

In public records previous to A. D. 1752, the *old-style* system of dating prevailed; March was the first month, the year beginning March 25.

The *new style*, adopted by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, became that of Great Britain and her American Colonies in 1752, from which time January became the first month.

To correct dates of the *old style*, or Julian manner of computation, to conform to the *new style* or Gregorian calendar, ten days should be added to all dates to the close of 1699, and eleven days thereafter. But even this does not exactly conform to the solar year.

Some apparent discrepancies in dates of marriages, birth of children, etc., are accounted for by the early mode of dating.

To condense the record as far as possible, I have reluctantly been obliged to omit many anecdotes, which, though characteristic of the parties concerned, are yet of but local interest — and have included but three generations in the female lines; — I have also generally made use of the customary and well-known abbreviations; and towns once named in an article are thereafter designated by first syllables — *e. g.*, Barns. for Barnstable, Br. for Brewster, Den. for Dennis, etc., and b. for born, adm. for admitted, bap. for baptized, d. for died, d. s. p. (*decessit sine prole*,) for died without issue, m. for married, gr.-st. for grave-stone, Ch. Rec. for Church Records, T. C. for Town Clerk, T. Rec. for Town Records, and others which, in their connection, will suggest their own meaning. Wherever (?) occurs, it will be understood to indicate uncertainty. Where a date is placed in brackets, [ ] it is because I have found different dates given for the same event, and have not certainly ascertained which is the correct one, or I have desired to call attention to the fact that authorities differ.