

PILGRIM HOPKINS HERITAGE SOCIETY



ATLANTIC CROSSINGS

ENGLAND ~ BERMUDA ~ JAMESTOWN ~ ENGLAND ~ PLYMOUTH



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DECEMBER, 2010

From the Cape to Connecticut by Judith Brister

If you are wandering on the north shore of Lake Waramaug in the Litchfield Hills of northwestern Connecticut you may run across the Hopkins Winery. Yes, you have stumbled upon a family which descends from Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins.

The Hopkins who moved from Cape Cod to settle in Warren, Connecticut was Elijah (Elijah⁶, Sylvanus⁵, Judah⁴, Stephen³, Giles², Stephen¹). Elijah was born in June 1741 in Harwich and died in Warren on April 23, 1813. He perished in an epidemic which took his son 49 year old son Anthony Paddock Hopkins the day before.

Elijah's great grandfather was the Stephen Hopkins who moved from Eastham to Brewster in about 1700 to live on property inherited from his father Giles (see *Atlantic Crossings* Vol. 4 issue 1, p.7 and article in this issue on p.5).



Photo by Susan Abner



William Humphrey Hopkins, the great, great, great grandson of Elijah Hopkins.

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p.5). Stephen had 8 children, Stephen's son Judah had 10 (the first nine with Hannah Mayo of Eastham and the last with Hannah Mayo's first cousin, another Hannah Mayo, from Hingham), and Elijah's father Sylvanus had 8.

We can only speculate as to why Elijah settled in Connecticut. While his great grandfather Stephen³, as the heir of an Old Comer, had acquired considerable land on Cape Cod, the Hopkins families were notoriously large (see *Atlantic Crossings* Vol.2, issue 2,

Elijah himself reportedly had 13 children. In short, there were quite a few Hopkins who had to fit on the narrow peninsula of Cape Cod and scratch out a living on its sandy soil – or else go to sea.

The family's ties to the Cape actually began to loosen during Elijah's childhood. It was Elijah's father, Sylvanus, born on 14 Feb., 1716/17, who first ventured off-Cape in a serious way, dying probably in Connecticut or New York after 1772. Before that, he moved his family back and forth from the Cape to those two states. While he married his first wife, Ruth Berry, in Harwich in 1738, some of their children were baptized in Harwich, and others in

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Message from the Governor

This has been an active and interesting year for our society.

The signage team, headed by Helen MacLaren Alasia, is preparing the first plaque we will be using to mark historic sites relating to the Pilgrim Hopkins family. It will be placed on the house once owned by Stephen Hopkins³ (Giles², Stephen¹) (see article on page 5 of this newsletter). A list is being kept by the signage team of possible locations for signs and plaques. If you have suggestions for additions to this list, please get in touch with the team, signage@pilgrimhopkins.com.


Board of Assistants member Rod Fleck is busy incorporating the society and getting us ready to apply for 501c3 status. Our Deputy Governor, Ruth Freyer, is preparing our slate for the next meeting. Those interested in being on this slate should contact her, deputygovernor@pilgrimhopkins.com.

Our secretary, Kenneth Whittemore, secretary@pilgrimhopkins.com, is using the General

Society of Mayflower Descendant approved applications to extend our lineage online. If you have not sent him or the historian, Judith Elfring, historian@pilgrimhopkins.com, your approved applications please do so.

At the meeting last September it was decided that for those with an email address on file *Atlantic Crossings* will be sent via email. If anyone is interested in having the society mail a paper copy instead of printing it from the email please contact your editors, editors@pilgrimhopkins.com. We will mail a copy to those who don't have an email address on file and to those who chose to have a copy mailed.

I very much look forward to seeing all of you at our next meeting, on 11 September 2011 in Plymouth, MA. Please check the events page on our website for more details.

Happy Holidays and all the best in the New Year to you and your families. 

Susan B. W. Abanor, Governor PHHS

The San Diego Meeting




Photo by Franklin Smith

Attendees at our San Diego meeting

Seventeen cousins attended our annual meeting in San Diego on September 10, 2010. Thirteen of the attendees were descendants of Constance, eight descended from Giles, one from Deborah, and five from Damaris (some were related to more than one child of the Pilgrim Stephen).

- The Treasurer informed the participants that the PHHS has a balance of \$10,686.42. The Historian reported that we now have 264 members.
- In her report, the Deputy Governor said she is preparing the slate for next's year's elections. There are openings for positions of Historian (who would also be on the Board of Assistance), the Migration Team chairperson, and a Web Administrator.

- The meeting authorized incorporation of PHHS by the Board.
- Participants read, approved and signed a resolution drafted by Rod Fleck, member of the Board of Assistants, which would enable the PHHS to acquire 501c3 (non-profit) status.
- Attendees voted to change the date on our seal from 2006 to the founding date of 2005.
- It was decided that the Treasurer would be authorized to pay and reimburse expenditures of \$100 or less. Other expenditures need approval of the Governor.
- A logo is being discussed by the Board.
- The signage team reported that a design is being finalized for plaques to be placed on historic sites relating to the family of Pilgrim Hopkins. 

Hopkins Descendant Moves to Cincinnati by Erica Hahn

My last New England ancestor who descended from Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins was a man by the name of Southworth Holmes. Southworth, born 7 September 1799 in Barnstable, (Cape Cod) Massachusetts, was descended from Stephen through his mother Martha Samson.

His lineage (which actually included 12 passengers on the Mayflower) from Stephen Hopkins was as follows: Stephen Hopkins-Mary (first wife); Constance Hopkins-Nicholas Snow; Mary Snow-Thomas Paine; John Paine-Bennett Freeman; William Paine-Sarah Bacon; Jedida Paine-Southworth Samson; Martha/Patty Samson-Nelson Holmes.

These were all people originally living in Plymouth, then on Cape Cod. By the time Nelson and Martha came along, the Holmeses were a large but not particularly prosperous clan in Plymouth. As probate records from Plymouth show, Nelson's father died penniless. Meanwhile Martha's family had been on Cape Cod for generations.

Martha married Nelson Holmes in the East Church in Barnstable, but Nelson died when Southworth was only a year old. Martha never remarried, and by 1817 she too was dead and buried beside her husband in the Cobb's Hill Cemetery beside the church.



Mary Bolles Hinman, Southworth's 2nd wife.

There were two other children of the marriage, a girl who died young, and Southworth's brother Elnathan, who stayed in Massachusetts, was also dead by 1836. He too is buried with Nelson and Martha.

Southworth, however, moved West.

The first we hear of him is on May 4, 1824 when he makes a

pledge of \$2.00 a year for the support of the Church of the New Jerusalem, a Swedenborgian church in Cincinnati, Ohio, then a bustling riverport, on the Ohio River, affectionately known as Porkopolis. Cincinnati was once a major processing center for pork due to its slaughterhouses, the first of which opened in 1819,

proximity to farmland where hogs could be raised, and its location on the Ohio River.

From that point on Southworth lived in Cincinnati for what would turn out to be his very long life, and he remained a dedicated Swedenborgian. A Swedenborgian is a follower of a Swedish Christian mystic by the name of Emanuel Swedenborg. Another Ohioan who was a follower was John Chapman, aka Johnny Appleseed, who distributed tracts as he went around planting apple seeds.

In 1840 Southworth was selling Swedenborgian pamphlets from his address at Main Street near Fifth Street in Cincinnati. He was treasurer in the church and made sure all his children and grandchildren were baptized there.

But why did Southworth go to Cincinnati in the first place?

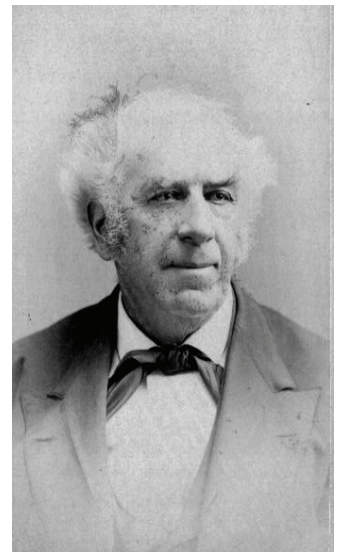
There is no answer in the records, but it is worth noting that his Church was full of people with the last name of Samson—most likely relatives on his mother's side.

Orphaned before he was out of his teens perhaps cousins offered him the promise of a better future in the West. Once he was there naturally he would join the Church which was just beginning to thrive in frontier Ohio.

Southworth married twice, both times to women he met through his Church. His first wife was Sarah Andress, an English girl, to whom he must have been married by about 1824. A family letter written in 1906 says this about her. "She had dark hair and eyes and a most lovely expression and a bright coloring." She is mentioned in the Church records, but no wedding date is given. The couple eventually had three boys and a girl, the first being Martha Ann, born 11 Oct. 1824.

Of the four children, only two had descendants: William born about 1827 (birth date based on census records and burial records), and Charles, born about 1831 (my ancestor).

Cincinnati city directories show that for a time Southworth was in business with his brothers-in-law



Southworth Holmes (1799-1883)

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From the Cape to Connecticut

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Mansfield, Connecticut. He and his wife Ruth had mortgaged land in Dutchess Co. (now Putnam), New York in 1763, and Sylvanus appeared in the tax lists of southern Dutchess Co. from Feb. 1760 to Feb. 1762, as the owner of a farm. When Sylvanus married his second wife, Mary (----) Bucknam in 1772, he was living in Kent, Connecticut.

In addition to Elijah, two of his younger brothers also migrated from Cape Cod. Judah (b. 1751) moved to Greene and Onondaga counties, New York, and Josiah (b. 1754) moved to Litchfield, Connecticut. Both Josiah and Elijah served in the Revolutionary War, Elijah from Litchfield County. According to his descendants, when Elijah was returning from service in this war he found the beautiful and fertile site on the northern shore of Lake Waramaug, which he purchased in 1787 and turned into the Hopkins Farm. From that time on, Elijah's descendants have been living off this land in one way or another. For example, Elijah's great great grandson, Myron Hopkins, raised sheep, grew tobacco and raised Morgan horses. When Myron died in the early 1940s, his brother William Lemmon Hopkins I, William's son William Humphrey Hopkins and grandson William Lemmon Hopkins II diversified into dairy farming. Since 1979 the family has devoted 30 of its 200 acres of farmland to planting grapes, and runs an award-winning winery out of their converted 19th century barn. Hilary Hop-



William Lemmon Hopkins II (b. 1937) and his younger brother Stephen (b. 1940).

kins Criollo, daughter of William Lemmon Hopkins (direct male descendant of Pilgrim Stephen), is now President of the Hopkins Winery.

Across the street from the winery and overlooking the lake is the Hopkins Inn, built on the site of



Photo by Susan Abamor

Hilary Hopkins Criollo, Stephen Humphrey Hopkins, William Lemmon Hopkins and William Carter Hopkins.

Elijah's original homestead. Apparently in 1846 a few visitors to Lake Waramaug asked Elijah's son William to take them in for the night, which he did. By the following year William had built a large new house with many guestrooms on the site of his father's home, and the Hopkins Inn was born. In 1952 the inn was sold out of the family, but Hilary's sister, Jennifer Hopkins King, operates a B&B out of another family homestead, "The Sachem," just down the road and also looking out over the lake.

Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins, known to have taken in many a guest and to have sold more than a few drinks to friends, neighbors and sojourners, would no doubt have felt quite at home in this little Hopkins enclave in the hills of Connecticut. 🍷

References

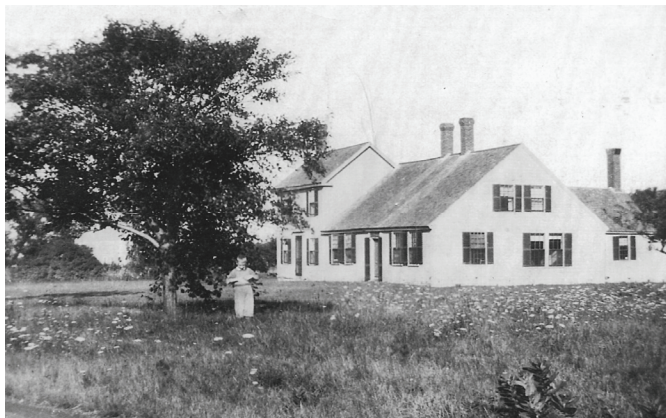
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More on the Hopkins House in Brewster by Heather Baxter

The short article in the last issue, "The Hopkins House in Brewster," elicited the following much more complete history of this particular homestead, built on property owned by the Hopkins family for over three centuries. The author, Heather Baxter, is the daughter of the current owner of the house. A graduate of the culinary institute of America in Hyde Park, N.Y., she is also one of Cape Cod's finest bakers. Her pastries now fill the old homestead cum bakery cum gift shop with tantalizing aromas.

I have always had a great interest in Colonial American history, and my own family played its part in the founding of this country. My passion for genealogy has prompted me to delve into our own family's early history and into that of the Hopkins House we now own.

The history of this homestead kept by the Brewster Historical society contains a few discrepancies as to the exact date the house was built. My own research has traced "lineage" of the property on which the house was built as follows: Stephen Hopkins (1582-1644), Giles (1607-1690), Stephen (1642-1718), Joseph (1688- 1771), Prince (1731-1800), Nathaniel (1770-1826), Samuel Badger (1804-aft 1880), George Samuel (1846-aft 1910), George F. (1880- after 1930), Lydia (1885-about 1965), and finally full circle to Stephen Hopkins (1916-1988). The homestead on this property, now the Hopkins House, was sold after Lydia Hopkins's death in 1965, as Stephen Hopkins, the last owner, had already built himself a home across the street.



The Hopkins House in Brewster, around 1920.

The property's history begins with the will of Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins, which granted his right, title and interest in his home and property to his son Caleb and also his right "to any lands that might come to him or he might have the right to by reason of being one of the first comers." As indicated in *Atlantic Crossings Vol. 2, Issue 2* ("The Old Comers Perk"), it was in 1640 that Pilgrim Stephen Hopkins and his heirs gained proprietary rights forever over land in one of three "plantations" designated by the Colony's General Court. Stephen Hopkins se-

lected land on the plantation that encompassed a large part of Cape Cod, running from Yarmouth to Eastham, bay to ocean. Upon the death of his heir, Caleb, between



George F. Hopkins engaged in "horse fishing."

1644 and 1651, his half brother Giles became the beneficiary of his will. Giles' will describes the land on which the Hopkins House currently stands:

"...my son Stephen Hopkins shall possess and Injoy allmy upland and meadow Lying and being at Satuckit that is to say all my uplandand meadow on ye southerly side of ye bounds of ye Towne of Eastham that isto say all my Right and title Intrest and claime to all those Lands from ye head of Namescakit to ye southermost part of ye long pond where mannomoyet cart way goes over to Satuckit and from thence to ye head of manomoyet river and so as our Line shall run over to ye south sea all ye Lands between thos bounds and ye westernmost bounds of ye purchasers at satuckit river..."

According to the oral history of the house as related to me by descendants and others who lived there, Giles Hopkins' son Stephen moved with his family to Brewster between 1690 and 1701. Stephen became a member of the First Parish Church in 1701. The original structure of the house was a traditional half Cape house built sometime between 1690 and 1701.

An addition to the house was made between 1710 and 1720, making the structure a full Cape. The two story portion of the present building was, according to the oral history, floated from Nantucket to the site between 1830 and 1840. The two story section of the current home that was attached was built between 1790 and 1820. It was bought for a maiden daughter who lived upstairs and ran a milliners shop on the first floor where the bakery presently resides. I believe Nathaniel's daughter Mary was the maiden daughter, as she appears to have been living with her brother Samuel and his wife Lydia Thatcher Foster in 1840.

There are many observations that support these stories. In the summer of 1959 the National Park Service began to catalog the historic houses on Cape Cod, but the cataloging ended before it reached East Brewster, where the Hopkins House is located. Of the early Cape Cod homes that were documented, however,

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Descendant Moves to Cincinnati

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Frederick and Charles Andress, but by 1834 he is on his own. He is engaged in the Nineteenth Century's decorating craze, manufacturing and hanging wall paper. Sarah's death in 1834, in a cholera epidemic, is noted in the Church records.


On the Sunday evening of 16 March 1835, Southworth remarried in the Church of the New Jerusalem, to Mary Bolles Hinman. They had one child, who lived to have offspring: Harry Sampson Holmes.

Southworth died on 27 May 1883, and is buried at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati beside Mary his wife of 50 years.

Charles, in his turn, had only one descendant who went on to have children: John Russell Holmes. John was in fact the first city manager, then called the director of public safety, of the city of Cincinnati.

Oddly, Sarah's other son William and Mary Bolles Hinman's son Harry also each had only one grandchild to go on to marry and have children. William's grandchild was Arthur Rowley, born in 1891 in Chicago. Harry's grandchild was Louisa Allen, born in Kentucky in 1901. They married each other. Thus all of William's descendants are also all of Harry's descendants.

In the years to come Charles's descendants mostly stayed in Cincinnati, but the descendants of William and Harry traveled on. While Harry lived most of his life in Kentucky, his descendants moved on, first to Chicago, and subsequently to Michigan.

Now generations later, through so many marriages and lost female surnames and travelings on, the descendants of Southworth Holmes are far-flung and no longer recognizable as the cousins they really are. 



John Russell Holmes, first city manager of Cincinnati. His father, Charles, was the son of Southworth and his first wife, Sarah Andress.

Erica Hahn, the great granddaughter of John Russell Holmes, is one of the more far-flung cousins. Her mother was born in Cincinnati, but her father, the son of Hungarian immigrants, was born in New York. Erica was also born in New York and grew up in Los Angeles and Cincinnati. She has made her home in Los Angeles for more than 40 years. A lawyer by training, she was before retiring an administrative law judge with the State of California for more than 27 years. She has been re-searching family history for 10 years, has served as a family history consultant and is a member of a number of genealogical societies and lineage societies, including the General Society of Mayflower Descendants and the National Huguenot Society. Ms. Hahn is especially grateful to her cousin, Eve Warner, who first introduced her to Southworth Holmes.

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Letter from Mary Ann Fischer on behalf of the Church of the New Jerusalem to Erica Hahn, dated 13 November 2006;

Records of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Cincinnati on FHL 1630318, at the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah;

"An Outline History of the New Jerusalem Church, History of the Church, Cincinnati 1811-1903". FHL 160320;

"The Beginnings of the New Jerusalem Church in Ohio" by Ophelia D. Smith, on FHL 1630321;

Transcription of letter of July 20, 1906 to Miss M.L. Holmes from her "cousin Lizzy" transcribed and in the possession of Alex Betts;

Cincinnati City directories for 1825, 1834 and 1840 available on the virtual library of the Cincinnati Public Library;

In Memoriam, for John Russell Holmes, extracted from the minutes of a meeting of the Commercial Club of Cincinnati, held on January 17, 1920 in the files at the Cincinnati Historical Society.

Internment records of Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati online at the site of "the Spring Grove Family" www.Springgrove.org

U.S Federal Census records for 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920 and 1930 on Ancestry.com

Letter to the Editor:


I enjoyed reading Judith Brister's article, "The Glimpses of Giles, Part II," in the June, 2010, edition of "Atlantic Crossings." In it, Ms. Brister made reference to some facts she had extracted from, "Gabriel Whelden of Yarmouth and Malden," a piece that Daniel Stramara and I had written for the October, 2009, New England Historical and Genealogical Register (NEHGR). Unfortunately, after that article was in print, I found that the editors had included additional information, some of which was incorrect. Fortunately, the NEHGR will be informing its readers of those mistakes through their once-a-year corrections and omissions section in its October, 2010, Register. In the meantime, I wanted to update you on those corrections and how it applies to Ms. Brister's article.

Gabriel Whelden, father of Katherine Whelden, removed from Basford, Nottinghamshire, England, after 20 Apr 1638, (when he sold land "currently in the occupation of Gabriell Wheld <en>") and arrived in New England before 3 Sept 1638, when he was granted a license to dwell in Matacheese (Yarmouth). Only four and one half months transpired between the two dates. It is unlikely that Gabriel Whelden had time to live in Dedham or that Gabriel Whelden requested admission to the town of Dedham on 28 August 1638, (as the NEHGR article had suggested), which would have taken place only five days before 3 September 1638, when Gabriel was "being given a license to dwell in Matacheese with consent of the committees and to have land there" as per Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England. Katherine Whelden, who was about 21 years of age at that time, composed a letter back to England on 29 June 1639, to report the death of her sister, Martha of

Dedham, who was about 16 years old. This was 9 months after Gabriel was granted the right to live in Yarmouth. The distance between Dedham and Yarmouth is about 75 miles, hardly a distance one would travel back and forth daily on horseback to build a house; however, if Gabriel did not begin building his house that year, it is possible he could have resided elsewhere.

The first time we heard about Jane, the wife of Gabriel Whelden in England, was when she was mentioned in the sale of multiple properties in Basford on 5 August 1637. This sale took place more than six years after Gabriel's last child (as far as we know) was baptized at St. Leodegarius; therefore, it is not clear when Jane married Gabriel, or if she could have been the mother of his children.

In New England, Gabriel Whelden was married to Margaret. It is unknown what had happened to Jane before this marriage. It is also not clear about the origins of Margaret. Some say that she was a Wamponoag and the daughter of Chief Massosoit's brother, Quadiquina; The History of Malden by Hawes hypothesizes that she is the sister of Marmaduke Matthews, Gabriel's controversial minister whom he and Margaret followed from Yarmouth to Malden. It was also said that after the death of Gabriel in 1654, that she went back to Wales with Marmaduke. Others have said that Margaret was the daughter of Marmaduke. None of these have been proven. The search goes on.

If anyone is interested in learning more about other branches of Gabriel Whelden's family, contact me at: JanPorter.edu@comcast.net; we have about 40 people in our Whelden email group. Put "Whelden" in the subject line, so I will recognize who you are. 

Jan Porter

More on the Hopkins House

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most share many of the architectural elements present in the Hopkins House, and this helps establish when this house was built.

For instance, the original half Cape room contains hand hewn post and beam timbers with clear adze marks. An adze was a tool used for smoothing rough-cut wood in hand woodworking. The user stands astride a board or log and swings the adze downwards towards his feet, chipping off pieces of wood, moving backwards as he goes and leaving a relatively smooth surface behind. Adzes were used for squaring up logs, or for hollowing out timber. The adze-marked planks identify them as examples of early woodworking, as opposed to sawn or milled planks. Additionally, before the Revolutionary war, all timber over two feet wide had to be turned over to the British crown. This was called the King's measure. Colonists not willing to give up this precious timber resource used it anyway, and wide boards are to be

found in the attics, outer walls, roofing, and other places that the tax man was not likely to see, thus avoiding possible fines. The Hopkins House contains many boards three feet and wider in all of these locations, which places the date of the home well before 1776.

The Brewster town history states that "Prince and his wife Patience lived in a little single house at the back of the house afterwards erected by their son Nathaniel." I take this statement to mean that Nathaniel Hopkins built a single home for his parents behind the original homestead



Hopkins cottages owned by George, Lydia and Addie Hopkins, in 1930. Some still stand, north of the Hopkins House at the end of Nelson Street in Brewster.

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More on the Hopkins House


From page 7

rather than that Nathaniel built the original house sometime in 1790, as Nathaniel was not even born until 1770 and the house's architecture predates Nathaniel's birth, as noted above.

There are good reasons to believe that the two-story structure was a separate house that was brought to the site, either from Nantucket or from the surrounding area. Supporting this is the fact that 15 years ago, when we had a burst pipe in the downstairs plumbing, we noticed that the area where the two houses meet there is a small gap between the walls. On one side of the gap was one antique wallpaper and on the other side a completely different type of wallpaper.

In addition, it was common for houses in this area to be moved rather frequently. As can be seen in many early photo postcards, Cape Cod was deforested as a result of the widespread felling of trees for both fuel wood and construction. Because lumber for house building eventually had to be transported from considerable distances at great expense, it was common for wood planks to be recycled in new construction and for entire houses to be moved from place to place. The two-story portion of the Hopkins House was probably an example of this practice. Also the barn was built from reclaimed planks from an earlier

structure, perhaps remnants of the single house built for Prince and his wife, as they contain clues to a different use in an earlier structure. One board even has the carved initials SBH, for Samuel Badger Hopkins.

However and whenever it was built, the Hopkins House in Brewster Massachusetts has certainly sheltered many Hopkins families and others. For most of its 320 years, the property and house was a farm. It was also the first meeting house of the First Brewster Baptist church, a milliners shop, a boarding house, a four-apartment low income residence, an antiques shop, a real estate office, and now an early american gift shop, folk art gallery and a bakery. On this journey through the past and toward the future, we will continue to be caretakers of one of New England's earliest and most interesting homesteads. 

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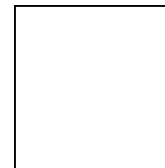
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