**Timeline of Events in the Lives of the Kendall als. Mills family**

This timeline follows national events, Buckinghamshire events, Kendall als. Mills family events, and some from the lives of John Bunyan and John Gibbs, as examples of what other dissenters experienced during our period of interest. There is no doubt the Kendall als. Mills family lived in turbulent times, which could have impacted the decision of Francis and Thomas to immigrate and certainly affected the lives of family members who stayed in England.

Conclusions that can be drawn from the events in the timeline:

* The Kendall als Mills family lived in a place of significant dissent in England and of religious strife that led up to the Civil Wars.
* Francis and Thomas Kendall left for Massachusetts in 1640, but family who remained in Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire and Enfield, Middlesex would likely have seen general unrest and persecution of dissenters.
* The Civil Wars (1642-51) came to Newport Pagnell through control by Royalist and then Parliamentary Armies and a Parliamentary garrison stationed in Newport Pagnell. Frederick Bull’s *History of Newport Pagnell* stated the garrison was commanded by Sir Samuel Luke, who had an unusual surname which turned up again with Rodney Luke, who witnessed Ralph Kendall als Mills will written in Middlesex in 1657.
* The Restoration of the Monarchy (1660) brought some political stability, reverse immigration, and the return of pre-1642 political and religious policies, including those against dissenters.
* By the end of the 17th century more toleration for nonconformists resulted in recognition for some of their denominations but Calvinist Puritans lost their long fight to purify the Church of England and were forced by the Act of Toleration to choose between socially-disadvantaged separatism or conformity to (in their view) a non-godly Arminian Anglican church. Superficially, it appeared more toleration and freedom had arrived, but in reality puritans faced a serious conflict of faith and duty, being forced away from the church they sought for decades to reform or into the static, ritual-heavy Church of England.

Key to the timeline:

Ralph Kendall als Mills family events

Events local to Buckinghamshire and nearby

National events

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date | Event |
| 1535-1600s | The English monarchs (Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) swung the Established Church between forms of Protestantism (largely Calvinistic) and Catholicism.[[1]](#endnote-1)change |
| 1549-1559 | Under Elizabeth I, various Parliamentary acts created the basis for the religious practices in England and attempted to unify worship; parishioners were required to attend church on Sundays[[2]](#endnote-2)  What was viewed as the “half reformed” character of the church caused the rise of 16th century puritanism (especially Presbyterianism) and dissent[[3]](#endnote-3) |
| 1558 | The parish register for Newport Pagnell started; the first Kendall entry was in 1560, the first Mills was in 1562; Sherington’s register did not start consistently until 1600[[4]](#endnote-4) |
| 1580 | Some Congregationalists emerged as a Separatist sect, often called Brownists[[5]](#endnote-5) |
| 1590-1615 | Backlash began against the puritan call for radical reform in the Established Church; the influence of Presbyterians lessened, but reaction to the backlash also heated up as puritans became even more staunch in their beliefs and worship  As a result of civil and religious persecution, some radical Separatists, mainly from gathered congregations at Scrooby and Gainsborough, left for Holland[[6]](#endnote-6) |
| 1603 | Scotland & England were ruled together when James I & VI became king; plague hit London[[7]](#endnote-7) |
| 1605 | Rev. Thomas Yarrow, minister at Newport Pagnell, was the first to write the Kendall alias Mills surname; it appeared on the 1605 burial record of Thomas Kendall als Mills and on the will Yarrow wrote for Thomas shortly before his death.[[8]](#endnote-8) |
| 1609 | Rev. Thomas Webb was the Newport Pagnell minister during a period of puritan efforts at reform and the beginnings of Baptist meetings in the area[[9]](#endnote-9) |
| 1611 | The first official translation of the Bible into English was authorized by James I and puritanism briefly swung toward a wider acceptance[[10]](#endnote-10) |
| 1612 | First General Baptist congregation was established in London, a sect that does not practice infant baptism[[11]](#endnote-11)  The majority of English puritans remained within the Established Church[[12]](#endnote-12) |
| 1616 | “Thomas Mylles, sonne of Raph Mylles” (elder brother of Francis & co-migrant to the Massachusetts Bay Colony) was baptized in Sherington[[13]](#endnote-13) |
| 1618 | “Elizabeth Mylles als. Kendale, daughter of Raphe” (sister of Woburn Francis) was baptized in Sherington[[14]](#endnote-14) |
| 1620 | The Mayflower sailed, beginning the exodus of some Separatists to New England;  The Great Migration of puritans also began, reaching its height in the 1630s[[15]](#endnote-15)  “Francis Mylles als. Kendall, son of Raph Mylles” (Woburn Francis) was baptized in Sherington[[16]](#endnote-16) |
| 1620-1630 | The Established Church eventually took the form known as Arminianism especially under Archbishop Laud.[[17]](#endnote-17) |
| 1622-31 | Rev. William Stapp was minister at Newport Pagnell, during a period of puritan efforts at church reform and the growth of anabaptism[[18]](#endnote-18) |
| 1623 | “John Kendall, the son of Raphe” (brother of Woburn Francis) was baptized at Sherington[[19]](#endnote-19) |
| 1625 | Charles I became king of England[[20]](#endnote-20)  William Laud was appointed bishop of London[[21]](#endnote-21) |
| 1628 | “Richard Milles, son of Raphe Milles” (youngest brother of Woburn Francis) was baptized at Sherington[[22]](#endnote-22)  John Bunyan, author of over 60 religious works was born in Elstow, Bedfordshire (approx. 15 miles from Sherington & Newport Pagnell)[[23]](#endnote-23) |
| 1629-1640 | Charles I ruled without Parliaments, levying deeply unpopular taxes such as Ship Money[[24]](#endnote-24) |
| 1629/30 | Ralph Kendall als. Mills (father of Woburn Francis) purchased land in Newport Pagnell from Richard Markes[[25]](#endnote-25) |
| 1631-44 | Rev. Samuel Austin, a royalist, was the minister of Newport Pagnell followed by three other ministers in quick succession in 1645[[26]](#endnote-26) |
| 1633 | William Laud became Archbishop of Canterbury; the Established Church increased pressure on nonconformity, became more ritualized, and less acceptable to puritans[[27]](#endnote-27) |
| 1633-36 | Twenty men and women of Sherington were presented for attending meetings in Newport Pagnell and Olney instead of going to their own church on Sunday; the archdeacon of Buckinghamshire appointed a commission of prominent local people to deal with the problem of dissent in Sherington[[28]](#endnote-28) |
| 1638/39 | Many Scots opposed Charles I’s and Laud’s attempts to enforce an English episcopalian Church; they signed a national Covenant of defiance, which led to a Scottish army invading the north of England and the two ‘Bishops Wars’ with Charles I[[29]](#endnote-29) |
| 1639/40 | Hampered by lack of funds and failure to forcibly assert his religious authority in Scotland, Charles I recalled Parliament which in turn led to the Civil Wars (nowadays termed ‘British Civil Wars’ or ‘Wars of the Three Kingdoms,’ 1642-51)[[30]](#endnote-30) |
| 1640 | Francis Kendall als. Miles & his brother, Thomas, immigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony[[31]](#endnote-31)  The meeting of the Short Parliament in April was dissolved by Charles I after it refused to grant the king money.[[32]](#endnote-32)  The Long Parliament began in late 1640, and stayed in session until 1653, which essentially put the puritans of the Established Church in power[[33]](#endnote-33) |
| 1641 | The Protestation Oath passed which required all adult males in England to declare allegiance to King Charles I[[34]](#endnote-34) |
| 1642 | Charles I declared war on Parliament with little support from Bedfordshire, where John Bunyan was conscripted into the Parliamentary Army and posted to the garrison at Newport Pagnell for three years, a town known as “a centre of radical debate concerning church and state during and after the Civil War”[[35]](#endnote-35) |
| 1642-1651 | British Civil Wars fought[[36]](#endnote-36)  During these years under Parliamentary influence, the Church of England came closer to the puritan ideal[[37]](#endnote-37) |
| 1643-44 | Newport Pagnell was taken by Royalist forces then retaken by the Parliamentary Army[[38]](#endnote-38) |
| 1644 | Francis Kendall als Miles married Mary Tidd in Woburn, Massachusetts[[39]](#endnote-39) |
| 1644-45 | Due to lack of pay, Parliamentary soldiers in Newport Pagnell deserted; martial law was proclaimed in both Newport Pagnell and Aylesbury[[40]](#endnote-40)  Parliament ordered the Book of Common Prayer to be replaced by the Directory of Public Worship; The New Model Army (Parliamentary forces) was organized[[41]](#endnote-41) |
| 1646 | Archbishop Laud was executed[[42]](#endnote-42)  Church of England episcopacy was abolished; radical puritans pushed for even more change, though there was no universal agreement on what it should be[[43]](#endnote-43) |
| 1647-52 | Rev. John Gibbs, a friend and colleague of John Bunyan, was the minister in Newport Pagnell[[44]](#endnote-44) |
| 1648 | The less radical element of Parliament was purged[[45]](#endnote-45) |
| 1649 | Charles I was executed[[46]](#endnote-46) |
| 1650s | While parish churches were maintained, a system of Presbyterian Classes was set up in some parts of England for examining new clergy for their political, moral, and theological principles and certifying them (or not) for ministry (replacing episcopal ordinations).[[47]](#endnote-47)  Resulting from theological disagreements, the denominational identities of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism (Independents), Baptists (General and Particular) and Quakers began to form in England[[48]](#endnote-48) |
| 1652 | “Richard Mills of Newport Pagnell, Co. Bucks (brother of Woburn Francis), and Elizabeth Wite of Wellingb[o]rough, Co. Northampton” were married in Tottenham, Middlesex[[49]](#endnote-49) |
| 1652-1658 | John Bunyan and Rev. John Gibbs, minister at Newport Pagnell, were godly friends and colleagues (lasting until Bunyan’s 1688 death)[[50]](#endnote-50) |
| 1653-1660 | During the Commonwealth period, Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector, followed by his son Richard[[51]](#endnote-51)  Cromwell believed in and promoted a broadly inclusive puritan church to provide public preaching in each parish which included open equality to Presbyterians, Independents or Congregationalists and Baptists, a revolutionary concept of godly toleration[[52]](#endnote-52)  John Bunyan was baptized by Gifford in the River Ouse and joined the Independent congregation at Bedford[[53]](#endnote-53) |
| 1654 | Ralph Kendall als. Mills gifted his Newport Pagnell property to son, John. The deed included provisions of £6 for Ralph’s daughter Mary (wife of Thomas Wheatley) and 12 pence each for sons Thomas and Francis “when they or either of them demand it,” indicating they were too far away to collect the money at the time[[54]](#endnote-54) |
| 1656 | John Bunyan began nonconformist preaching and published books in Bedford[[55]](#endnote-55) |
| 1657 | Ralph Mels (Mills) als Kendall wrote his will, while resident in Middlesex (probably Enfield) naming wife Ann & “her son” Thomas, daughters Mary and Susan, son (actually son-in-law) Thomas (W)Heatley and sons John and Richard; witnesses Rodney Luke & Matthew Smith were both of Enfield[[56]](#endnote-56) |
| 1657/58 | Ralph Mills als Kendall (father of Woburn Francis) was buried in Newport Pagnell[[57]](#endnote-57) |
| 1659-1662 | Rev John Gibbs was ejected from the ministry at Newport Pagnell, as an anabaptist and Congregationalist, replaced by Charles II’s choice, Robert Marshall[[58]](#endnote-58) Gibbs established the Newport Pagnell Independent Meeting, closely allied with Baptists and Independents in next-door Olney. |
| 1660-2 | The Commonwealth ended with the Restoration of the monarch, Charles II[[59]](#endnote-59)  John Bunyan was arrested for preaching without a license to unlawful assemblies[[60]](#endnote-60)  Reforms within the Church of England reversed as puritans were blamed for the Civil Wars, regicide, and disruption of parish life; in 1662, many puritan ministers were ejected from their parishes[[61]](#endnote-61) |
| 1661-1666 | John Bunyan was imprisoned, where he wrote several works[[62]](#endnote-62) |
| 1661 (to 1828) | Holding a municipal office required an oath of allegiance to the Crown and Church of England[[63]](#endnote-63) |
| 1661-1690 | A series of Parliamentary acts made criminals of dissenters, forcing many into hiding or conformity[[64]](#endnote-64)  Puritan ministers were purged through various laws and policies, which affected all nonconformists[[65]](#endnote-65)  The Corporation Act required all civic office holders to pass a sacramental test[[66]](#endnote-66) |
| 1661 | The Restoration ended the freedom to preach, and John Bunyan was one of many arrested for attending a religious gathering other than the Church of England.[[67]](#endnote-67)  The will of Ralph Mills als Kendall (father of Woburn Francis) was proved in Buckinghamshire with the administration granted to sons John & Richard[[68]](#endnote-68) |
| 1662 | The Act of Uniformity required all ordained clergy to follow the Book of Common Prayer and other regulations or lose their positions[[69]](#endnote-69) |
| 1663 | Gilbert Sheldon became Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued the swing back to a more episcopal Church of England[[70]](#endnote-70) |
| 1666 | Prior to his marriage, John Kendall als Mills (brother of Woburn Francis) deeded his Newport Pagnell property (gifted from their father Rafe) to his wife, Martha[[71]](#endnote-71)  The Great Plague hit Newport Pagnell, killing hundreds, as evidenced from the many burials in the parish register[[72]](#endnote-72)  “John Ken[dall]” (youngest brother of Woburn Francis) was buried in Newport Pagnell in July 1666; he made a last-minute will, three days before his burial, leaving the family property in Newport Pagnell to his only known child, John Jr.[[73]](#endnote-73)  Richard Mills (brother of Woburn Francis) was taxed for six hearths in Enfield, Middlesex[[74]](#endnote-74) |
| 1670 | The Second Conventicle Act placed even heavier penalties on nonconformists and their clergy[[75]](#endnote-75)  John Kendall als Mills Jr. alledged a fraud in his inheritance by his guardian, uncle Richard Mills, and William Bristowe, a creditor of his father’s, possibly involving his stepmother Martha too.[[76]](#endnote-76) |
| 1670s | Despite efforts to bring various religious groups back under the umbrella of the Church of England, the new denominations moved farther away from the Established Church and from each other[[77]](#endnote-77) |
| 1671 | Francis Kendall and others in Woburn, Massachusetts were in court for publicly manifesting contempt for infant baptism and for withdrawing from the communion of Woburn church for assembly with other anabaptists[[78]](#endnote-78) |
| 1672 | The Declaration of Indulgence by Charles II granted freedom of worship to Catholics and nonconformists, but it was quickly withdrawn the following year[[79]](#endnote-79) |
| 1673 | John Kendall als Mills Jr (nephew of Woburn Francis) undertook a feoffment with John Rawlins of Stoke Goldington, selling him the lease of the Newport Pagnell property[[80]](#endnote-80) |
| 1675 | The same John Mills als Kendall Jr. married Martha Rawlinson at Whitkirk, Yorkshire on 19 Jan 1675/6 – they settled and had children in nearby Aberford (so John Jr. is nicknamed “Aberford John”).[[81]](#endnote-81) |
| 1676 | Bunyan was arrested again; during this imprisonment he wrote *The* *Pilgrim’s Progress[[82]](#endnote-82)* |
| 1677 | Bond made between Richard Mills als Kendall, carpenter of Enfield (youngest brother of Woburn Francis), and Richard Ireland, tailor of South Mimms, Hertfordshire, for securing a loan or mortgage[[83]](#endnote-83) |
| 1679-1681 | The ‘Exclusion Crisis’ in English government centered on whether Catholic James could succeed his brother, Charles II; politics and religion collided again; political parties formed around various positions[[84]](#endnote-84) |
| 1681 | George Rawbone & wife Martha (widow of 1623 John) plus Aberford John Kendall als Mills and his wife Martha (Rawlinson) sold the Newport Pagnell property, first purchased by Ralph Kendall alias Mills in 1629, to Jeremiah Smallridge, so passing it out of family hands after 50 years[[85]](#endnote-85)  Inquiry into accidental death of Thomas Kendall of Reading/Wakefield, Massachusetts[[86]](#endnote-86)  Will of Thomas Kendall probated in Middlesex County, Massachusetts[[87]](#endnote-87) |
| 1683-1686 | Rev. John Gibbs and his wife, Martha, along with other Newport Pagnell, Olney, and Sherington dissenters were indicted at Quarter Sessions for absence from church; which included some jail time for John Gibbs[[88]](#endnote-88) |
| 1684 | Richard Mills (youngest brother of Woburn Francis) died in Enfield, Middlesex[[89]](#endnote-89)  Richard Mills’ will probated in London[[90]](#endnote-90) |
| 1685 | Catholic James II became king[[91]](#endnote-91) |
| 1688 | John Bunyan died[[92]](#endnote-92)  Although James II sought for more toleration of dissent, the so-called Glorious Revolution replaced him with his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband, William III of Orange who ruled jointly[[93]](#endnote-93) |
| 1689 | The Toleration Act offered limited freedom to nonconformists and removed some penal laws[[94]](#endnote-94)  Within 20 years of the Toleration Act, thousands of new meeting houses were registered as dissenting congregations formed more openly[[95]](#endnote-95) |
| 1699 | John Gibbs died and was buried in Newport Pagnell[[96]](#endnote-96) |
| 1708 | Francis Kendall, the last of the known Kendall als. Mills brothers, died in Woburn, Massachusetts[[97]](#endnote-97)  Will of Francis Kendall probated in Middlesex County, Massachusetts[[98]](#endnote-98) |

1. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author of chapter 3, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” *The T&T Clark Companion to Nonconformity* (London, England: T&T Clark, and imprint of Bloomsbury, 2016), 49.

   The Church of England will mostly be referenced as the Established Church until 1661, when it took on more of the characteristics seen in the denomination today. Its practices and policies shifted with governmental changes throughout the 1600s. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Book of Common Prayer (1549),” rev. 20:18, 10 July 2023.

   *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Book of Common Prayer (1552), rev. 13:22, 8 June 2023.

   *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Book of Common Prayer (1559), rev. 20:18, 10 July 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author,“Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 50. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. See FamilySearch Catalogue for years of church records for Sherington and Newport Pagnell [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. Angela Smith & Neil Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors Using the UK Historical Timeline* (Padstow, Cornwall, UK: TJ Books, LTD (Pen & Sword Books, 2021), 30. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author,“Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 53-54. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 34. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. “Clergy of the Church of England,” database, *CCEd* (https://theclergydatabase.org.uk/ : accessed 6 September 2023), Thomas Yarrow.

   Of note: Yarrow may have been baptized in Kings Walden, Hertfordshire in 1564 and with his connection to Thomas Kendall als. Mills, it’s possible the Kendall family migrated from Hertfordshire to Buckinghamshire. Rev. Yarrow later registered his house in Enfield (home of Richard Mills, brother of Woburn Francis), as a place of worship for Anabaptists in 1600. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. “Clergy of the Church of England,” database, *CCEd,* Thomas Webb. [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. *Wikipedia*, ([www.wikipedia.org](about:blank)), “King James Version,” rev.14:45, 24 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 35.

    *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Baptists,” rev. 20:12, 15 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author,“Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 53. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. England, Buckinghamshire, Sherington, Bishop’s Transcripts for Sherrington, 1576-1839, Thomas Mylles, FHL microfilm 1,999,452 items 4-6; digitized images, *Family Search* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 13 April 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. England, Buckinghamshire, Sherington, Bishop’s Transcripts for Sherrington, 1576-1839, Elizabeth Mylles als Kendall, FHL microfilm 1,999,452 items 4-6; digitized images, *Family Search* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 13 April 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Puritan Migration to New England,” rev. 14:12, 7 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. England, Buckinghamshire, Sherington, Bishop’s Transcripts for Sherrington, 1576-1839, Francis Miles als Kendall, FHL microfilm 1,999,452 items 4-6; digitized images, *Family Search* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 13 April 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author,“Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 52.

    The Established Church is the Church of England began by Henry VIII’s break away from the Catholic church, but it went through many changes throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. “Clergy of the Church of England,” database, *CCEd, William Stapp*. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. England, Buckinghamshire, Sherington, Bishop’s Transcripts for Sherrington, 1576-1839, John Kendall, FHL microfilm 1,999,452 items 4-6; digitized images, *Family Search* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 13 April 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Charles I of England,” rev. 13:55, 14 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, author,“Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 54. [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. England, Buckinghamshire, Sherington, Bishop’s Transcripts for Sherrington, 1576-1839, Richard Milles, FHL microfilm 1,999,452 items 4-6; digitized images, *Family Search* (www.familysearch.org : accessed 13 April 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. Britannica ([www.britannica.com](about:blank) : accessed 30 August 2023), “John Bunyan.” [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People – John Bunyan and his Church (*Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1988), xix.

    *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Ship Money,” rev. 03:07, 23 July 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, original feoffment DB 1111/1 (1629/30), Richard Markes to Ralph Kendall als Mills; Aylesbury Buckinghamshire Record Office. [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. “Clergy of the Church of England,” database, *CCEd, Samuel Austin* [↑](#endnote-ref-26)
27. *Wikipedia*, ([www.wikipedia.org](about:blank)), “William Laud,” rev. 11:11, 13 June 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-27)
28. Sherington Historical Society, “Friends Meeting House – Quakers,” online article, *Milton Keynes Heritage* (<https://www.mkheritage.org.uk/sherington/village-places/places-of-worship/quakers/> : accessed 7 September 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-28)
29. *Wikipedia*, ([www.wikipedia.org](about:blank)), “Bishops Wars,” rev. 14:50, 28 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-29)
30. *Wikipedia*, ([www.wikipedia.org](about:blank)), “Wars of the Three Kingdoms,” rev. 09:03, 19 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-30)
31. “Woburn Settlers,” *Great Migration Newsletter* 15 (2006): 20-21; ; image copy, *American Ancestors* (www.americanancestors.org : accessed 9 May 2023), Francis Kendall 1640.

    “List of Early Settlers of Reading and South Reading, Mass 1640-1700,” *NEHGR* 2 (1847): 47; image copy, *American Ancestors* (www.americanancestors.org : accessed 9 May 2023), Dea. Thomas Kendall. [↑](#endnote-ref-31)
32. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Short Parliament,” rev. 17:16, 20 August 2023 [↑](#endnote-ref-32)
33. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 56. [↑](#endnote-ref-33)
34. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “Protestation of 1641,” rev. 20:24, 4 June 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-34)
35. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People,* 8. [↑](#endnote-ref-35)
36. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 39. [↑](#endnote-ref-36)
37. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 56-57. [↑](#endnote-ref-37)
38. Ian F. W. Beckett “Buckinghamshire; A Military History,” p. 39; pdf on the Buckinghamshire Military Museum Trust website ([https://bmmt.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/Chapter-Two-1603-1660.pdf](about:blank) : accessed 21 August 2023). [↑](#endnote-ref-38)
39. “Massachusetts Vital Records, 1620-1850,” database with images, *American Ancestors* NEHGR (www.americanancestors.org : accessed 9 May 2023), Francis Kendall & Mary Tidd. [↑](#endnote-ref-39)
40. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People – John Bunyan and his Church (*Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1988), 47-48. [↑](#endnote-ref-40)
41. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 57-58. [↑](#endnote-ref-41)
42. *Wikipedia*, ([www.wikipedia.org](about:blank)), “William Laud,” rev.11:11, 13 June 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-42)
43. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 57-58. [↑](#endnote-ref-43)
44. Marilyn Lewis, “John Gibbs-A Newport Pagnell Puritan 1627-99,” (ring-bound manuscript from Biblical Studies : accessed 11 September 2023), 32-33. [↑](#endnote-ref-44)
45. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 58. [↑](#endnote-ref-45)
46. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 39. [↑](#endnote-ref-46)
47. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 59. [↑](#endnote-ref-47)
48. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 59.

    *Wikipedia*, “Presbyterianism,” rev. 20:31, 27 August 2023.

    *Wikipedia*, “Congregational Church,” rev. 09:34 29 August 2023.

    *Wikipedia*, “Independent (Religion),” rev. 11:03, 14 June 2023.

    *Wikipedia*, “Quakers,” rev. 07:44, 31 August 2023.

    *Wikipedia*, “Reformed Baptists,” rev. 13:53, 31 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-48)
49. “Phillimore’s Middlesex Parish Registers, vol 9,” database with images, *Find My Past* ([www.findmypast.co.uk](about:blank): 17 Jul 2023), Richard Mills & Elizabeth Wite 1652, image 40. [↑](#endnote-ref-49)
50. Marilyn Lewis, “John Gibbs-A Newport Pagnell Puritan 1627-99,” 69. [↑](#endnote-ref-50)
51. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 42. [↑](#endnote-ref-51)
52. Marilyn Lewis, “John Gibbs-A Newport Pagnell Puritan 1627-99,” 63. [↑](#endnote-ref-52)
53. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People*, 90. [↑](#endnote-ref-53)
54. Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, original deed of gift DB 1111/2, Ralph Kendall als Mills to John Kendall als Mills (1654); Aylesbury Buckinghamshire Record Office. [↑](#endnote-ref-54)
55. *Wikipedia*, (www.wikipedia.org), “John Bunyan,” rev. 10:55, 14 August 2023. [↑](#endnote-ref-55)
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58. Marilyn Lewis, “John Gibbs-A Newport Pagnell Puritan 1627-99,” 91. [↑](#endnote-ref-58)
59. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 44. [↑](#endnote-ref-59)
60. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People*, 105. [↑](#endnote-ref-60)
61. Robert Pope, ed; John Coffey, “Church and State, 1550-1750: The Emergence of Dissent,” 60-61. [↑](#endnote-ref-61)
62. Christopher Hill, *A Turbulent, Seditious, and Factious People*, 120-124. [↑](#endnote-ref-62)
63. Smith & Bertram, *Tracing Your Ancestors*, 45. [↑](#endnote-ref-63)
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