

PILGRIM HOPKINS HERITAGE SOCIETY



ATLANTIC CROSSINGS

ENGLAND ~ BERMUDA ~ JAMESTOWN ~ ENGLAND ~ PLYMOUTH



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JUNE 2011

The Hopkins Rose by Helen MacLaren

We are very lucky to have an old family history compiled from diaries and oral histories provided by previous generations that thankfully were written down for our enjoyment and use. This story starts with my 4th great grandparents' move to Maine from Cape Cod.

Like many Cape men, Prince Hopkins⁶ followed the sea. In 1802 he was shipwrecked. His wife, Phoebe Morse Hopkins⁷ (Seth Morse⁶, Newberry Morse⁵, Elizabeth Doty⁴, Elizabeth Cooke³, Damaris Hopkins², Stephen Hopkins¹), unwilling that her boys should become mariners, was anxious to have a home far from the sea. Phoebe must have been a strong-willed woman because

around 1803 they moved to New Sharon, Maine. They came by packet to Hallowell, Maine where they were met by Squire Howes of New Sharon who carried their goods to New Sharon with his ox team. The oldest of the children, Sally and Joshua, drove six sheep. As Prince was still recovering from injuries sustained in the shipwreck, he rode in a wagon pulled by the team. Phoebe rode horseback with the younger children, Myrick and Phoebe, one behind her, the other in front. Although they must have been loaded with possessions from Cape Cod, they managed to bring with them damask roses to grace their new home.

They settled on a farm in New Sharon, adding to the acreage through the years until it was approximately 80 acres in size. On the property they built a home where Prince and Phoebe lived until their deaths. The house still stands and looks today very much like photos of it from the early 1900s. The house

is still marked by the damask roses that they brought with them from the Cape. In addition to the four children born on the Cape, Prince and Phoebe had six more children. All ten lived to an old age.



The Hopkins Rose

Photo by Helen MacLaren



Prince Hopkins House, New Sharon, Maine

Photo by Helen MacLaren

Joshua Morse Hopkins, the eldest son, spent his life on the New Sharon farm until he was 19. He then went to Hallowell, where he apprenticed in a tannery. After working in Hallowell for three years, he went to Boston, purchased hides and returned home to commence a tanning business on the home farm.

In 1822 he purchased a tannery in New Sharon Village. In a few years his cousin, Nathaniel Hopkins, became his partner until 1834. For some reason they discontinued the partnership, but Joshua carried on with the business, purchasing hides, skins, and hemlock bark from the farmers and manufacturing the various kinds of leather needed by the local people.

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Message from the Governor

Our Society is having our business meeting 11 September 2011. This gives us another opportunity to get together and meet as a family and further organize ourselves for the future of our society. I hope many of you will join us there and be part of our group picture. Please check our website, www.pilgrimhopkins.com, for information about the meeting.

Being in Plymouth at this time is a wonderful experience. One of my favorite activities is the procession of Descendants through town and Plimoth Plantation provides period clothing at the Mayflower Society Museum House basement. The procession starts and ends at the Mayflower House with a reception to follow in the garden just outside the Mayflower Society Library.

Although it is possible to attend the Pilgrim Hopkins Heritage Society meeting and not register for the Mayflower General Congress I encourage anyone who can to attend that meeting and any of the activities they have planned for us. The registration form is in the March 2011 issue of the Mayflower Quarterly.

In some of the articles in previous Atlantic Crossings and in this issue we have included stories about Hopkins family traditions and history, such as the Hopkins Winery (December 2010) and the Hopkins Rose. If you have any traditions or stories that come down through your Hopkins lineage, please share them in this newsletter with your cousins.

Have a wonderful summer! I hope to see many of you in September. 🍷

Susan B. W. Abanor, Governor PHHS

The Hopkins Rose

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In 1822, he married Sophronia Mason, a school-teacher from the nearby town of Industry. They had eight children, five of whom died in infancy.

Both Joshua and Sophronia were devoted Christians, belonging to the Congregational Church. In 1843 their church burned. Sophronia gave up her cherished plans for a new home, contributing to the church until it was rebuilt in 1845. Later that year, on Thanksgiving Day, the Joshua Hopkins family moved into their new and substantial brick house. The rebuilt Congregational Church stands today but a few houses from the Joshua Hopkins home on Cape Cod Hill Road. It is notable that the Joshua Hopkins house is graced with damask roses of the same variety as found at the Prince Hopkins house a few miles away.

In August 1846, our family history recounts that a heavy rain fell. The water rose rapidly and carried off the tannery's dam, two storehouses and the mills. One storehouse lodged on an island in the Sandy River. The ground bark, which was stored in it, was rescued and taken away in boats. Not to be discouraged, Joshua erected new facilities. In place of waterpower he used a steam engine, the first in the county. He continued to enlarge the business until 1856 when he sold it to his son-in-law, Joseph P. Thwing, and James G. Drew.

Joshua, however, turned out to be too vigorous a man to be retired at 59, so he purchased a grist and flour mill and operated it for several years before again retiring. He became a prosperous businessman, acquiring a large property by living his motto, "that a penny saved is worth two earned."



Joshua Hopkins House, New Sharon, Maine

Photo by Helen MacLaren

Three years ago, upon hearing the story of the damask roses brought from the Cape, the current owner of the Joshua Hopkins house kindly sent me cuttings from the damask rose that grows there. The first season only one managed to hang on in the extreme heat of July and August in our northern California valley. It was protected with a wire cage and shade cloth shielding the small plant from the torrid sun. The second year it grew mightily but was still protected. Unfortunately, each leaf consisted of seven leaflets instead of five--not a

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Discovering Deborah by Sarah Abanor and Susan Abanor

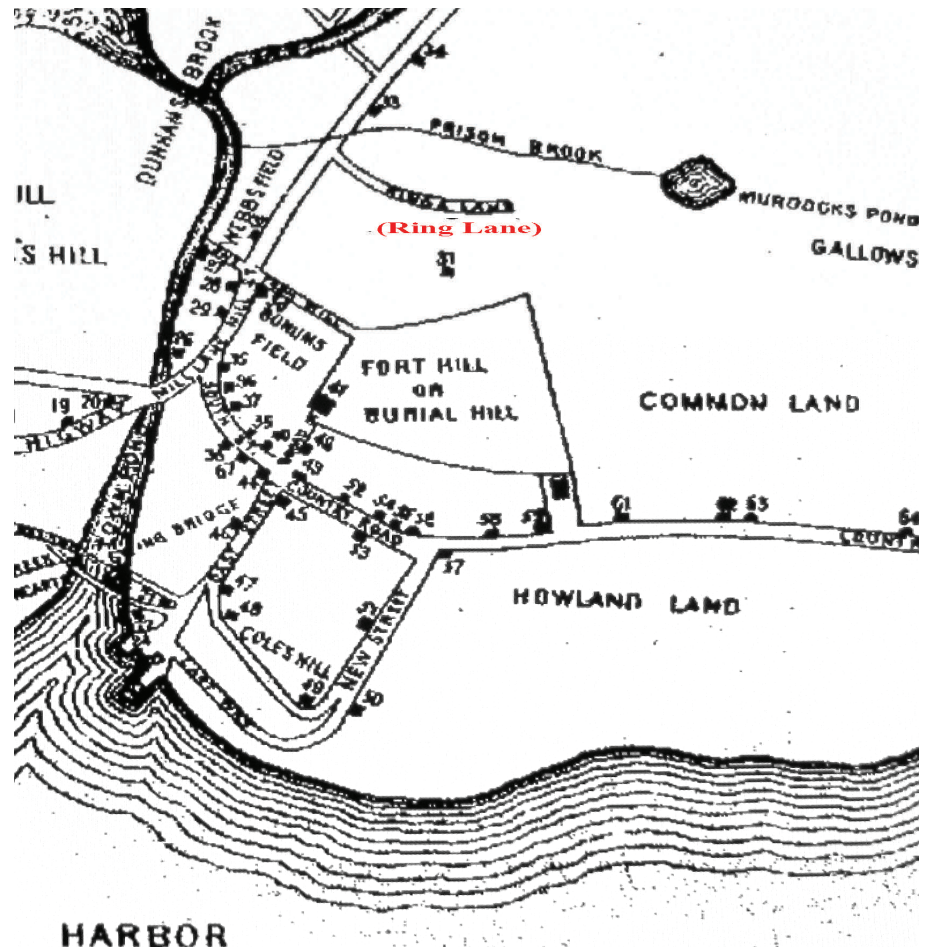
This is the fourth in a series of articles on Stephen Hopkins' children.

It is especially challenging to reconstruct the lives of women in early American history given the scant information about them in the records. For this very reason it is important to make a special effort to at least place these women in their historical context. This article attempts to do so in the case of Stephen Hopkins' daughter Deborah.

Deborah was born sometime between 1624 and 1626 to Stephen and Elizabeth Hopkins. Her exact date of birth is unknown. The first record of her existence as a part of the Hopkins family was in the cattle division records of 1627. At the time of her birth Deborah had two half siblings, Constance and Giles, by Stephen's first marriage to Mary (family name unknown), an older brother, Caleb, an older sister, Damaris, and possibly an older brother, Oceanus. It is not certain if Oceanus was still alive at the time of Deborah's birth, but it is known that he was dead by ca. 1627.

By 1632, at the age of five, Deborah was already an aunt to the three children of her half sister Constance Hopkins Snow: Mark, born 1628, Mary, ca. 1630, and Sarah ca. 1632. Deborah was the oldest surviving daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth at this time as her older sister Damaris died ca. 1628. She also would have had three younger sisters: Damaris, born ca. 1628; Ruth, ca. 1630, and Elizabeth ca. 1632. Constance was still living in Plymouth at this time so it is likely that Deborah would have spent a good deal of time with both her nieces and younger siblings. All of the younger children would have been no more than five apart.

On the 23rd of April 1646, Deborah, then 18 to 20 years old, married Andrew Ring, who is thought to have come to Plymouth on the second Mayflower in 1629. Andrew was born in Leyden, Holland, ca. 1618, to William and Mary Ring, and would have been about 28 years old at the time of the wedding. Andrew came into the marriage with property holdings in both Plymouth and Middleboro, was made freeman in 1646 and was sworn as constable in 1647, the year after his marriage.



Detail from reconstructed map of Plymouth in 1701 from William T. Davis's book, Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth, 1883, showing Ring Lane. Courtesy of Karin Goldstein, Curator of Collections and Library, Plimoth Plantation.

By 1650 Deborah was the only remaining child of Stephen Hopkins to still reside in Plymouth. She and Andrew lived in their own home on Ring Lane near Burial Hill. Her parents had both died by 1644 and her remaining siblings had moved away to the town of Eastham on Cape Cod or to nearby Rocky Nook. Thus, in 1652 the Plymouth Court decided to turn the Hopkins' family home, where Deborah had grown up, into a community. Among other things, it was used as a common storehouse for powder and shot and as a meeting place for committees and juries. The terms of agreement was that the house would,

"...bee repaired att the countryes charge, provided, that when the owners doe make vse thereof, they are to make satisfaction for the repairing thereof." (Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. 3, p. 14).

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The Hopkins Rose

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recipe for blooms. The third season we tried to coax it into blooming by planting a new damask rose next to it. After all, a little competition never hurt anything. Whether it was the right time or the companion rose worked, the third season saw multitudes of beautiful blooms on our "Hopkins" rose. It was heavily perfumed with a fragrance that wafted throughout the garden. Excited by my success I contacted the person who sent



Photo by Helen MacLaren

Congregational Church, New Sharon, Maine

me the cuttings. She was amazed that the plant had survived and wondered if it was possible to identify the rose and find it on Cape Cod from where it came. What a great idea--we were planning a family history vacation on Cape Cod anyway--this could be the theme of our trip.

Away we went, looking for similar rose bushes and showing a photograph of the rose to anyone we could whether or not they were interested. Despite combing ancestral properties in the Prince Hopkins line for the rose we came up empty handed. Only then did the thought occur that it probably wasn't Prince, a mariner, who would be the one who insisted on bringing the rose. It was far more likely that his wife, Phoebe Morse Hopkins, would have wanted to bring the rose on the long journey to Maine. Phoebe was a descendent of Stephen Hopkins via the Damaris line and the best information we have is that her family resided in Chatham. With this new possibility, we drove to Chatham and walked around the old area of town looking for roses. Despite



In May, the Signage Committee, chaired by Helen MacLaren, placed its first plaque on a Hopkins-related historical site: The Hopkins House in Brewster, MA. (see articles in *Atlantic Crossings* Volume 4, Issue 2, **December 2010** page 5 and Volume 4, Issue 1, **June 2010** page 7.)

Helen MacLaren is a retired financial manager from the U.S. Forest Service. She is currently Deputy Governor of the Sierra Cascade Colony of the Mayflower Society. She and her husband, Michael, reside in Redding, California where they have the honor of living with two scottish terriers, Murray and Argyle.

peering over fences and trespassing in yards we found no bush that appeared to be a damask rose. We visited with the Chatham information booth and the local Historical Society where they provided us with a contact for the local garden club. The garden club contact knew of no particular damask rose on the Cape but put us in touch with the "Rose Man of Massachusetts". He also knew of no noted damask rose on the Cape but was interested in the variety. No one was able to help us. Further, the search had morphed from finding the rose's original location to identifying the exact damask rose variety!

Our Cape Cod adventure was over but the search went on. My research revealed that it was quite common for pioneering folk to take with them a treasured rose to remind them of home. Since my line migrated from Maine to Columbia, California in 1867, perhaps they brought the rose with them. Columbia is now a California State Park and National Historic Landmark because of its significance as a classic gold mining town (*High Noon* was filmed there). I discovered that heritage rose hunters are still searching the California gold rush area for heritage roses, so I contacted a rose hunter in the area. He dutifully searched the address I had for my great, great grandparent's home in Columbia, to no avail. It had been a long shot as his assessment of the rose based on its picture was that it would require regular water...something that would be missing in the Sierra foothills.

Our search is not over but, I admit, I'm stumped. We don't know which rose it is but we do know that it migrated with the Hopkins family from somewhere on Cape Cod to Maine, and now it has moved with the Hopkins family to California. While many helpful people had given us advice on heritage rose societies to contact, we have been unsuccessful in tracing the origin of or identifying our Hopkins Rose. One heritage rosarian put things in perspective when he wrote me a lovely letter that said in part,

"Many roses spend years in my garden and are never identified. But that does not matter; the beauty of this rose and its history grown by a single family are far more important than knowing what the rose was originally called. You have a living family heirloom, and a rose whose history is of importance to all lovers of old and historic roses!"



Ryder, Rockwell and Hopkins by Judith Brister

As part from being well-known American artists, about the only thing that Albert Pinkham Ryder and Norman Rockwell had in common was their heritage. Research by Gary Boyd Robert, published in "Notable Kin," indicates that both men can trace their lineage back to Stephen Hopkins.



Albert Pinkham Ryder (1847-1917)

Ryder was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1847, the youngest of four boys. During his youth, whaling was still in its heyday and was the New Bedford's economic mainstay. The sea and its impact on men and women made a deep impression on the young artist.

When Ryder was about twenty the family moved to New York City, where his older brother had opened a restaurant. In New York Ryder studied art formally for a brief period. He also took a number of short trips to Europe.

In 1902 Ryder's brother opened the Hotel Albert on University Place and 11th Street, in Greenwich Village. This hotel was designed in 1881 by Henry Hardenbergh, who also designed the Plaza Hotel and the Dakota build-

ings in New York City. Albert Ryder lived and painted there for much of his life.

Ryder was known to be a solitary painter, even somewhat of a recluse. He produced some 150 paintings, working slowly and applying heavy layers of paint with a palette knife. His romantic seascapes and mystical and allegoric scenes were often illuminated with yellowish moonlight, and stylized figures and vague shapes inhabited his dreamlike settings. He drew his inspiration from sources such as the Bible, Shakespeare, Poe, and Richard Wagner, and above all, the sea. His well known paintings include "Toilers of the Sea," "The Flying Dutchman," "Jonah," "Death on a Pale Horse," "Macbeth and the Witches," "The Lone Scout," and "Siegfried and the Rhine Maidens."

In 1913 ten of Ryder's works were included in the Armory Show, and in 1918 a memorial exhibition of his paintings was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Ryder was considered a forward-looking artist for his time, and was greatly admired by modernist artists.



Norman Percevel Rockwell (1894-1978)

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Ryder, Rockwell and Hopkins

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Ryder never married. When he died at age 70 on March 28, 1917, in Elmhurst, New York, in the home of a friend who was caring for him, he was destitute.

Ryder's line to Stephen Hopkins is: Alexander Gage Ryder⁸, Thankful Hallet⁷, Isaac Hallet⁶, Elizabeth Hatch⁵, Elizabeth Thacher⁴, Mary Snow³, Constance², Stephen¹.

Norman Rockwell was born in New York City on February 3, 1894. He studied at the Chase Art School, the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League. When he first tried to enlist in the Navy during the First World War he was rejected because he was underweight, but after gorging for a day he tried again, and was accepted. He was assigned to be a military artist for the duration of the war.

Rockwell began his long and prolific career as a magazine cover illustrator at the age of 17, when he got his first assignment. He provided the *Saturday Evening Post* with a total of 317 covers over 47 years, beginning in 1917. He also did covers for such magazines as the *Literary Digest*, *The Country Gentleman*, *Leslie's Weekly*, *Judge*, *Peoples Popular Monthly*, and *Life*, and illustrated the *Boy Scout Calendar* from 1926-1976. During World War II the

Office of War Information reproduced and disseminated his paintings of the "Four Freedoms" (freedom from want, freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from fear), inspired by a speech by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Rockwell was a quintessentially realistic artist. Most of his illustrations depicted humor-touched scenes from family and small-town life, and were quite popular with the public. While some critics have faulted his portrayals of American life as being sentimentalized, an edgier quality emerged in his later works, such as his series on racism for *Look* magazine.

Rockwell married three times: to Irene O'Connor, whom he divorced in 1930, to Mary Barstow, with whom he had three children before she died in 1959, and finally, to Molly Punderson. In his last years, Rockwell helped establish a custodianship of his works near his home in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, which became the Norman Rockwell Museum. It contains over 700 of his paintings, drawings and studies. In 1977 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. When he died at age 84 on November 8, 1978, his funeral was attended by First Lady Rosalynn Carter.

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Discovering Deborah

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Andrew Ring served on the grand, trial, and corner's juries many times. It was quite likely he performed some of these functions in Deborah's former home.

On the 19th of April 1652 the couple's first daughter was born. She was named Elizabeth, after her maternal grandmother. Their first son, William, was born soon afterwards, ca. 1653. It was around this time, in 1654, that Andrew did his first stint as surveyor of the highways, an unpaid position whose duties included monitoring highway conditions and coordinating the labor necessary for road repair. During his lifetime Andrew served as surveyor of the highways two more times, in 1668 and in 1673-1674.

Deborah had four more children before she died: Eleazer, birth date unknown; Mary, ca. 1658; Deborah and Susanna, birth dates unknown. The exact date of her death is undocumented, but it must have been before 1674, which would have made Deborah in her 40s or 50s when she died. She was survived by her husband Andrew. He took as his second wife Lettice (?) Morton, the widow of John Morton. She died in 1673. There were no known children from this second marriage. All of


Deborah's children except her eldest, Elizabeth, outlived both of their parents and were all named in Andrew's will, dated the 14th of December 1691. 

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Ryder, Rockwell and Hopkins

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Rockwell has two lines to Stephen Hopkins, through Constance and Giles. The line through Constance is: Jarvis Rockwell¹¹, Phoebe Boyce Waring¹⁰, Jarvis Augustus Waring⁹, Esther Crosby⁸, Hannah Snow⁷, William Snow⁶, John Snow⁵, Micajah Snow⁴, Stephen Snow³, Constance², Stephen¹. The Giles line is as follows: Jarvis Rockwell⁹, Phoebe Boyce Waring⁸, Jarvis Augustus Waring⁷, Esther Crosby⁶, Reliance⁵, Samuel⁴, Stephen³, Giles², Stephen¹. 

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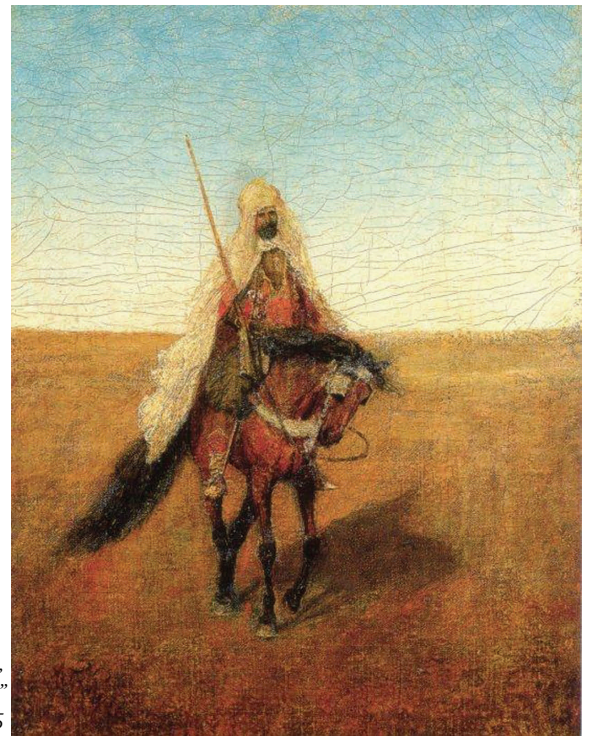
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Wikipedia



Albert Pinkham
Ryder,
"Siegfried and the
Rhine Maidens"
(1888-1891),
National Gallery
of Art,
Washington, DC



Albert Pinkham Ryder,
"The Lone Scout,"
ca. 1885



Norman Perceval Rockwell, "Freedom from Want," 1943



Norman Perceval Rockwell, "The Problem We All Live With" (1964)



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Increasesings

A new Hopkins descendant was born on 11 November 2010:

Diego Declan Muñoz, son of Sergio and Caitlin Dougherty Muñoz and grandson of *Atlantic Crossings* editor Judith Brister.

Please send your family's news on "Increasesings" (births) and "Decreasingings" (deaths) for future issues of the newsletter to editors@pilgrimhopkins.com

Next Triennial Meeting

Sunday, 11 September 2011

RADISSON HOTEL PLYMOUTH HARBOR

180 Water Street

Plymouth, MA 02360

9:30am - 12:00 pm

Please **R. S. V. P.** to:

Kenneth Whittemore, Corresponding Secretary
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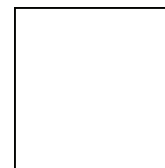


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