Birth: Isaac Robinson was born about 1610 in Leiden.

Death: He died in Barnstable in 1704.

Ship: Unknown, 1631

Life in Holland: Isaac Robinson, one of nine children, was born in Leiden to Reverend John and Bridget (White) Robinson. His father was the pastor of the English reformed church there. The family lived in Groenepeoort near the St. Peter's Church. Rev. Robinson died in 1625, but his widow and children remained in Leiden. Isaac was the only one to emigrate to New England.

Life in New England: Isaac Robinson came to Plymouth in 1631. He removed to Scituate in 1636, and moved with other members of Rev. Lothrop's congregation to Barnstable in 1639. He was in Saconeesett [Falmouth] by 1664. There he kept an ordinary [tavern] for travelers to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket. He was in Tisbury on Martha's Vineyard by 1671. He sold his property there to his son, Isaac, and left to live with a daughter in Barnstable in 1701. Isaac Robinson was a Quaker sympathizer and wrote a letter of support to the colonial government 1659/60. He was finally disenfranchised on June 6, 1660. He was re-established as a freeman on July 4, 1673.

Family: Isaac Robinson married (1) Margaret Hanford on September 26, 1636, and had six children. She died on June 13, 1649, after giving birth to a premature child. He married (2) Mary _____ by 1651 and had three children. She died after November 8, 1669.

Children of Isaac and Margaret Robinson:

• Susanna was baptized on January 21, 1637/8, in Scituate. There is no further record.
• John was baptized on April 5, 1640, in Barnstable. He married Elizabeth Weeks in May 1667 and had seven children. He died in Connecticut after 1714.
• Isaac as baptized on August 7, 1642. He drowned before October 22, 1668, when he “tried to fetch two geese from a pond full of weedy grass and was entangled.”
• Fear was baptized on January 26, 1644/5. She married Samuel Baker by 1664 and had five children. She died after 1710 in Connecticut. He married (2) Abigail (Lothrop) Huntington. He died about 1714, probably in Windsor, Connecticut.
• Mercy was baptized on July 4, 1647, in Barnstable. She married William Weekes on March 16, 1669, in Falmouth and had eight children. She died after 1687.

Children of Isaac and Mary Robinson:

• Israel was baptized on October 5, 1651. He took the named “Isaac” after his brother’s death. He married Anne Cottle but had no children. He died on June 1, 1728.
• Jacob was baptized on May 15, 1653. He married (1) Mary _____ He married (2) Experience Rogers by 1714. He had three children and died on May 13, 1728. Note: Jacob’s marriages are given in several secondary sources, with no documentation.
• Peter was born about 1655. He married (1) Mary Manter by about 1688 and had eight children. He married (2) Experience _____ and had six children. She died on April 30, 1727. He died in 1740 in Connecticut.

For Further Information:
Where do I go from here?

Researching your family’s history can be a fun, rewarding, and occasionally frustrating project. Start with what you know by collecting information on your immediate family. Then, trace back through parents, grandparents, and beyond. This is a great opportunity to speak to relatives, gather family stories, arrange and identify old family photographs, and document family possessions that have been passed down from earlier generations.

Once you have learned all you can from family members, you will begin to discover other sources. A wide variety of records can help you learn more about the lives of your ancestors. These include birth, marriage, and death records; immigration and naturalization records; land records; census records; probate records and wills; church and cemetery records; newspapers; passenger lists; military records; and much more.

When you use information from any source — an original record, a printed book, or a website — always be careful to document it. If you use a book, you should cite the author or compiler, the full title, publication information and pages used. Also be sure to record the author’s sources for the information. If the author’s sources aren’t provided, you will have to try to find the original source. Many genealogical works contain faulty information, and the Internet also contains many inaccuracies. In order for your work to be accepted — by lineage societies and other genealogists — it must be properly documented.

IMPORTANT GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES

New England Historic Genealogical Society
Founded in 1845, NEHGS is the country’s oldest and largest genealogical society. The library contains over 200,000 books, plus significant manuscript and microfilm collections, and a circulating library by mail. NEHGS members receive two periodicals, the Register and New England Ancestors, and can access valuable genealogical data online.


Plimoth Plantation: Bringing Your History To Life
As a non-profit, educational organization our mission is: to offer the public powerful experiences of history, built upon thorough research of the Wampanoag and Pilgrim communities. We offer multiple learning opportunities to provide a deeper understanding of the relationship of historical events to modern America. Members have access to our Research Library.

Plimoth Plantation, 137 Warren Avenue, Plymouth, MA 02632; 508-746-1622; www.plimoth.org

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES
• www.PlymouthAncestors.org
• www.CyndisList.com
• www.FamilySearch.org
• www.USGenWeb.org

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARIES IN PLYMOUTH

General Society of Mayflower Descendants Library
A collection focused principally on the genealogies of the descendants of the Mayflower passengers. 4 Winslow St., Plymouth; 508-746-3188; www.mayflower.org

Plymouth Collection, Plymouth Public Library
Over 1200 items relating to the descendants of the Pilgrims, as well as the many other immigrants who settled in the area. 132 South St., Plymouth; 508-830-4250; www.plymouthpubliclibrary.org

RECOMMENDED BOOKS