

The Falmouth Genealogical Society

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Newsletter
November 2009 – January 2010

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The Falmouth Genealogical Society Newsletter is published four times a year and is dedicated to news, events and ideas that will help members enhance their genealogical research.

Program Notes From Meetings

What's New On The Web – August 8, 2009

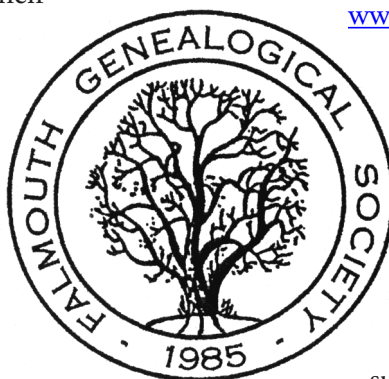
by Joyce S. Pendery, CG

At the August FGS meeting, several members spoke about websites – some new and others not-so-new – that they have found to be very helpful for their genealogical research.

www.findagrave.com

presented by Lockwood Rianhard

Volunteers submit the information posted on this website that can be searched by surname, location, cemetery name, etc. Included are 35 million entries, with complete listings from some cemeteries and only a name or two from others. While some entries include only a name with dates of birth and death, others also include photos of gravestones, portraits or photos of the deceased person, obituaries, and even biographies.



Lockwood pointed out that for Cape Cod research, www.capecodgravestones.org is much more comprehensive, and that for Falmouth research, gravestone information found on the Cemetery Project tab at www.falgen.org is the very best.

www.packrat-pro.com/ships/shiplist.com

presented by Joyce Keay

This website presents information on Pilgrim ships sailing to America during the early to mid 1600s – long before Castle Garden or Ellis Island. Search can be done by date of sailing, ship name, surname of captain, or surname of passenger. Results often also give the date of arrival in North America. www.packrat-pro.com/links/linkstree.htm provides links to other websites of potential interest.

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Calendar of Meetings for 2009 – 2010

Saturdays, 10 a.m., Falmouth Public Library

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Nov. 14 | Joint Meeting with Cape Cod Genealogical Society – West Barnstable Community Center, Rte. 149, West Barnstable, Michael LeClerc of NEHGS: Research Techniques for Genealogists and Breaking Through Brick Walls |
| Dec. 12 | Annul Holiday Food Fest and Swap of members' genealogical stuff |
| Jan. 9 | Anastasia Welsh Perrino, Register, Barnstable County Probate – A Probate Primer |
| Feb. 13 | Mary Lou Botelho – A Genealogical Research Trip to the Azores |
| Mar. 14 | To be determined |
| Apr. 10 | Scott Andrew Bartley – Cape Cod Migration Patterns |

What's New On The Web

Continued from page 1

www.familysearchlabs.org

presented by John Peri

To discover what's new on familysearch.org go to the above website for listings of projects recently placed online. Going to the regular website www.familysearch.org and clicking on the tab "search records" and then on "records search pilot" will bring up other new information on this website.

www.scotlandspeoplehub.gov.uk

presented by John Peri

This variation on www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk covers information placed on this website in 2009.

www.lva.virginia.gov

presented by Lockwood Rianhard

The Henley index of newspaper marriage and obituary notices from 1736-1982, available on this site, includes the name of the newspaper, date, page, and

column numbers. Images are also available online. Early land grant and other land transactions, as well as images, are also available on this website. The state catalog can be searched by name or location.

www.eogn.com

presented by Ralph Wadleigh

President Wadleigh's daily genealogy newspaper is the above website, wherein long-time blogger Dick Eastman (who has spoken at FGS) relates the genealogical news of the day through several feature articles.

www.blm.gov

presented by Stephen Hemberger

Available on this website are government land patents, primarily in Midwestern and western states, and other related documents. Click on "Visit us" and then on "land records." Detailed instructions guide users through the process of locating records.



Falmouth Genealogical Society URLs for Internet Genealogy

Below is a list of URLs for Internet Genealogy compiled by Bob Rice and John Peri. *available free at FPL.

<http://www.familysearch.org/>, free Mormon (LDS) very large.

<http://www.findmypast.com/>, UK records pay as you go, from \$11/mo.

http://www.genealogy.com/index_a.html, FamilyTree Maker oriented \$70 TO \$200/YEAR

<http://www.ancestry.com/>, *A commercial megabusness \$300+/year 30+/mo.

<http://newenglandancestors.org/about/4974.asp> NEHGS library in Boston-\$75/yr. Includes access to 150,000 volumes and over million manuscripts and microfilms in Boston. Plus online database-MA b,m,d

<http://www.usgenweb.com/> free volunteer genealogy world wide

<http://www.google.com/> free search engine, just type genealogy + + +

<http://genforum.genealogy.com/>, free surname genealogy postings

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/index/genealogy>, add surname – free

<http://www.cyndislist.com/>, very large list free.

<http://www.originsnetwork.com>, Gate to English, Scottish and Irish origins starts 1847 \$16/72 hrs

<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>. Scottish records ca. \$11 for 30 pages/90 days.

<http://www.familyrecords.gov.uk>, records not online but information.

<http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca>, \$13.50/50 pages, mostly French

<http://www.ellisland.org> free

<http://www.castlegarden.org> 1820 to 1910 immigration before Ellis Island, free.

<http://www.falmouthpubliclibrary.org>, ancestry.com, heritagequest.com. and newenglandancestors.org are free in the library. Heritagequest is free at home to Falmouth residents only. Heritagequest does Not cover 1830, 1840, 1850, 1880 census indexes. Only partial 1930. But has Images for all 1790 to 1930.

<http://www.raogk.org/>, volunteers who will look up genealogical data.

Cemetery Symbolism On Gravestones

From the 17th Century to the Present – September 12, 2009

Presented by Donna Walcovy

Summarized by Ralph Wadleigh

At our September 12, 2009 monthly meeting Donna Walcovy presented a well-researched, illustrated talk titled *Cemetery Symbolism on Gravestones from the 17th Century to the Present*.

In the 1600s, the earliest settlers were mainly concerned with finding adequate food and shelter. Their dead were buried close to the center of town, usually in the area of the town common. Graves were marked with plain fieldstone markers. If carved, their inscriptions were simple and usually carved by a member of the family.

With the advent of the Puritans in 1630 and later, grave markers began to reflect their predominant religious belief in a vengeful God and predetermination. Burial grounds were arranged facing east to greet the rising sun and the dead were laid to rest in graves containing both headstones and footstones (a bed). The soul was expected to rise to judgment and most of the deceased were believed to be already doomed. Gravestones were marked with grim skulls and crossed bones, hour glasses, shovels and scythes.

Later in the 17th century, stones were adorned with Medusa-like heads, winged angels, with important persons having graves marked with table stones. Epitaphs became more common. One frequently seen reads: "Remember folks as you walk by, as you are now so once was I. As I am now, so you will be, so prepare for death and follow me."

The first half of the 19th century saw the emergence of a business class, social extravagance, enjoyment of nature, an appreciation of classical art and freer expression of sentiment. This social change was reflected in the way deaths were commemorated. Because burying grounds in the town centers were filling up and getting hemmed in by urban development and because open land at the edge of town was available for development, the rural cemetery movement began. In 1831, Cambridge's Mount Auburn Cemetery became the forerunner of this

movement. It was the first burying ground to be called a cemetery.

Throughout the rest of the 19th century, cemeteries reflected the richer social order. Gravestones were elaborately carved with angels, sunbursts, willows and urns, flowers, and animals. Plots of wealthy families were marked with obelisks bearing tablets marking the names of various family members.

After the Civil War, governments began to establish separate veterans' cemeteries or veterans' plots within existing cemeteries. Gravestones in these areas usually have a uniform design and a standardized inscription.

Late in the 19th and into the early 20th century, zinc or white bronze markers became popular. Family inscriptions were stamped into them to be affixed to the larger carved memorial stone. They have survived very well. There is usually a hollow cavity behind them. Donna reported that during Prohibition, bootleggers used the cavities to hide their wares.

The 20th century brought additional changes to cemetery markers. The sobering influence of two world wars elicited more straightforward and businesslike designs. Simple stones with just names and dates predominated. Some cemeteries began to insist that all markers be made flat with the ground to simplify mowing.

Today, in the early 21st century, we are witnessing a return to more decorative stones. Using advances in stone carving techniques like lasers, it is now economically feasible to produce grave markers with elaborate and realistic decoration. These can include pictures of the deceased, scenes of nature, and images of items cherished by the deceased.

At the conclusion of her talk, Donna noted that the Baker Monument Company has a book full of grave symbols, especially those of fraternal orders. She also noted that the most durable stone for grave markers is granite.

Society of Mayflower Descendants – October 10, 2009

Presented by Paul S. Bumpus

by Janet Burt Chalmers

Paul Bumpus, Historian General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in Plymouth, Massachusetts, spoke to members and guests at the Oct. 10th meeting of the Falmouth Genealogical Society, illustrating his talk with photographs he has taken of the Mayflower Society house, gardens and historical points of interest. He told us how he lucked into his ideal job, first hired as a verifier, then librarian and now Historian General. "Everybody comes to genealogy in their own time," he said, noting that he has discovered he has multiple Mayflower lines he never knew about.

To qualify for membership to the Society of Mayflower Descendants applicants have to prove their lineage from a Plymouth pilgrim. A complete list of qualifying pilgrims and how to join the society are on the Mayflower website <http://www.themayflowersociety.com/> which is richly illustrated with Paul's pictures. Members may document descent from as many pilgrims as they have, each with a separate application and fee. Applicants may join whatever state societies they choose, not just the Massachusetts one. Paul noted that the fee structure is different for each state society.

Paul told us that the five generation Silver books are the main contribution the Mayflower Society has made to genealogy. He said that the society is making continual advancements including now documenting six generations of some Mayflower families, and allowing descendants to join through a woman passenger, not just the male pilgrims. The Silver books are an ongoing project

and have not been completed for all the pilgrims.

Talking about documenting lineage, Paul said that preliminary papers can be sent to the society to be checked for matching lines for \$10. He said that the society will inform applicants of the extent of a proposed line that has already been approved. People whose relatives have already had lineage lines approved may have had most of the work done for them.



Paul Bumpus, Historian General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, chats with FGS member Nancy Haywood following the Oct. 10th meeting while Eleanor Baldic looks on. Photo by Ralph Wadleigh.

Preliminary applications may be submitted online by filling in the name of the pilgrim and the descent through each generation to the applicant. The preliminary form doesn't ask for dates or places of birth, marriage and death, and doesn't ask for proofs. Applicants can print and mail the form with a check or may email it and charge the \$10 fee.

Paul warned that the society has upped its standards, noting that the Mayflower Ancestral Index doesn't fly anymore and applicants need to be very careful with secondary sources. He said applicants can't rely on early censuses to prove parentage.

He said that the society approves 1800 to 2200 lineage papers a year, and added that it is good to document lines that haven't been documented yet.

Though Paul's talk was a personal one, relating how he got his job and several tales about his own ancestry, and showcasing his Mayflower-related photography, his program was well received and inspirational for me.

From the President

Ralph Wadleigh

whplar@comcast.net

Greetings. The weather is getting cooler and we are beginning to switch to indoor activities which will probably foster our research!! Your society has not been sitting on its hands. Just yesterday, at the Tuesday Falmouth Public Library help session two of our “clients” joined FGS. That’s wonderful. The Cemetery Transcription Project also showed activity. The reading of Oak Grove was finished, the photography of Village cemetery was finished and just today we finished the photography at Church of the Messiah Cemetery. Over the next few months Village and Church of the Messiah Cemeteries

should appear on our website. We also enjoyed research trips to NEHGS and NARA. We have some enjoyable monthly meetings lined up. Please mark your calendars to attend our meetings. You will find them informative and friendly. Also don’t be shy about asking where help might be needed. Finally, your Board voted to continue to be a participant in the New England Regional Genealogical Consortium, Inc. which is busy planning its next conference for Springfield in April 2011. You’ll hear more about this on a regular basis. Thanks for being a part of the Falmouth Genealogical Society.

Inspired to Document Mayflower Line

by Janet Burt Chalmers

Paul Bumpus, Historian General of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, inspired me to get my act together to document a Mayflower line to Elder William Brewster that my mother used to write out as a penmanship exercise. I went to the website of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and found that I could fill out a preliminary lineage online and charge the \$10 fee to my credit card. How easy! I quickly filled out the form writing in the familiar names of ancestors I feel I have come to know well. I was lucky to have parents who each had an enormous family tree rolled up that they were able to spread the length of our living room and tell stories about various ancestors, making the names on paper come alive. My parents also had old photo albums with pictures of family members and friends. Unfortunately, most of the old photographs were never identified, but some were, and those are treasures.

I am also lucky because my brother David caught the genealogy bug when I was still a child and encouraged me to enjoy it too. He took me to Boston and bought me my first genealogy book, a wonderful big book for me to write out all I knew of my family tree. Of course I started with my mother’s Mayflower line to William Brewster.

With early technology, David input the information from our parents’ family trees, gathered and copied relevant photographs and hand made a wonderful genealo-

gy for himself, our brother Ted and me. Since that time, I downloaded his GEDCOMs into an early Family Tree Maker program and have followed my obsession for several years, enjoying computer, library and fieldwork research.

While my mother knew one William Brewster line of descent to her, I have discovered another, plus two Stephen Hopkins lines and one Thomas Rogers line. All those Mayflower descendants are in the ancestry of my maternal great-great grandmother, Rosetta Small, who was born on the Cape in Truro and raised her children in Provincetown. Her ancestors all lived on the Cape. Thanks to the wonderful website of the Cape Cod Genealogical Society, I have been able to find and photograph the gravestones of many of those ancestors in Eastham, Orleans, Wellfleet, Truro, Barnstable and Provincetown. Visiting the old Cape graveyards is so exciting because so many of the names on the stones are my extended family. And when I drive through the towns I see the familiar names too.

Brewster, Prence, Freeman, Mayo, Cobb, Treat, Lombard, Small, Knowles, Arey, Bangs, Hopkins, Snow, Paine, Hatch, Taylor, Dyer, Lewes, Davis, Rogers, Young, Doane, Shaw, Cole, Lumpkin, Wing, Swift, Newcomb, Marchant – they’re all my Cape ancestors and I figure anyone with one of those last names is my cousin.

Umbilical Genealogy and DNA

by Robert Rice, rvrbarre@verizon.net

Umbilical genealogy is simply the tracing of one's mother's mother's, mother's, etc and thus is a form of matrilineal genealogy. But it does not include the men they married who fathered their children except to identify the generations. That is an important distinction for many matriarchal lines do include one's matrilineal grandfathers. If you have prepared a chart of your lineage then usually the women of interest are at the bottom line if using the usual convention. It is also the route along which your mitochondrial DNA passes.

It is much more difficult to search for umbilical lineages because surnames usually change with each generation and many wives' surnames and even first names were not recorded in early colonial times. The principle reason such lineages are being pursued today is the new ability through DNA analysis to verify the paper genealogy by analyzing mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and the realization that a somewhat independent source of information about early colonial families can be verified.

We obtain our chromosomes and thus our genetic heritage from all of our ancestors, albeit greatly diluted from the more distant ones *except* for the Y chromosome and our mitochondria. These two are derived from our most distant ancestors.

The mitochondria are found in almost all the cells of our body and are particularly important for the utilization of oxygen for energy. The DNA of mitochondria, although present in relatively small amounts for each mitochondrion, ends up as total large quantities persisting over very long periods and thus is useful for population genetic studies. This mtDNA is now proving useful to genealogy as well because during the past eight years several DNA testing organizations have built up large databases of mtDNA haplotypes. A haplotype is the collection of your genetic markers. It is only by *comparing* each of our mtDNA with another person's that genealogy

is advanced. Because our mtDNA always comes from a female (our mothers, grandmothers, etc.) the matriarchal lineage is thus illuminated. This approach nicely complements the YDNA surname results by providing validation for our second mode of genetic heritage.

In addition, under certain circumstances mtDNA analyses coupled with umbilical genealogy provide special information about whole communities. In particular, those of special interest include the many early English Colonial towns and villages that were founded starting in 1620 and especially after 1630 when several tens of thousands of English men and women immigrated to New England. People in these communities seldom

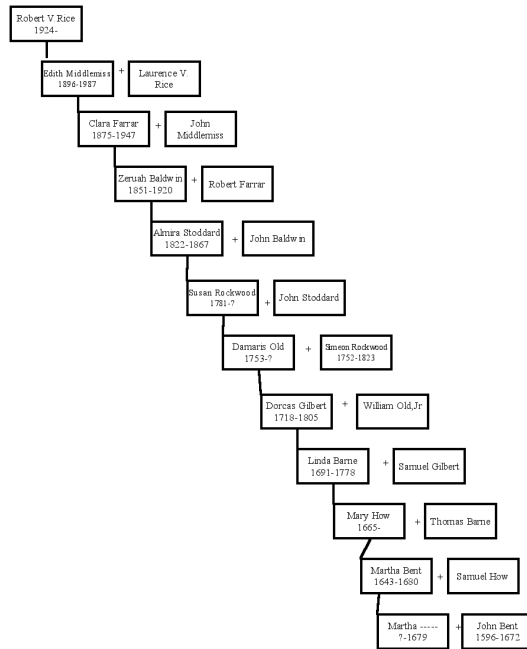
ventured far in finding mates of the opposite sex. Whereas we drive from Boston to Worcester on US Route 20 passing Watertown, Weston, Wayland, Sudbury, Marlborough, Westborough, Northborough, and North Grafton in a blur, taking perhaps an hour or so, in colonial days the horses were changed and people were rested and fed at numerous inns along the way. For those without horses walking from one town to another might take all day at least.

For example, the area of early Colonial Sudbury, Massachusetts had many families who intermarried especially during the first years after the founding in 1638. It is particularly helpful that a serious scholarly

study was carried out on the English origins of almost all of the first Sudbury families¹. Many localities experienced the same cultural phenomena of original families' intermarriages such as Woodstock², Connecticut, and, of course, Plymouth, Massachusetts among many others³.

The Edmund Rice (1638) Association started Colonial Sudbury mtDNA Project several years ago and now has a number of submissions with verifications for two colonial women. (To see the details go to edmund-rice.org,

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Umbilical Diagram of Bob Rice's ancestry.

Umbilical Genealogy

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then DNA projects, and click on mtDNA just under the heading.) The results show four different living individuals having the same mtDNA haplotype and their conventional genealogy ending with Martha (---) Bent, wife of a first Sudbury settler John Bent 1638. The other match is of seven living individuals who go back to Sybil Brigham and finally to Mary Collins whose mother was Abigail Moore, born at Sudbury in 1672.

There are several interesting aspects of both matches. One is the inclusion of numerous individuals tested by another DNA testing lab, the Sorenson Molecular Genealogy Foundation (SMGF) and designated by sm prefix before the kit number, i.e., sm38, sm39, etc. Because one can search that mtDNA database with haplotypes it is straightforward after the haplotype is known. That database also has pedigrees. So one is not restricted to FTDNA although it has by far the largest number of results.

Note that the results are given for both Highly Variable Region 1 (HVR1) and HVR2 as deviations from the Cambridge Reference Sequence (CRS) that is the usual adopted nomenclature for mtDNA. In the future we may be using the complete sequence since the cost of analyzing all 16,568 bases has been reduced. Also note that there are mutations appearing as a result of the almost 400 years for the branching of the descendants of the progenitors. Mutations are in BOLD type.

The really interesting aspect is the verification of all the females in each generation leading to the final Sudbury progenitor of the mtDNA. In a given series each female as well as the living person who could be either a female or male has the identical genetic marker (ignoring occasional mutations). In the future this aspect may be of help in deciding lineages of other intersected genealogies. For example, Number 1673 leads to Mary Howe, b 1665 Sudbury on the way to Martha (-----) Bent. Now there is in the records at least one other Mary Howe of that approximate time and place. If she were a candidate for your separate umbilical pedigree your mtDNA haplotype could help decide whether or not she was the correct one. You could simply compare your prospective pedigree with that of your match from the other line.

Results of Colonial Sudbury mtDNA Project

ID	Haplo Group	Haplotype HVR1	Haplotype HVR2
Martha ___ (c1600?-1679)			
1673	U*	16183C, 16189C , 16325C	73G, 150T, 152C, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C , 315.1C
102849	U*	16183C, 16189C , 16325C	73G, 150T, 152C, 263G, 315.1C
sm38	U*	16183C, 16189C , 16193.1C ⁺ , 16325C	73G, 150T, 152C, 263G, 315.1C
sm39	U*	16183C, 16189C , 16193.1C ⁺ , 16325C	73G, 150T, 152C, 263G, 315.1C
Sybil Brigham (1718-1807) traced to Mary Collins (1672-1760)			
sm51	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C, 315.1C
sm52	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, -, 315.1C
sm53	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, -, 315.1C
sm54	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, -, 315.1C
sm55	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	152Y , 195C, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C, 315.1C
sm56	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C, 315.1C
sm57	H	16293G, 16311C, 16368C	195C, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C, 315.1C
17204	U4	16355T, 16356C, 16519C	73G, 146C, 195C, 263G, 309.1C, 315.1C, 499A
97512	T1	16126C, 16163G, 16186T, 16189C, 16294T, 16519C	73G, 152C, 195C, 263G, 315.1C
105522	U*	16192T, 16311C	
108895	U5b	16174T, 16189C, 16270T, 16311C	73G, 146C, 150T, 263G, 309.1C, 309.2C, 315.1C, 516T
sm37	H	16304C	263G, 315.1C, 456T

⁺ This mutation is never reported by FTDNA.

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This brings us back to problems of composing your umbilical genealogy. It is generally a daunting task compared to a surname pedigree. Many female first names have been lost or never recorded in town records even in Massachusetts where early laws required records to be kept from the beginning. One is forced to use published family genealogies that are not the best records or other not-so-reliable sources. I had to use a notebook record deposited in Upper New York State that I was told about in an email from a researcher I had never met. When it came time to use this information that email person had apparently died and the NY County Historian could not verify even the existence of the notebook possibly because all the records had been moved in the meantime from one NY town to another. We drove several hundred miles and did find the actual notebook record but under another notebook keeper name. I also eventually found a U.S. Census record that listed a known sister and her husband living in the same household as my female ancestor under her proper name. Nevertheless, it was a relief to get a match of

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SwedGen Tour 2009

by Janice Zlatev

On Saturday, October 3rd, from 9-4:30, the SwedGen Tour of 2009 was at the Worcester Public Library, one of its four stops in the US. I had been waiting for the tour to come to New England and so I drove up there on that rainy day. More than 125 people attended this event with some coming from Maryland, Pennsylvania and upstate New York. Some had been doing research for many years and some were novices. SARA, The Swedish Ancestry Research Association, which is based in Worcester, helped to organize the event and provided refreshments.

The genealogists from Sweden were Anneli Andersson, Charlotte Börjesson, Olof Cronberg, and Anna-Lena Hultman. Kathy Meade, the American representative of Genline, also traveled with the group. The purpose of this tour is to help Swedish-Americans learn about their heritage. From my own family experiences and from talking with many others, I found that the Swedes who came to America wanted to be "Americans." Much has been lost as the immigrants embraced their new life.

The introduction was titled, "How to Find Ancestors from Sweden." Topics covered by the speakers included CD resources (I have 5 of the 8 CDs available), Genline (an online resource by subscription), DIS computer genealogy and its databases, emigration facts, and SVAR (another online resource). When the four genealogists



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both mtDNA and named progenitor of that DNA. The NEHGS library's collection of private printings of various family genealogies was also a great help especially when verified by vital records.

We should remember that our genetic heritage comes from literally thousands of ancestors but modern genetics can only reliably document by chemical analysis that from the Y chromosome and from mitochondria. However, those two sources can be a great help. I now feel that I am a real part of all those descendants of Martha Bent just as I have always felt real kinship with all my Rice forbearers. My seventh great-grand uncle, David How, son of Martha (Bent) How had the same mtDNA

were not speaking, they were holding 1/2 hour one-on-one free research consultations. These sessions required preregistration and information on what help was needed. A total of 40 individual sessions was available and there was a waiting list.

At a Genline workshop in Denver about two years ago, my search for Clara Andersdotter was used as a case study. I had some information from US censuses and obituaries, but I did not know the parish she came from. Swedish church records were kept by the parish priest so to start research, you need the parish. She along with 103,000 others came from the province of Varmland. Using various resources in the demonstration, the parish was found and I have been able to move ahead.

Because of this experience, I was interested to learn what other resources were available online or with a CD. I already subscribe to Genline and look up information for family and friends. I was also looking for suggestions for using my resources more effectively. I did add a CD, the 1980 Swedish census, to try to find living relatives. I was especially delighted to meet the four Swedish genealogists whose names were familiar and it was interesting to talk with fellow researchers.

It was well worth the drive. If I can help anyone, please contact me at janicez2@hotmail.com

as I have. David was the original proprietor of what is now known as The Wayside Inn in Sudbury, MA. I am keenly aware of that relationship whenever we eat there but I don't get any price reduction!

Endnotes

1. Sumner Chilton Powell, *Puritan Village*, Wesleyan University Press (1963).
2. Clarence W. Bowen, *The History of Woodstock, Connecticut*, 8 volumes; vol8 by American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts (1926-1943), vol. 8 edited by Donald Lines Jacobus, et.al.
3. *Colonial Sudbury mtDNA Project* includes: Sudbury, Massachusetts, or in the neighboring towns of Concord, Framingham, Marlborough, Natick, Stow, or Watertown, including the parts that subsequently became Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Northborough, Southborough, Waltham, Wayland, Westborough, and Weston.