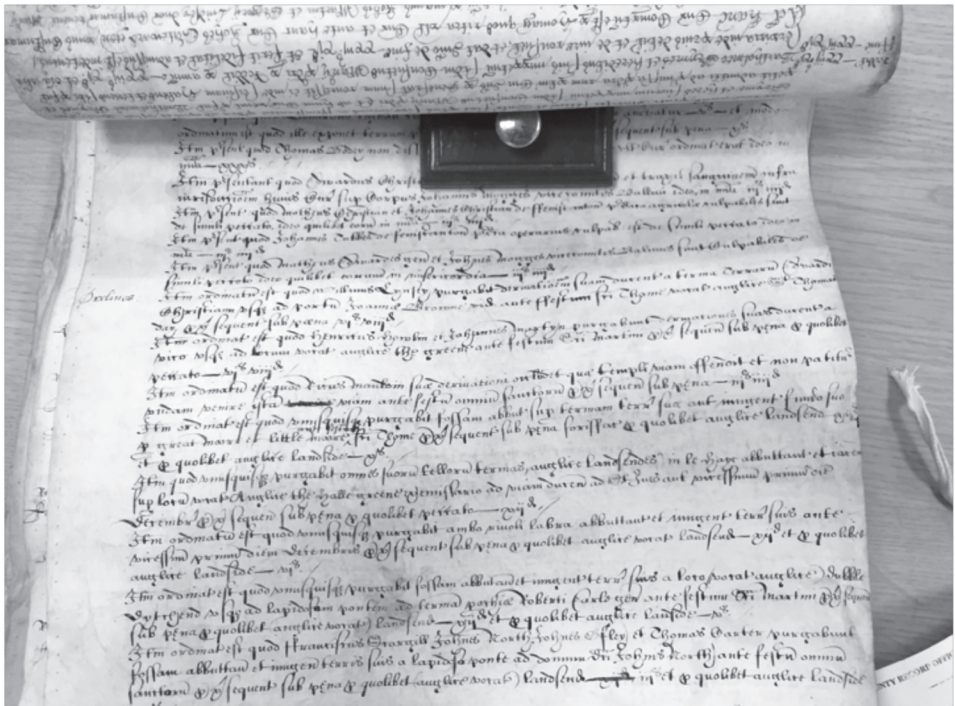
The children of Richard and Margaret (Howland) Phillips, all baptized at Fenstanton, Huntingdon, England:⁴⁰

- i. Sarah, bp. 14 April 1625
- ii. Margaret, bp. 17 June 1627
- iii. William, bp. 23 August 1629
- iv. Ann, bp. 19 February 1631/2
- v. Joane, bp. 22 December 1633
- vi. Henry, bp. 4 October 1635
- vii. Benedict, bp. 23 April 1637
- viii. Richard, bp. 8 August 1641
- ix. John, bp. 18 March 1642/3

7. SIMON HOWLAND was baptized 19 August 1604 at Fenstanton, Huntingdon, England, and buried 3 October 1636 at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, England.⁴¹ He married Anne Weber on 1 April 1632 at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, England.

Children of Simon and Anne (Weber) Howland, at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey:⁴²

- i. Simon, bp. 10 April 1633.
- ii. Hannah, born say 1635. Named in will of her uncle Humphrey Howland in May 1646.



One of the manorial documents from 1614, entries in Latin. The Henry Howland entry (“Henricus Howlin”) on this page is about four lines down from the marginal note on the left.

NOTES

1. Parish registers of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, covering baptisms, marriages, and burials, 1612-1739, Huntingdon Archives HP 27/1/1/1 [hereafter *Fenstanton Parish Registers*]. Also available on FHL #1040984, It. 10.
2. *Fenstanton Parish Registers*.
3. Bishop's Transcripts of the parish registers of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, Huntingdon Archives AH28/27/1-5 [hereafter *Fenstanton Bishop's Transcripts*]. Also available on FHL #1040923, It. 2.
4. Manorial Court Roll for Fenstanton, 1614, Huntingdon Archives, HMR7. Howland was not found referenced in the Fenstanton rentals of 1591 or 1616, nor the manorial court rolls of 1617-1621. He was also not listed in the terriers for town lands 1632-1644 (HP27/25/2/1), nor on the receipt of inhabitants for 1633 (HP27/25/2/2); nor in any apprenticeship records (HP27/14/1-2).
5. Churchwarden accounts for Fenstanton, 1630. Huntingdon Archives HP27/5/2. No record of Howland was found in the 1627 churchwarden accounts which also survive.
6. All the Howland records found in the Draper's Company records are readily searchable on <http://www.londonroll.org>
7. Consistory Court of Ely, VC 5:60.
8. Consistory Court of Ely, VC 8:68.
9. Consistory Court of Ely, VC 12:181.
10. Consistory Court of Ely, VC 13:250 (Thomas), VC 12:223 (Margaret).
11. Public Records Office, E179/81/132.
12. Public Records Office, E179/81/147.
13. Parish registers of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.
14. Robert M. Sherman and Ruth Wilder Sherman, editors, *Vital Records of Marshfield, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (Rhode Island, 1970), 9.
15. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Twisse 102-148 [1646].
16. Thomas Lechford, Edward Hale (ed.), *Note-Book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., Lawyer, in Boston, Massachusetts Bay, from June 27, 1638, to July 29, 1641* (Cambridge, 1885), 297-299.
17. PCR
18. PCR 1:165.
19. PCR 2:174.
20. PCR 3:125,129,139.
21. PCR 5:28.
22. Parish registers of St. Giles Cripplegate, London (original images available on Ancestry.com); VR-Plymouth, 656; VR-Marshfield, 1.
23. Parish registers of St. Giles Cripplegate, London; VR-Scituate, 154; VR-Marshfield, 10.
24. Caleb Johnson, ed., "Sufferings at Plymouth," *Mayflower Descendant*, 62(2013):167-185.
25. The date of death of George Howland is given in the 1644 Chancery proceeding cited next.
26. Public Record Office, Chancery Proceedings, Chas I, P/4/22.
27. The records of the Draper's Company can be searched online at <http://www.londonroll.org>; search results there are the basis for all Draper record references hereafter.
28. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB 11/197/73.
29. Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB 11/237/573.
30. Parish registers of St. Swithin, London Stone.
31. Robert C. Anderson, *The Pilgrim Migration* (Boston, 2004), 277.
32. Based on probable child baptized in 1624.
33. *Mayflower Descendant* 19:33.
34. Plymouth Colony Probate Records, 3:2:10.
35. Plymouth Colony Records 1:4.
36. Plymouth Colony Records 3:129,167,176.
37. Plymouth Colony Records 3:186,201.
38. Parish registers of Fenstanton, Huntingdon.
39. Public Record Office, Chancery Proceedings, Chas I, P/4/22.
40. Parish registers of Fenstanton, Huntingdon
41. Bishop's Transcripts of Fenstanton, Huntingdon and parish registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey.
42. Parish registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and will of Humphrey Howland, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, PROB 11/197/73.

Cambridgeshire E 179 documents

Reference: E 179/81/126

Date: c. 1523

Location: Swavesey

William Hawlett in goods 40s, taxed 12d.

Reference: E 179/81/130

Date: 1524

Location: Great Shelford

Thomas Howlyn in goods £5 13s 4d,
taxed 2s 10d.

John Howlyn in goods 40s, taxed 12d.

Location: Little Shelford.

Richard Howlyn in goods £4, taxed 2s.

Reference: E 179/81/132

Date: c. 1524

Location: Horningsea

John Holeyn in wages 20s, taxed 4d.

Henry Holeng in moveables 20s, taxed 4d.

Thomas Holyng in moveables 20s, taxed 4d.

Reference: E 179/81/142

Date: 1525

Location: Great Shelford

Thomas Holyng in goods £5, taxed 2s 6d.

John Holyng in goods 40s, taxed 12d.

Location: Little Shelford

Richard Howlyng in goods £4, taxed 2s.

Reference: E 179/81/147

Date: 1525

Location: Horningsea

Henry Howling, labourer, 20s, taxed 4d.

Thomas Holyng in wages 20s, taxed 4d.

Thomas Howlinge, l[abourer], 20s, taxed 4d.

Reference: E 179/82/186

Date: c. 1545

Location: Horningsea

Richard Howling for goods 26s 8d.

Reference: E 179/82/195

Date: 1545

Location: Horningsea

Thomas Howlyng in goods £3, taxed 3d.

Reference: E 179/82/191

Date: 1545

Location: Woodditton

Walter Howlat for goods 3s 4d.

Thomas Howlet

Location: Stetchworth

Thomas Howlett for goods 1d.

Reference: E 179/82/221

Date: 1545

Location: Great Shelford

Thomas Howlynge for goods 16d.

Cecily Howlyng for goods 2d.

Howland entries in the indexes to the Court of Requests (REQ 2) for Elizabeth I

Robert	Herts	120/50	
Giles	Midd	160/43	
John	Essex	179/121	
John	Midd	165/134	
Richard, clerk	Leics	158/113 & 159/77	parson of Sibson
George	Midd, Northumb, Durh	227/47	grocer of London
John	}Midd	223/104	The elder of London, salter
and Emma his wife	}		
Richard, clerk	Leics	217/56	parson of Sibson
Richard, clerk	Essex	223/105	parson of Sibson
Robert	Midd, Essex	223/105	of Gray's Inn
William	Midd	223/105	haberdasher of London
William	Midd, Essex	223/105	mercator of London

Archdeaconry of Ely wills

Name	Surname	Place	Year	VC reference
Avery	Howlinge	Great Shelford	1616	24: 133
Avery	Howland	Great Shelford	1671	31: 170
Christopher	Howlinge	Great Shelford	1624	26: 265
Francis	Howlinge	linton	1607	22: 192
John	Howlyng	Horningsea	1516	7: 24
John	Howlyng	Horningsea	1521	8: 68
John	Howlyne	Great Shelford	1541	9: 35
John	Howlinge	Great Shelford	1592	20: 167
Margaret	Howlinge	Horningsea	1556	12: 223
Nicholas	Howland	Impington	1592	GV 20: 5
Richard	Howleyng	Horningsea	1554	12: 181
Robert	Houlyn	Horningsea	1508	5: 60
Thomas	Howlyng	Great Shelford	1520	8: 32
Thomas	Howlyng	Horningsea	1528	8: 144
Thomas	Howlyng	Horningsea	1556	13: 250
Thomas	Howlyng	Great Shelford	1560	14: 49
Thomas	Howlyng	Great Shelford	1578	17: 57
Thomas	Howlyn	Pampisford	1595	20: 273
Thomas	Howlinge	Great Shelford	1612	23: 176
Thomas	Howlinge	Great Shelford	1648	28: 156
Thomas	Howland	Great Shelford	1683	Inv.
William	Howling	Great Shelford	1662	29: 194
William	Howling	Thriplow	1664	GV 22: 36
William	Howland	Fowlmere	1665	GV 22: 43
William	Houlet	Horningsea	1589	19: 318