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Elias Hason.

A

GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS;

WITH

Numerous Illustrations on Wood and Steel.

BY

THE REV. ELIAS NASON, M.A.,

AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF SIR CHARLES HENRY FRANKLAND," THE "LIFE OF THE
HON. HENRY WILSON," ETC.; AND MEMBER OF THE NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC-
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, THE
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND OF OTHER
LEARNED BODIES.

"Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

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TO

THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

This Work is Respectfully Dedicated

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE design of this work is to present in alphabetical order a clear and concise topographical description, together with a brief historical and statistical notice, of the several counties, cities, towns, and villages of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Since any attempt of the kind was made, the State has rapidly advanced, not only as to its population, but also in respect to its industrial and commercial enterprises, its literary, social, and religious institutions, and its intercommunications by the railroad and electric telegraph. New cities and towns have been organized; new branches of industry introduced; new methods of utilizing waste material, and new machines for lessening manual labor, adopted; and thus new sources of wealth and power disclosed.

Since the closing of the war, art, industry, education, aspiration, have received fresh impulse; and the Massachusetts of to-day is by no means the Massachusetts of 1860. Advancement everywhere is distinctly visible. Now, while we have many excellent town histories and directories, and innumerable special reports of industrial, educational, and civil interests, we have no work giving the topographical, geological, and general social, religious, literary, and business aspect of the entire Commonwealth with its several sections as it now presents itself; we have no compendium from which the public may obtain a just conception of the progress which the State of late has made, or of the attitude in which it is now standing.

To meet this want; to portray the varied local scenery, the genius, the spirit, the industrial and intellectual activities, of the people; to form a guide-book of the State adapted to the family, the student, the man of business and the man of leisure, the editor and the literary institution, — has been, both as it regards the plan and the detail, the writer's constant aim. His material has been abundant: his chief difficulty has been in the selection and the condensation.

The notices of the Indian and other names of places, of the geological formations and peculiar minerals and plants, of eminent men the towns have given to the world, of soldiers sent to the late war, of memorials in honor of the lost, of town histories, libraries, and lyceums, as well as the illustrations of the artist, will, it is believed, be found to enhance in no small degree the value of this work. The census given is that of 1870; and the dates of the incorporation of the towns are generally those of the late George W. Chase, made under the direction of the Secretary of State, unless otherwise designated.

The valuation, rate of taxation, number of dwelling-houses and of legal voters, are from the official returns of 1872; and the educational statistics, from the Thirty-sixth Report of the Board of Education, made in January, 1873. The writer most gratefully acknowledges his obligations to nearly all the clerks of the cities and towns of the State for the prompt and valuable services they have rendered him by transmitting important information; to John Ward Dean, A.M., for assistance cordially and politely given; to S. N. Gifford, Esq., Clerk of the Senate, and to the Hon. Charles Adams, jun., Treasurer of the Commonwealth, for friendly aid and counsel.

Very essential help has been derived from the accurate and excellent "Dictionary of American Biography," by Mr. Francis S. Drake; from the carefully-prepared "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts," by Jeremiah Colburn, A.M.; and from an able "Essay on the Origin of the Names of the Towns in Massachusetts," by William Henry Whitmore, A.M.

As the materials for this work have been drawn from many different and sometimes conflicting sources, as the topics are so numerous and so varied, and as the social, industrial, educational, and religious condition of the cities, towns, and villages, is ever changing, it is altogether impossible that some inaccuracies should not occur. No one will regret them more sincerely than the writer; and, when made known to him, the earliest opportunity to correct them will be embraced.

NORTH BILLERICA, MASS., Oct. 1, 1873.

GAZETTEER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

THE State of Massachusetts is distinguished for its local scenery, its liberal institutions, and the enterprise and intelligence of its inhabitants. Its name is supposed to be derived from two Indian words, — *massa*, “great,” and *wachusett*, “mountain-place.” The Rev. John Cotton defines *Massachusetts* as “a hill in the form of an arrow-head;” and Roger Williams says, “The *Massachusetts* were so called from the Blue Hills.” In allusion to its broad and beautiful bay, it is often called the OLD BAY STATE. It lies on the Atlantic Ocean, in the north-eastern section of the United States, between the parallels of $41^{\circ} 10'$ and $42^{\circ} 53'$ north latitude, and between $69^{\circ} 57'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ west longitude. In form it is quite irregular, the south-eastern portion projecting far into the ocean, and in part enclosing Cape-Cod Bay. Its length is about a hundred and forty-five miles, and its breadth about ninety miles in the longitude of Boston, and about forty-eight in that of Springfield. It is bounded on the north by Vermont for the distance of forty miles to the Connecticut River, and thence by New Hampshire about ninety miles to the sea-coast; on the east, in a very circuitous line, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the same, together with Rhode Island and Connecticut; and on the west by New York. A part of the boundary-line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was settled in 1861 by an exchange of territory, in which the former received a section of Tiverton over which Fall River was extending, and the latter the whole of Pawtucket and about one-third of Seekonk. The superficial area of the State is about 7,800 square miles, or 4,999,000 acres, of which about 2,155,512 are improved.

BAYS, HARBORS, CAPES, AND ISLANDS.

The coast is indented by three large bays, which lend a peculiar aspect to the littoral section of the State. Massachusetts Bay, having a breadth of about forty miles, is formed by Cape Ann, a rocky promontory on the north, and Cape Cod, a long incurvated strip of low, sandy land upon the south. Its broad and deep waters wash, to a great extent, the eastern shore of the State. Of the harbors in this bay, that of Boston is the best, it being deep, capacious, and well protected. Its other important harbors, commencing at the north, are those of Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Plymouth, Barnstable, and Provincetown. Cape-Cod Bay is included between the eastern point of Plymouth and Provincetown, and forms the south-east part of Massachusetts Bay. Buzzard's Bay, in the southern part of the State, extends thirty miles north-easterly from the ocean, between the Elizabeth Islands and Barnstable County on the east, and Bristol and Plymouth Counties on the west. Towards Cape-Cod Bay it contains the harbors of New Bedford, Fairhaven, Wareham, and Rochester. Between this bay and Cape-Cod Bay, a distance of only five miles, it is proposed to cut a ship canal. In addition to those enumerated, the State has important harbors at Newburyport, Ipswich, Rockport, Harwich, Falmouth, Fall River, Holmes's Hole, Edgartown, and Nantucket. Cape Ann extends about fifteen miles easterly into the sea, and its rocky headlands afford delightful maritime scenery. Cape Cod — sometimes called, from the character of its people, "the strong right arm of the State" — projects from the mainland some forty miles easterly, forming the southern side of Massachusetts Bay, and then, turning like an elbow at right angles, runs northerly about thirty miles, and terminates, after making another sudden bend to the westward, at Provincetown. It varies in width from five to twenty miles, and resembles a man's arm turned inward, both at the elbow and the wrist. The land upon the ocean-side appears in some localities to be wearing away, the creeks and harbors to be changing their places; and an island of twenty acres off the eastern shore, once covered with trees, now lies six fathoms below the surface of the sea. Nahant, which lies nine miles north, and Nantasket on the south, of Boston Harbor, are noted peninsulas, having handsome beaches, to which many people resort in the summer season for boating, fishing, gaming, and sea-bathing.

Commencing at the north, we find a narrow strip of sandy land, called, from an edible fruit it bears, Plum Island. It extends from the mouth of the Merrimack River along the coast nine miles to Ipswich Harbor. The sand is drifted into fantastic forms; and the eastern shore

is subject to continual changes from the action of the sea. A bridge connects the island with the mainland.

Thacher's Island, on which there are two lighthouses, lies off Cape Ann. Long Island, Deer Island, Castle, and other islands, beautify and protect Boston Harbor. Clark's Island, celebrated as the landing-place of the Pilgrims 1620, is a beautiful knoll in the southern part of Duxbury Bay. Monomoy, like Plum Island, is a long strip of low, sandy land, extending southerly from the outer point of the elbow of Cape Cod. Nantucket lies in the form of an irregular crescent, some twelve miles south of Monomoy. It contains an area of about fifty square miles. The land is level, sandy, and almost entirely destitute of trees. The climate is very mild and healthful. South of this island lies a long and dangerous reef of sand, called the Nantucket Shoals, on which many vessels have been lost. Martha's Vineyard, about twenty miles long and ten miles broad, extends westward from the Island of Nantucket, and has a good soil and commodious harbors at Holmes's Hole and Edgartown. The Indians called the island *Capawock*. The Vineyard Sound separates Martha's Vineyard on the north-west from a chain of sixteen small islands, recently incorporated as the town of Gosnold. They are called the Elizabeth Islands, and will be described under the town to which they now belong. Noman's Land is a little solitary island, lying about six miles south-east of Gay-Head Light, containing two or three habitations, mostly used by fishermen, and pilots looking out for vessels bearing towards the coast.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE STATE.

The surface of Massachusetts is greatly diversified: being, in the eastern and south-eastern parts, undulating or level; in the central section, hilly and broken; and in the western, rugged and mountainous. The scenery along the seaboard, especially at Newburyport, Ipswich, Manchester, Nahant, Nantasket, Duxbury, Gay Head, and Fall River, is exceedingly beautiful; while from the highlands of Haverhill, Andover, Hopkinton, Bolton, Princeton, Ashby, and other elevated places east of the Connecticut River, the most varied and extensive prospects are enjoyed. The valley of the Connecticut abounds in picturesque views of alpine scenery, contrasting grandly with the winding glades and luxuriant intervals through which the majestic stream pursues its way. The view from the summit of Mount Holyoke, embracing the beautiful towns of Amherst, Hadley, and Northampton, the windings of the river, and the near and distant mountains, is one of the most charming in the country; and the

romantic scenery of the Deerfield River, of the Housatonic River, the broad panorama which the eye sweeps over from the summit of the Hoosac Mountain, and the magnificent range of vision gained from the top of Saddle Mountain, command the admiration of the lovers of the grand and beautiful in Nature, and render Massachusetts worthy of the study of the landscape-painter and the poet.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY

A third of a century ago, it was the universal belief that the metamorphic rocks of the State were mostly of the primitive formation: but more recent investigations in geology seem to establish the fact, that granite, gneiss, schists, and other crystalline rocks, have been transformed by fire from the original clays, sandstones, and limestones; and, although belonging to the eozoic age, are not, therefore, to be classified as primitive. According to Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, the sienite and porphyry, gneiss, granite, and hornblende schists of the eastern section of the State, the sienite flanking the sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River, and the gneiss of the Hoosac range of mountains, should be referred to the period in which the dawn of animal life appears, now called the eozoic. Such rocks, varying in form and inclination, constitute the geological structure, and mark the scenic features, of a large portion of the State. The Merrimack schists run along the valleys of the Merrimack, Concord, and French Rivers, from Salisbury to Webster. Sienite underlies large sections of Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties. A strip of granite extends across the State, from Duxbury to Fall River; and calcareous or ferruginous gneiss is the basis of the central section of the State. The alpine region also, from Monroe to Sandisfield, rests upon the same formation. Vast sienite quarries of excellent building-stone are found at Rockport, Westford, Quiney, and other places; and bog-iron ore appears in connection with gneissic rocks in various localities.

To the palæozoic rocks, or those which contain no forms of plants or animals now living, may be referred the slates, conglomerate and carboniferous rocks, in the eastern part of the State; certain metamorphic strata appearing at various intervals as far west as the Hoosac Mountains, together with the rocks beyond that range. In one kind of this rock at Braintree there has been discovered a large fossil trilobite, called the *Paradoxides Hurlani*, which Prof. Hitchcock thinks should be regarded with veneration, as "one of the oldest inhab-

itants of the State." The Levis and Potsdam limestones, which occupy the valleys of the Hoosac and Housatonic Rivers, and the "coal measures" of Norfolk, Bristol, and Plymouth Counties, in which ferns and fruits have been found, may be referred to the palæozoic group. The beautiful white marble at Lanesborough, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and other towns in the Berkshire Valley, is represented in the buildings of almost every city in the Union.

To the mesozoic period belong the red and gray sandstone, the shales and greenstone of the valley of the Connecticut River. In these sandstones, at Turner's Falls and other places, have been discovered the footprints, or *ichnites*, of more than a hundred and fifty species of birds and other animals of remarkable size, structure, and habits, which have long since ceased to exist, and of which no other traces have in any place been found. It is supposed that this valley once formed an arm of the sea; and that the tracks, being made during the recession of the tide, were, in its rising, covered by a thin layer of mud, which, hardening beneath the rays of a tropical sun, held the footmarks distinct and clear for the examination of future ages.

In the "Hitchcock Ichnological Cabinet" at Amherst there are more than 20,000 of these fossil impressions. The largest footprint, twenty inches long, is that of the *Otozoum Moodii*, — a gigantic frog. The drift, or alluvium, consisting of sand and gravel, of which the whole of Cape Cod, Nantucket, and the western part of Martha's Vineyard, are composed, together with the beds of peat and lignite found in various parts of the State, belong to the cenozoic period, and contain fossilized leaves of plants, and bones of fish and animals still living. The bowlders which cover the surface of the State were deposited in the glacial period, marks of which may be distinctly traced in the scratching of the ledges from the shore of the ocean to the summit of the mountains.

(For a notice of the localities of mineralogical specimens, see description of the different towns.)

MOUNTAINS.

The Green-Mountain range, divided into two parallel ridges, called, in general, the Taconic and the Hoosac Mountains, runs from north to south across the western part of the State. The Taconic ridge divides the waters of the Housatonic from those of the Hudson; the Hoosac ridge, the waters of the Connecticut from those of the

Hoosac and Housatonic. The highest peaks in the Taconic chain are Greylock, 3,505 feet above sea level, in the north-western, and Mount Washington, 2,624 feet high, in the south-western section of the State. The rocks of Greylock are a "shining schistus" of a light-blue color; and the land is covered with forests of maple, beech, and birch, among which appears a luxuriant growth of lichens, mosses, and evergreens.

The Hoosac is not as elevated as the Taconic range; the greatest eminences being Spruce Hill in Adams, 2,588 feet high; and Clarksburg Mountain in the town of the same name, which has an altitude of 2,272 feet. Mount Tom on the right and Mount Holyoke on the left bank of the Connecticut River are isolated peaks, which, with Mount Toby in Sunderland, Sugar Loaf in Deerfield, Bear Hill in Wendell, and Mount Grace in Warwick, seem to constitute a part of the White-Mountain range. Wachusett Mountain, 2,018 feet above the sea, belongs, perhaps, to the same system. The most elevated points in the eastern section of the State do not, in any instance, reach an altitude of 1,000 feet. The most noted are Powwow Hill in Salisbury, 328 feet high; Bear Hill in Waltham, 510 feet high; Blue Hill in Milton, 635 feet high; and Manomet Hill in Plymouth, 394 feet high.

The mountains and hills of Massachusetts are mostly clothed with verdure, and many of them are cultivated even to the summit. The soil is generally strong, and excellent for grazing. From their sides many fresh and sparkling springs and streams flow forth to irrigate the land, and furnish hydraulic power for the manufactories.

THE RIVERS, LAKES, AND PONDS.

Of water-power this State has an abundant supply; and few towns, excepting those in the south-east, are destitute of valuable mill-privileges, and springs and rivulets for mechanical or domestic purposes. A large portion of this hydraulic power, especially in the western section of the State, is still unemployed.

The Hoosac River rises in Berkshire County, drains the northern part of the valley between the Hoosac and the Taconic Mountains, furnishes valuable motive-power at Adams, and leaves the State by a north-west course at Williamstown. The interval through which it runs is very fertile; and the scenery, on either hand, magnificent. The Housatonic River, so called from the Indian word *Hooestennuc*, meaning "over the mountain," rises near the sources of the Hoosac

River, and, pursuing a southerly direction, drains more than half the territory of Berkshire County, furnishes many valuable mill-sites in the towns through which it passes, and discharges its waters into Long-Island Sound. The valley of this river is celebrated for the fertility of its soil and the beauty of its scenery. The Connecticut River, which receives its name from an Indian word signifying "long river," enters the State, a large and beautiful stream about thirty rods wide, at Northfield, and flows in a meandering and southerly course through one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the country. It receives the waters of Deerfield and Westfield Rivers on the west, and Miller's and Chicopee River on the east; and thus drains a hydrographic basin of about sixty miles in width from east to west. It has a fall of about a hundred and thirty feet in passing through the State, and thus furnishes a vast amount of motive-power for manufacturing-purposes. The most remarkable descent is at Turner's Falls, near which a busy manufacturing town is rising. Holyoke, on the next grand fall below, has recently become a city.

The Quinnebaug River enters the State from Connecticut at Holland; and after making a *détour* through Brimfield, Sturbridge, Southbridge, and Dudley, to which towns it affords manufacturing power, it re-enters Connecticut, and unites with other streams to form the Thames at Norwich. The French River, so called from a company of Huguenots who settled near its left bank in Oxford, rises in Leicester, and, running southerly, joins the Quinnebaug at Thompson, Conn. Though but a narrow stream, it has a rapid current; and this, together with some large reservoirs which retain the surplus waters of the spring for summer use, gives hydraulic power for the extensive manufactories at Webster and other places in the valley through which it flows. The Blackstone River rises in the highlands of Worcester County, and, after furnishing motive-power for the manufactories at Millbury, Blackstone, and other places, meets the tide-water in Providence River. The Nashua River and its tributaries drain the north-easterly part of Worcester County, and furnish important mill-sites at Fitchburg, Clinton, Shirley, Pepperell, and other places. It is a very beautiful stream, and enters the Merrimack at Nashua, N.H. The Concord, another tributary of the Merrimack, rises in Hopkinton, and, flowing centrally through Middlesex County, joins the larger stream at Lowell. It receives the waters of the Assabet, a valuable stream at Concord; and has motive-power at Ashland, Framingham, North Billerica, and Lowell.

The Merrimack, one of the principal rivers of New England, and

so called from a word signifying "sturgeon," enters the State, a broad and majestic stream, at Tyngsborough, and then, soon bending to the north-east, pursues that course to the ocean. By its immense power at Lowell and Lawrence the machines of the vast manufactories of those industrial cities are propelled. In its course, it probably turns more spindles than any other river in the world. It spreads out into a broad harbor at Newburyport, and is navigable for small vessels as far as Haverhill. The mouth is somewhat obstructed by a shifting sand-bar.

Charles River, called by the Indians *Quinobin*, rises in Hopkinton, and after a very circuitous course, during which it sends a portion of its waters into Neponset River, enters Boston Harbor at Charlestown. It is navigable seven miles, — to Watertown. Neponset River, after turning many mills, meets the tide-water at Milton. Taunton River carries the waters of parts of Bristol and Plymouth Counties into Narragansett Bay.

It is fed by many ponds, and noted for its alewife-fisheries. The North River drains the easterly part of Plymouth County, and flows into the sea at Marshfield. To the water-power afforded by these streams, which flow towards every point of the compass, — though, in the mountainous regions, mainly towards the south, — the State is, to an eminent degree, indebted for its industrial activity and commercial growth. They compensate, in some measure, for the rich mineral and agricultural resources which some other States possess. Along the margin of these streams the railroad lines connecting the manufacturing towns and villages are generally extended; and the valleys through which they pass are the most fertile of the State.

Massachusetts has a very large number of lakes and ponds, which serve to enhance the beauty of the scenery, to purify the atmosphere, and ameliorate the climate. They are generally well stocked with perch and pickerel, sometimes with black bass; and are often used as reservoirs to supply the mills upon the streams below, or the towns and cities near them. Almost every town, indeed, can boast of one or more beautiful sheets of clear and sparkling water within its borders, as a favorite resort for boating, fishing, gunning, in the summer, and for skating in the winter. From many of these ponds large quantities of ice are cut and stored in houses for the Southern market. Among the most noted of these bodies of fresh water are Wenham Pond, remarkable for the clearness of its ice; Spot Pond in Stoneham, from which Melrose is supplied with water; Watuppa Pond, furnishing vast motive-power to Fall River; Billington Sea in Plym-

outh; Sowampsett Pond, a favorite resort of King Philip, in Lakeville; Monponset Pond in Halifax; Punkapog Pond in Randolph; Cochituate Lake, from which Boston is supplied with water, in Natick; Walden Pond, beautifully described by Thoreau, in Concord; White-hall Pond in Hopkinton; Sandy Pond in Ayer; Quinsigamond Pond, a very charming expanse of water of 1,051 acres, dotted with islands, in Shrewsbury; Quaboag Pond in Brookfield; and last, though not least in name, Chaubunagungamaug Lake, whose waters swell the French River in Webster. The total area of the ponds in the State, containing over ten acres, is, according to the estimate of Mr. H. F. Walling, 92,938 acres. They are of inestimable value in a sanitary point of view: and the purity of their waters should be carefully preserved; their depth, boundaries, inlets and outlets, increase or diminution, scientifically surveyed and noted. They are to be classed among the most important possessions of the State.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the State is very changeable, but, in general, conducive to mental vigor, health, and longevity. On the seaboard, the easterly winds are disagreeable to those affected with pulmonary diseases. In the higher lands of the interior, and in the alpine regions, the air is bracing and salubrious.

Though subject to sudden and frequent changes in temperature, the summer season is dry and delightful. The atmosphere in August and September is remarkably clear and serene. The morning and evening breezes are pure, refreshing, and delicious.

There is in autumn a period of charming weather known as the "Indian Summer."

"In the month of October," says the Rev. James Freeman, "after the frosts which commonly take place at the end of September, the south-west wind frequently produces two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent; and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colors.

"This charming season is called the Indian Summer, — a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God, — the God who is superior to all other beings, who sends them every blessing which they enjoy, and to whom the souls of their fathers go after their decease."

The winter season — which commences in December, and continues till March — is cold and rigorous, the ground being sometimes covered

with snow through the entire period, and the mercury often falling below zero.

The temperature on the seaboard is so modified by the Gulf Stream as to be ten degrees higher in winter at Martha's Vineyard than at Williamstown, where it has an average of twenty-three degrees. The average annual rain and snow fall varies from thirty-nine inches at Nantucket to forty-five inches on the highlands of Worcester County.

The north-east winds, attended as they are with a high dew-point, and often with rain or sleet or snow, and the sudden changes in the temperature, sometimes falling forty degrees in half as many hours, are the most unpleasant features.

At Cambridge, the mean temperature of four observations made by Mr. Bond, between sunrise and nine, P.M., from May, 1851, to April, 1852, was, — for May, $55^{\circ} 53'$; June, $64^{\circ} 76'$; July, $71^{\circ} 40'$; August, $68^{\circ} 2'$; September, $61^{\circ} 9'$; October, $52^{\circ} 94'$; November, $34^{\circ} 80'$; December, $22^{\circ} 86'$; January, $20^{\circ} 80'$; February, $27^{\circ} 43'$; March, $32^{\circ} 94'$; and April, $41^{\circ} 2'$. The greatest cold was eight degrees below zero, Jan. 16, at sunrise; the greatest heat, ninety-eight degrees, June 30, at three, P.M. North-west winds prevailed a hundred and forty-nine days, south-west sixty-seven, and north-east thirty-seven days, in the preceding year.

The peach and apricot come into bloom about the middle of April, the cherry a little later, and the apple about the middle of May; at which period planting generally begins.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The State presents almost every variety of soil, from the lightest and least productive to the strongest and most fertile. In the south-eastern part the land is level and sandy; yet there are many places which produce heavy crops of hay and grain. In the north-eastern part are many valuable salt marshes, which afford abundance of good hay to the farmers on the seaboard. In the central or hilly portions of the State the soil is generally good; it being a clayey or sandy loam, and well adapted to the growth of the cereals, the esculent roots, and fruit and forest trees. Here are found, especially in the well-watered towns, some of the best farms in the State. The valley of the Connecticut is remarkable for its fertility; and the mountainous lands beyond that river are excellent for grazing and the growth of timber. Extensive bogs of peat are found contiguous to the light and sandy sections, by the judicious use of which the soil is much improved.

In the vicinity of the metropolis and other cities the farms have been rendered very fertile, and often present the appearance of one continuous and highly-cultivated garden.

The principal agricultural productions are hay, potatoes, Indian corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat (to some extent), buckwheat, beans, broom-corn, hops, tobacco, garden vegetables, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, quinces, and small fruits. Much attention is given to the cultivation of the grape and cranberry. Large quantities of butter and cheese are made, especially in the midland counties; and many farms in the vicinity of cities are devoted to the production of milk for the market. Wool-growing occupies, though less than formerly, the attention of many of the farmers west of the Connecticut River.

The farms are generally owned in fee by their occupants, and consist of from forty to two hundred acres, divided into convenient lots of mowing, arable, pasture, wood land, and swale or meadow, and fenced with stone wall or wooden posts and rails. Through the agency of fairs, farmers' clubs, agricultural papers, and the Board of Agriculture (established April 21, 1852), great improvement has been made in the cultivation of the soil during the last twenty-five years.

By the last returns of the industrial condition of the State, there were, May 1, 1865, 46,904 farms, embracing 3,707,895 acres, employing 68,636 persons, and producing 1,986,685 bushels of Indian corn, 40,780 of wheat, 270,413 of rye, 138,595 of barley, 60,150 of buckwheat, 665,997 of oats, 3,826,540 of potatoes, 210,670 of onions, 9,361,641 pounds of tobacco, 93,078 of hops, 3,795,790 of butter, 3,467,751 of cheese, and 80,356 of honey.

TREES, SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

Of timber-trees the State has between fifty and sixty kinds indigenous to its soil. Among these may be mentioned the graceful elm; the oak, of which ten different kinds are found; the rock, the white, and red-flowering maple; the chestnut, used extensively for railroad ties; the walnut; the hickory; the beech; the gray, white, black, and yellow birch; the poplar and basswood, now used for making paper; the willow; the sycamore; the savin; the white, pitch, and red pine; the spruce, hemlock, larch, fir, arborvitæ, the cedar, and the horn-beam tree.

The primeval forest which once covered the State has long since been felled; and such is the demand for timber, that few trees are now permitted to attain their natural growth. The forests, in general, seem young and thrifty; and it is hoped, that for the sake of the salubrity of the air, the supply of the water-fountains, as well as for the

beauty of the scenery, they will be, so far as practicable, protected and extended. The laudable custom of planting forest-trees by the owners of the barren lands of Cape Cod might with profit be followed through the State. Were the song,

“Woodman, spare that tree,”

more frequently sung, and the spirit of the ditty heeded, the scenic beauty, sanitary condition, and water-power of the Commonwealth would be materially improved, and the revenues augmented.

The number of feet of lumber prepared for market for the year ending May 1, 1865, was 140,338,444; of cords of wood and bark, 516,226; of bushels of charcoal, 2,291,820. The whole number of saw-mills was 1,159.

The most valuable and common shrubs indigenous to the State are various kinds of blueberry and whortleberry; the raspberry, black and red; the barberry and bayberry (*myrica*); the sumac, used for tanning; the elder (*sambucus*); the high and low blackberry; the beach-plum (*Prunus maritima*); and the buckthorn. The laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), the azalea, the black alder, May-flower, wild rose, the aronia, mountain-raspberry, spiræa, pepper-bush (*Clethra alnifolia*), and other beautiful flowering-shrubs, decorate the margin of the streams or pasture-lands.

Some of the wild flowers of the spring are the ground-laurel (*Epigæa repens*), often appearing before the snows are gone; the windflower, or anemone; various species of the ranunculus; the dandelion; the *Houstonia cerulea*; the white, the blue, and yellow violet; the strawberry; the whiteweed, or gowan; the adder's-tongue; and the Claytonia, or spring beauty. As the season advances, the wild geranium, the iris, cardinal-flower, the Saracencia, St. John's-wort, the beautiful pond and meadow lilies, the campanula, the lupine, the yarrow, the orchis, and the asclepias appear; and the autumn brings the coreopsis, various species of the aster, the golden-rod, the aquatic sagittaria, the *Linnea borealis*, and the blue gentian. The ferns, mosses, lichens, and trailing vines are very beautiful and abundant. The autumnal tints of the forests are, especially where the maple abounds, remarkably varied and brilliant. The forest bloom of the autumn has been styled “the peculiar glory of New England.”

QUADRUPEDS, BIRDS, AND FISHES.

In the early settlement of the State, the people were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the black and brown bear and the wolf, which ranged the deep forests, and often came by night to prey upon the cattle in the clearings. The catamount and wildcat were also for-

midable enemies. The moose, the red deer, and the beaver were quite numerous; and traces of the latter animal are frequently met with in the meadows, where it felled the trees to form a dam across the streamlet. A few red deer still remain upon Cape Cod; but the other animals named above, if we perhaps except the wildcat, have long since disappeared.

The red fox (*Canis vulpes*) still ranges through the sparsely-settled portions of the State. The porcupine, the raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and otter, now and then appear in some sequestered places. The mink and the muskrat are quite common on the margin of the streams; the woodchuck and the polecat (*Viverra mephitis*), in the fields; the striped, red, and gray squirrel, and the rabbit, in the forests. The flying-squirrel and the ferret are occasionally taken. The most mischievous of these denizens of the field and forest is the woodchuck, which is very prolific, and, by night as well as day, destroys the tender vegetables of the farm and garden.

Of birds of prey, the fish-hawk, the red-tailed hawk (*Falco borealis*), the red owl, cat-owl, and the snowy owl, are the most common. Occasionally the bald eagle, emblem of our country, of solemn cry and towering height, is seen in the mountainous and desolate regions. Of the omnivorous birds, the most frequent are the crow, the blue jay, and the chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*), which spend the winter here; the meadow-lark; the Baltimore oriole; the red-winged, cow, and crow blackbirds; the rice-bunting, or bobolink; and the cedar-bird, — which destroy innumerable insects, and regale us with their cheerful songs.

The robin (*Turdus migratorius*), pewit, bluebird (one of our earliest spring visitants), the brown thrush and the wood-thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*), both most beautiful singers, and the house-wren, are the most common of the insectivorous tribe; and of the passerine, the most abundant are the snow-bunting, blue snow-bird (*Pringilla hiemalis*), the song-sparrow, the confiding chipping-sparrow, and the American goldfinch. Of woodpeckers and swallows there are several varieties; and the humming-bird is not at all uncommon. The nighthawk and whip-poorwill (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) may be heard in the country almost every evening in the summer season.

Formerly the wild turkey and the heath-hen (*Tetrao cupido*) were plentiful in the State; but the former is found only now and then among the mountains, and the latter only on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, where great pains are taken to preserve it.

The quail (*Perdix Virginiana*) is not as common as it used to be; but the partridge (*Tetrao umbellus*), though much hunted, is still found in almost every forest. Woodcock (*Rusticulus minor*) and snipe

(*Scolopax Wilsonii*) are plentiful; and, along our beaches, multitudes of plovers, curlews, herons, sandpipers, ducks, and other water-birds, are killed.

The ponds and streams of the State are generally well stored with fish: the most common are the trout, which sometimes attains the weight of three or four pounds; the pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*), which has been found to weigh as much as seven pounds; the common perch (*Perca flavescens*); the pond-perch (*Pomotis vulgaris*); and the beautiful leuciscus.

The salmon (*Salmo salar*), formerly abundant, is still caught in the Merrimack and Connecticut; and shad, in spring, ascend these and other rivers.

But the dams for manufactories are driving both the salmon and the shad from the waters of the State. The sturgeon is sometimes taken from the Merrimack; and by the Indian name of this fish the river has been called. The black bass and trout are now raised for profit, as well as pleasure, in many natural and artificial ponds; and the goldfish has become quite common in several localities.

Immense numbers of alewives, smelts, and striped bass, ascend our tidal streams in the spring months, and furnish valuable fisheries to the people on the seaboard.

But the cod, the haddock, halibut, and mackerel, which frequent the waters off the coast in countless numbers, are an inexhaustible source of revenue to the State; and, in taking them, large numbers of its hardy citizens are engaged. In this business the city of Gloucester has the lead.

In 1865 it had in mackerel and cod fisheries no less than 341 vessels and 4,590 men employed, with a capital of \$1,865,700: while the whole number of vessels in the State engaged in this business was 1,000; of men, 11,518; and of capital invested, \$3,757,761.

In the whale-fishery, which has greatly declined of late, there were 244 vessels and 3,946 men employed, with a capital of \$5,879,862.

CIVIL DIVISIONS, AND POPULATION.

The State is divided into fourteen counties; viz., Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester.

The cities, in the order of population, are, — Boston, 250,701; Worcester, 41,115; Lowell, 40,937; Cambridge, 39,650; Lawrence, 28,932; Charlestown, 28,330; Lynn, 28,246; Fall River, 26,768; Springfield, 26,709; Salem, 24,119; New Bedford, 21,325; Taunton, 18,630; Chel-

sea, 18,547; Gloucester, 15,297; Somerville, 14,693; Haverhill, 13,092; Newburyport, 12,598; Fitchburg, 11,260; and Holyoke, 10,767.

The cities are governed by a mayor, a board of aldermen, and a common council, chosen annually by the people.

The whole number of towns, exclusive of the nineteen cities, is 322. These towns, as well as the cities, choose annually by ballot their own officers, — the principal of which are the selectmen, — and raise and appropriate money for schools, highways, and public improvement, as may seem expedient. Various committees for superintending the schools, providing for the indigent, &c., are also annually chosen.

This municipal system allows, perhaps, more freedom to the citizen than any other form of town-government in existence; and is, perhaps, less liable than any other to abuse. In it are the springs of the political power of the State. The cities, for educational and other purposes, are divided into wards; and the towns into school districts, which are the smallest civil divisions of the State.

In 1630 there may have been in the Plymouth and Massachusetts Colonies an aggregate of 800 white people; and, ten years later, the number had arisen to about 9,000. From the most reliable data, it is probable that the population in 1650 was about 16,000; in 1670, about 35,000; and in 1700, according to the annals of Dr. Holmes, about 70,000. In 1750 the number of inhabitants had arisen to about 220,000. Five years later, the number of negroes in the Commonwealth, including the District of Maine, was 2,717. The first census taken officially was in 1765, when the population was 238,423. This had arisen, in 1770, to 262,680; in 1780, to 316,900; in 1790, to 378,787; in 1800, to 423,245; in 1810, to 472,040; in 1820, to 523,159; in 1830, to 610,408; in 1840, to 737,699; in 1850, to 994,514; in 1860, to 1,231,066; and in 1870, to 1,448,055.

The whole number of marriages in the State during the year 1870 was 14,721; of births, 38,259; the birth-rate being one child for every 37 persons.

The whole number of deaths was 27,329; the death-rate being one to every 53 persons.

There were 9,728 people living who had reached or passed the age of 80 years. By far the largest number of deaths were from phthisis, or consumption. The numbers employed in the leading industries in 1872 are as follows:—

Boot and shoe makers, males 43,377, females 5,878; carpenters, cabinet-makers, and wood-workers in general, males 46,772, females 334; clerks, book-keepers, &c., males 21,922, females 1,090; cotton, woollen, paper, and other factory operatives, males 43,656, females 39,010;

domestic servants, &c., males 2,990, females 43,825; fishermen, sailors, &c., males 16,065, female 1; laborers, agricultural, out-door, &c., males 106,794, females 792; machinists, blacksmiths, iron-workers, &c., males 29,436, females 386; tailors, tailoresses, seamstresses, &c., males 5,414, females 22,251; teachers, males 984, females 6,236; all others not included in the above, males 47,124, females 6,732. Totals, males 363,534, females 126,535.

The distribution of wealth in the State is as follows : —

Total number of resident tax-payers, 213,129; paying poll-tax only, 87,408; between \$2 and \$10, 23,787; \$10 and \$25, 40,198; \$25 and \$50, 27,925; \$50 and \$100, 16,567; \$100 and \$300, 8,918; \$300 and \$1,000, 2,173; over \$1,000, 438. Total valuation of the towns, \$534,051,057; of the State, \$1,696,599,969. Average percentage of tax, \$1.43 per \$100.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

This State has long been celebrated for the variety, extent, and excellence of its manufactures. To the inventive genius, skill, industry, and sobriety of its artisans and mechanics, it is, to a large extent, indebted for its wealth and prosperity. From the introduction of the manufacture of iron in 1643, its furnaces have been kept in operation, and increasing in the amount of business done. The manufacture of shoes, early commenced in Lynn, has become a very extensive and important branch of industry; and, since the invention and introduction of machinery into this department of labor, the former small towns of Natick, Milford, Marlborough, Hopkinton, Abington, North Bridgewater, Spencer, and North Brookfield, have sprung up into populous and flourishing communities. To the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, the industrial cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Fall River, Holyoke, and the large towns of Waltham, Webster, Clinton, Chicopee, Adams, and Blackstone, owe their advancement and prosperity; while, by many and varied mechanical industries, Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburg, Taunton, Leominster, and other enterprising places, have attained the prominence which they now hold. Indeed, there is hardly a village in the Commonwealth whose activities are not quickened, and whose well-being is not enhanced, by some establishment for the manufacture either of piano-fortes, boxes, matches, chairs, nails, pencils, pocket-books, hosiery, bonnets, medicines, machinery, dye-stuffs, boots and shoes, clothing, cutlery, or of some other kind of goods calling forth the inventive energies, and improving the financial condition, of the people. By the last statistical report of the industry of the State, there were

214 cotton-mills, turning out goods to the amount of \$54,436,881 in a year; 218 woollen-mills, making goods amounting to \$48,430,671. The value of boots and shoes made was \$52,915,203; of straw bonnets and hats, \$4,409,231; of rolled and slit iron and nails, \$8,836,502; of machinery, \$6,264,370; of steam engines and boilers, \$6,013,155; of paper, \$9,008,521; of piano-fortes, \$2,141,424; of sewing-machines, \$1,227,860; of glass, \$2,536,250; of chairs, \$1,852,164; of boxes, \$1,326,343; and of India-rubber goods, \$2,808,315. The amount of capital stock paid in to 648 business corporations, by the returns of 1872, was \$121,181,333.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Originally, the communication between dwelling-houses, villages, and towns, was nothing more than an Indian trail, a foot or bridle path; but, as travel increased, rude carriages were introduced, and roads, varying from twenty-five to fifty feet in width, were opened. On the great lines of travel from Boston to Hartford, to Providence, and to Newburyport, stage-coaches, drawn by four and six horses, commenced running about the time of the Revolution. From 1800 to 1825, many turnpike-roads were constructed; and toll was taken at frequent stations for passing over them. A canal for boats from the Merrimack River to Boston, built at an expense of \$575,000, was opened in 1804. It was 27 miles long, 30 feet wide, and 4 feet deep, having 20 locks and 7 aqueduct-bridges. In 1815 the tolls amounted to \$24,926. A similar canal from Worcester to Providence, R.I., forty miles in length, was finished in 1825. But these, with the other shorter lines of canal, have long since been abandoned as a means of transportation.

The system of railways, which now spreads like a complicated iron network over the surface of the State, was inaugurated by the opening of the Granite Railway Company's railroad, from the stone quarries in Quincy to Neponset River, in 1827. It is nearly three miles in length, and operated by horse-power only. Its first use was to transport the granite for the monument on Bunker Hill.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad was chartered June 5, 1830; that of the Boston and Providence June 22, and that of the Boston and Worcester June 23, of the ensuing year.

It was generally supposed, at that time, that these roads must be operated by horse-power; and that, by paying toll, any one might run his own car over them, as a coach upon a turnpike-road. The success of the experiment of Mr. Stephenson in using steam on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, in September, 1830, led to the adoption of that

agent as the motive-power upon our roads. The Boston and Worcester Road was opened as far as Newton, April 18, 1834; the Boston and Providence Road, to Readville (now in Hyde Park), on the 4th of June of the same year; and the Boston and Lowell, June 25, 1835. The track of this road was laid upon granite ties, which have now been nearly all replaced by those of chestnut.

The engines first introduced upon these railways were built in England, and weighed no more than eight or ten tons each; and the cars were not unlike several stage-coach bodies set together on a platform.

The Taunton Branch Road was opened in August, 1836; the Nashua and Lowell, to Nashua, Oct. 8, 1838; the Western Railroad, to Springfield, Oct. 1, 1839; and to Albany, Dec. 1, 1841. The Eastern Road was opened to Salem, Aug. 28, 1838; and to Ipswich in 1839.

At the close of 1840, 285 miles of railroad were in operation in the State. The Fitchburg Railroad was opened to Fitchburg, March 5, 1845; the Hartford and Springfield, to the latter place, in December, 1844; the Old-Colony, to Plymouth, Nov. 10, 1845; the Connecticut-river Railroad, Dec. 13 of the same year, to Northampton. The Providence and Worcester was completed Oct. 20, 1847; the Worcester and Nashua, Dec. 18, 1848; the Vermont and Massachusetts, to Greenfield, in 1850.

At the end of the last-named year, there were 1,037 miles of railroad operated in the State; and, at the close of 1860, the number had risen to 1,221 miles. Since that period, the principal lines have been so extended, and so many branching lines constructed, that every city, every large town, and almost all the smaller towns and villages, have good railroad accommodation.

The Worcester and Western Railroads were consolidated, under the name of the Boston and Albany Railroad, Dec. 1, 1867. The Lowell and Framingham Railroad was opened in 1872, and direct communication between Lowell and New Bedford effected in 1873. The Cape-Cod Railroad was extended to Provincetown in August, 1873. Referring the reader to the Annual Report of the State on Railroads for a notice of other roads, consolidations, combinations, and changes, it may be enough to state, that on the 30th of September, 1872, there were 1,657 miles of railroad within the limits of the State; which is equal to one mile of railroad to about each four and a half square miles of territory. The average cost of these roads, exclusive of equipment, has been \$51,250 per mile.

The average earnings for the year, on each mile of the road operated, were \$12,768.37; the average fare per mile was \$0.02.426; and the average charge for freight per mile was \$0.02.81 per ton.

The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel — a stupendous work of masonry, 25,031 feet, or nearly five miles, in length — through the Hoosac Mountain, on the line of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, will give the State another grand thoroughfare to the West, and prove of immense benefit to its commercial and industrial pursuits. The cost to the State of this magnificent channel through the rock-bed of the mountain will probably amount to more than \$12,000,000: but the prospective benefit is above computation; and the engineering skill and energy of the Brothers Shanly, by which the Titanic work has been nearly completed, are as worthy of admiration as the liberal policy of the State in furnishing the capital. It is supposed that the light will be let through the mountain during this present season, and that passenger-trains will pass through the tunnel by the 1st of July, 1874.

Telegraphic lines extend along these railroads, connecting with every section of the country; and at present there are about 350 telegraphic offices in the State.

By the French Atlantic Cable (the terminal point of which was laid at Duxbury, July 23, 1869) and its connections, almost instantaneous communication is held with almost every section of the civilized world.

By the street-railroads now in operation in almost all our larger towns and cities, great facilities are afforded for travelling limited distances; and, by the marginal steam-road connecting the different lines concentrating in the metropolis, an easy transfer of freight from one point to another and to the tidal-water is effected.

RELIGION.

The original settlers of the State were Puritans, opposed to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England. They held that the Bible was the only rule of faith and practice, and expressed their religious creed, and mode of church government, in a platform established by a convention assembled at Cambridge in 1648. The ministry was supported by assessment on the people of the towns where it was instituted. Though coming to this country to escape intolerance at home, our forefathers were not themselves well grounded in the principles of religious freedom, and manifested an illiberal spirit towards Antinomians, Quakers, Baptists, and Episcopalians. The clergy exercised a powerful influence over the magistrates as well as over the people: civil, political, and even military questions were usually submitted to their consideration. In the crisis of the Revolution, most of the clergy inclined to the popular side; and, in the changes effected in public sentiment by that bold assertion of civil

rights, a more tolerant religious spirit came to prevail ; so that when the State Constitution was formed, in 1780, the right of every man to worship God "in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience," provided he does not disturb the public peace thereby, is acknowledged. Under this equitable rule, together with other safeguards and provisions, — as that of 1811, relieving persons belonging to religious societies, corporate or incorporate, from the support of the Congregational minister settled in the place, — various religious denominations have greatly flourished in the State, and are now, for the most part, laboring together in peace and amity for the advancement of Christianity and the public good.

The most numerous religious societies are of the Orthodox-Congregational order, there being of this faith, in 1873, 503 churches ; while the Baptists have 277, the Methodists 257, the Roman Catholics 217, the Unitarians 176, the Universalists 78 churches and 92 church-edifices, and the Episcopalians 96 churches. In addition to these, there are some societies of Presbyterians, Friends, Swedenborgians, Unionists, Free-will Baptists, Christians, Adventists, Spiritualists, Jews, and Shakers.

The clergy are generally well educated, but not so far above the people ; nor are they so permanently settled over the churches as in former times.

Many of the church-edifices, especially in the larger towns and cities, are elegant in structure, and well furnished with bells, organs, and vestries. Into many of the churches congregational singing has been successfully introduced. Sabbath schools, commenced in the State about the year 1817, engross much attention, and embrace within their fostering care almost all the children, and many of the adults, of the Commonwealth.

Connected with the churches and religious societies are various benevolent organizations, — as for the dissemination of the Bible, the work of missions, the publication of religious tracts and larger devotional treatises, the erection of church-edifices, and the education of young men for the ministry, — which are vigorously pursuing the laudable ends for which they were formed.

CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

Alive to the interest, welfare, and comfort of the unfortunate, and to the reformation of the criminal, the State has established, and liberally sustains, several large and well-regulated benevolent and corrective institutions.

It has a spacious Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, under the superin-

tendence of B. D. Eastman, M.D. ; another at Taunton, under that of W. W. Godding, M.D. ; and still another, on a very extensive scale, at Northampton, under that of Pliny Earle, M.D.

A Reform School for Boys was established at Westborough in 1847, and an Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster in 1855. The number of boys in the former school, Sept. 30, 1872, was 254: the number of girls in the latter school, Oct. 1, 1872, was 121.

The State has an Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston ; also a School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth, and an Asylum for the Blind, at South Boston. It has a School for the Education of Deaf-Mutes (founded by gifts and bequests of Mr. John Clarke, amounting to \$273,250) at Round Hill, Northampton. The State Almshouse, under the superintendence of Thomas J. Marsh, is located in Tewksbury, and supported 1,718 persons during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872. The State has also a Workhouse at Bridgewater, now under the care of Nahum Leonard, jun. ; a Primary School at Monson, directed by Horace P. Wakefield ; and an Infant Asylum at Brookline. The State Prison, established at Charlestown in 1805, built of stone, and surrounded by lofty stone walls, is under the wardenship of S. E. Chamberlain, and contained, Sept. 30, 1872, 562 persons convicted of crime. It has an evening school numbering 140, and a library of 2,236 volumes, about 100 of which are given out per day.

GOVERNMENT AND FINANCES AND MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The government of the State consists of three departments, — the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive department embraces a governor and lieutenant-governor, eight councillors, a secretary, treasurer, attorney-general, and auditor, chosen annually, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, by the people. The present executive consists of his Excellency William B. Washburn of Greenfield, Governor ; his Honor Thomas Talbot of Billerica, Lieutenant-Governor ; Alfred Macy, Seth Turner, Milo Hildreth, Rufus S. Frost, D. H. Stickney, J. B. Winn, George Whitney, and Edwin Chase, Councillors ; Oliver Warner, Secretary ; Charles Adams, jun., Treasurer ; Charles Endicott, Auditor ; and Charles R. Train, Attorney-General.

The legislative department consists of a Senate of forty members, and a House of Representatives of two hundred and forty members, which together constitute the General Court. They are chosen annually by the people at the time appointed for the choice of the executive department, and convene for the purposes of legislation at the State House on the first Wednesday in January of each year. The session

usually continues until May or June. In order to become a law, a bill or resolve must pass both houses, and receive the signature of the governor; or, in the event of his veto, must be approved by two-thirds of the members of both branches of the legislature.

The two United-States senators to which the State is entitled are chosen by this body.

The judicial department consists of a supreme judicial court, having a chief justice and five associate justices; a superior court, having a chief justice with nine associates. Each county has a probate court and a court of chancery; and the cities and large towns, police and municipal courts. There are also eleven district courts, each holding jurisdiction over several towns adjacent to each other.

All the judges of the Commonwealth are appointed by the governor, and hold office during good behavior.

The State has eleven congressional districts, each of which sends a representative to the National Congress; and it has thirteen electoral votes for President of the United States. The Capitol was erected in Boston in 1795-96; and remodelled, at an expense of \$170,000, in 1867. The building fronts on Beacon Street and the Common; is 173 feet in length, and, including the dome, 110 feet in height. Statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann have been erected on the grounds in front of the building; and within it is the statue of Washington by Chantrey, near which are suspended the battle-flags—269 in number—of the several regiments and batteries which served in the late war.

The total valuation of the State, May 1, 1872, was \$1,696,599,969; the number of voters was 396,784; of dwelling-houses, 233,787; of acres of land on which taxes were levied, 4,453,968. The number of savings-banks (1872) was 172, having deposits amounting to \$184,797,313.13.

The aggregate amount of the State debt, funded and unfunded, Jan. 1, 1872, was \$29,629,364. The total payments for expenses during 1872, with cash on hand Jan. 1, 1872, were \$18,962,170.25.

The entire number of enrolled militia for 1872 is 200,563 men. The volunteer militia consists of five batteries of light artillery, five companies of cavalry, and ninety-one of infantry, including two companies of cadets.

William B. Washburn is commander-in-chief; James A. Cunningham, adjutant-general; William J. Dale, surgeon; Isaac F. Kingsbury, assistant adjutant-general; and Anson P. Hooker, assistant-surgeon-general. The aides to the commander-in-chief are Francis W. Palfrey, William F. Bartlett, William B. Storer, and George Ripley. Benjamin F. Butler is Major-General of First Division; Isaac

S. Burrill, Brigadier-General of First Brigade; George H. Peirson, Brigadier-General of Second Brigade; and Robert H. Chamberlain, Brigadier-General of Third Brigade.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

GOVERNORS OF PLYMOUTH COLONY.

1620 John Carver.	1644 Edward Winslow.
1621 William Bradford.	1645 William Bradford.
1633 Edward Winslow.	1657 Thomas Prence.
1634 Thomas Prence.	1673 Josias Winslow.
1635 William Bradford.	1681 Thomas Hinckley, who held his
1636 Edward Winslow.	place, except during the inter-
1637 William Bradford.	ruption by Andros, till the union
1638 Thomas Prence.	with Massachusetts in 1692.
1639 William Bradford.	

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

1629 John Endicott.	1649 John Endicott.
1629 John Winthrop.	1650 Thomas Dudley.
1634 Thomas Dudley.	1651 John Endicott.
1635 John Haynes.	1654 Richard Bellingham.
1636 Henry Vane.	1655 John Endicott.
1637 John Winthrop.	1665 Richard Bellingham.
1640 Thomas Dudley.	1673 John Leverett.
1641 Richard Bellingham.	1679 Simon Bradstreet, who, with the
1642 John Winthrop.	exception of the administration
1644 John Endicott.	of Sir Edmund Andros, continued
1645 Thomas Dudley.	in office till 1692.
1646 John Winthrop.	

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

1692 May, Sir William Phips.	1730 June, William Tailer, A.G.
1694 Nov., Wm. Stoughton, Acting Gov.	1730 Aug., Jonathan Belcher.
1697 May, Earl of Bellomont.	1741 Aug., William Shirley.
1700 July, William Stoughton, A.G.	1749 Sept., Spencer Phips, A.G.
1701 July, The Council.	1753 Aug., William Shirley.
1702 June, Joseph Dudley.	1756 Sept., Spencer Phips, A.G.
1714-15 Feb., The Council.	1757 April, The Council.
1714-15 March, Joseph Dudley.	1757 Aug. Thomas Pownall.
1715 Nov., William Tailer, A.G.	1760 June, Thomas Hutchinson, A.G.
1716 Oct., Samuel Shute.	1760 Aug., Francis Bernard.
1722-23 Jan., William Dummer, A.G.	1769 Aug., Thomas Hutchinson, A.G.
1728 July, William Burnet,	1771 March, Thomas Hutchinson.
1728 Sept., William Dummer, A.G.	1774 May, Thomas Gage.

DURING THE FIRST REVOLUTION.

1774 Oct., A Provincial Congress.	1775 July, The Council.
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GOVERNORS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

1780 John Hancock,	to 1785	1836 Edward Everett,	to 1840
1785 James Bowdoin,	" 1787	1840 Marcus Morton,	" 1841
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8,	" 1793	1841 John Davis,	" 1843
1794 Samuel Adams,	" 1797	1843 Marcus Morton,	" 1844
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7,	" 1799	1844 George N. Briggs,	" 1851
1800 Caleb Strong,	" 1807	1851 George S. Boutwell,	" 1853
1807 James Sullivan, Dec. 10,	" 1808	1853 John H. Clifford,	" 1854
1809 Christopher Gore,	" 1810	1854 Emory Washburn,	" 1855
1810 Elbridge Gerry,	" 1812	1855 Henry J. Gardner,	" 1858
1812 Caleb Strong,	" 1816	1858 Nathaniel P. Banks,	" 1861
1816 John Brooks,	" 1823	1861 John A. Andrew,	" 1865
1823 William Eustis, Feb. 6,	" 1825	1865 Alexander H. Bullock,	" 1869
1825 Levi Lincoln,	" 1834	1869 William Claflin,	" 1872
1834 John Davis,	" 1836	1872 William B. Washburn.	

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Massachusetts was settled by men of wisdom, who at once determined to lay the foundation of an intelligent as well as a religious commonwealth. Hardly had they fixed upon the territory for their habitations ere they began to plant a college for the education of their sons. Harvard College, the oldest and best endowed institution in the country, was incorporated in 1638; and in 1647 a bill was passed in the General Court for the taxing of the people of the towns for the support of free public schools, to which every child might have access. This is supposed to be the first legislative act in the world affording free public instruction, through a general taxation of all the people, to the children of all the people. The system of common-school education then inaugurated has continued, with various modifications and improvements, to the present time; and to it the State is largely indebted for the general intelligence and intellectual vigor of its citizens. In 1744 it was made imperative that every town of fifty families should employ a schoolmaster capable of teaching all the English branches, and that every town of one hundred families or more should support a teacher having a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages. The towns were divided into school-districts, buildings erected, male teachers employed; and, during several months in the year, the schools were kept in operation. Through the efficient labors of the late Rev. Charles Brooks, Horace Mann, and others, a State Board of Education was established April 20, 1837; and, under its direction, teachers' institutes, normal schools, a system of graded schools, — embracing primary, intermediate, grammar, and high schools, all of which are free, — have been inaugurated. The Annual Reports of the Board of Educa-

tion indicate steady improvement in this educational system and in the condition of the schools.

By the report of 1873, the whole number of common schools of the State was 5,193; of high schools, 191; of teachers, 8,443, of whom 1,024 were males, and 7,419 females; of pupils in all the schools, 276,602; of incorporated academies, 58; of unincorporated and private schools, 463. The total amount of taxes paid for the year 1871-72, for maintaining public schools, was \$5,476,927.65, or \$19.39 for each person in the State between five and fifteen years of age.

State normal schools were established by law in 1838; and there is at present one at Framingham, one at Bridgewater (opened Sept. 9, 1840), one at Westfield (opened Sept. 4, 1844), one at Salem, and one at Boston (supported by the city).

"Though many of her sister States," says a late writer, "are now rivalling Massachusetts in the excellence of their common schools and other educational institutions, yet to her belongs the undoubted honor of having first extended her care to the intellectual culture of her humblest citizens, the rich reward of which is seen, not only in the number of splendid names that adorn her literature, but in the distinguished sons she has sent out to form the legislators, professors, authors, and teachers of other States."

In 1756, Dummer Academy was founded in Newbury; and in 1778, Phillips Academy in Andover. Subsequently many similar institutions — as at Leicester, 1784; Taunton, 1792; Westford, 1793; Deerfield, 1797; Bradford, 1804; Monson, 1804; South Hadley, 1836; Easthampton, 1841; Franklin (Dean Academy), 1865 — were incorporated.

Williams College, in Williamstown, was founded in 1793; Amherst College, in Amherst, 1821; the College of the Holy Cross, in Worcester, burned in 1852, and since re-established; Tufts College, in Medford, instituted in 1852; and Boston College, in 1873. The Theological Seminary at Andover was established in 1807, at Newton in 1825, and at Boston in —. The Institute of Technology was incorporated in 1861 for the "purpose of instituting and maintaining a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science." It is situated in Boston; and William B. Rogers, LL.D., is the president. The State Agricultural College at Amherst was incorporated in 1863, and is in a flourishing condition.

For an account of these institutions, see the cities and towns in which they are located.

In addition to the instruction of the public schools and colleges, all the cities and large towns, and also many of the other towns, have

established one or more lyceums, or literary institutes, in which courses of lectures upon science, art, or literature, are annually given.

As many as eighty-two cities and towns sustain free public libraries by a tax on the ratable property, as provided in the general statutes. In 1872 the whole number of volumes in these libraries was 564,479; and the number of volumes delivered from them in 1871 was 1,345,179, or nearly one volume for each inhabitant in the State.

The library at Melrose, containing 1,504 volumes, and loaning 19,000 volumes, had the greatest proportionate circulation.

The public press of the State is conducted with energy and ability. A printing-press was set up by Stephen Day in Cambridge in 1639, — the first in America; and the first book printed by it was "The Bay Psalm-Book." The first newspaper printed in the state or country was a small quarto sheet, issued by Benjamin Harris in Boston, Sept. 25, 1690. The first number of "The Boston News-Letter," edited by John Campbell, was published April 24, 1704; and the first number of "The Boston Gazette" appeared Dec. 21, 1719. James Franklin started "The New-England Courant" Aug. 17, 1721. In editing and printing this paper, he was assisted by his brother, Benjamin Franklin. The first number of "The New-England Weekly Journal," by S. Kneeland, was issued March 20, 1727. "The Weekly Rehearsal," by J. Draper, made its appearance Sept. 27, 1721; and was changed to "The Boston Evening Post" in August, 1735. These were the earliest papers published in the State.

The first daily paper established in the State was "The Boston Daily Advertiser," commenced in 1813 by Horatio Bigelow and W. W. Clapp.

The whole number of newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., now published in the State, is 286, of which 165 are issued in the city of Boston. Among the most prominent of the magazines and quarterlies are "The North-American Review," established May, 1815; "The Bibliotheca Sacra," issued at Andover; "The Congregational Quarterly," "The Methodist Quarterly," "The Universalist Quarterly," "The Living Age," "The Atlantic Monthly," "The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register," "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "The Old and New," "Dwight's Journal of Music," and "The Massachusetts Teacher." The number of periodicals published in 1860 was 282.

THE ABORIGINES.

The number of the Indians had been greatly diminished by a fatal disease some time anterior to the arrival of the Pilgrims; and there are no certain data for determining how many were then dwelling within

the limits of the State. The four principal tribes, beginning at the north, were the Pawtuckets, living on the Merrimack River; the Massachusetts, on the bay of the same name; the Pokanokets, in the south-west section of the State; and the Narragansetts, in the vicinity of the Narragansett Bay.

In these four tribes, perhaps, there might have been an aggregate of 40,000 people. They usually selected the most beautiful ponds, waterfalls, and valleys for their villages, and supported themselves by hunting, fishing, by raising a little Indian corn, a few beans and squashes, and by the nuts and berries which the wilderness spontaneously produced. Their implements were made of hard wood, stone, or bone, or sea-shells. They dwelt in wigwams rudely made, and used for money wampum, which consisted of shell-beads strung upon a belt. When kindly treated by the English, they, for the most part, exhibited a friendly spirit in return. In 1674, Daniel Gookin estimates the Narragansetts at 4,000 people, the Massachusetts at 1,200, and the Pawtuckets at 1,000. The Pokanokets were then nearly extinct. During the war of King Philip (1675-76), most of the hostile Indians were exterminated, and but few, except the Christian Indians, remained. The number of these at the close of 1678 was 567 in the Massachusetts, and 1919 in the Plymouth Colony. By the census of 1765, the number of Indians in the State was 1,569. In 1828 the number in the State was about 1,000, of whom about 600 were living at Marshpee, Gay Head, Christiantown, and Chippaquiddick. The present number is, perhaps, 500; yet but few of them are of pure Indian blood.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Although Bartholomew Gosnold built a fort and storehouse on one of the Elizabeth Islands (Cuttyhunk) as early as 1602, and the enterprising Capt. John Smith visited and described the coast of Massachusetts in 1614, no permanent settlement was made here by Englishmen until the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth in December, 1620. These people were *Puritans*, and zealous advocates of civil and religious liberty. They believed in a church without a bishop, if not a state without a king; and in order to escape the persecution of James the First, who said, that, unless they conformed, he would harry them out of the kingdom, sought refuge in Holland, where they resided — first at Amsterdam, and then at Leyden — from 1607 until their emigration to America. Their design in coming to this Western World was to relieve themselves from the immoralities of the Dutch, to plant Christianity in the distant wilderness, “better provide for their posterity, and live to

be more refreshed by their labors." Obtaining consent of the Plymouth Company to settle in North Virginia, they entered into partnership with some London merchants; and, two ships — "The Speedwell" of sixty tons, and "The Mayflower" of a hundred and eighty tons — being furnished, they left with many tears their excellent pastor, the Rev. John Robinson, and their other friends, at Delfthaven, July 12, 1620, and, embarking in "The Speedwell," sailed for Southampton, where "The Mayflower," which had been hired at London, soon united with them for the voyage across the Atlantic. On the 5th of August the two vessels sailed from Southampton; but "The Speedwell," being unseaworthy, soon returned to Plymouth, and "The Mayflower," with 102 persons on board, proceeded on her way alone. After a perilous voyage, during which one person died and one was born, the vessel, on the 11th of November, came to anchorage in Provincetown Harbor, in Cape-Cod Bay.

The original intention of the Pilgrims was to settle at or near Manhattan; but the perilous shoals and breakers, and the lateness of the season, induced them to make the nearest port, and here commence their colony; and, inasmuch as they were then outside of any local government, it was deemed advisable to institute some rules and regulations for the guidance and good order of the company. Prior to disembarking, they therefore, in the cabin of "The Mayflower," Nov. 11, 1620, entered into a solemn compact and agreement, to which they set their several names. It is in these remarkable words, and is the "first written constitution of government ever subscribed by a whole people:" —

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc. haveing undertaken for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutuallly in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant & combine our selves togeather into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

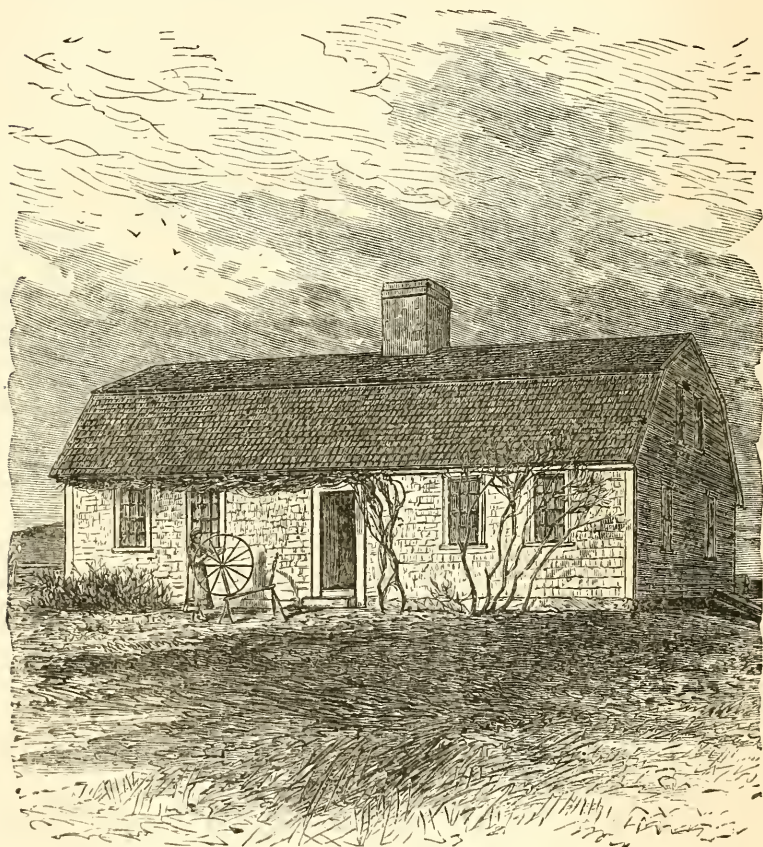
"In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap Codd ye 11. of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne Lord, King James, of England, Franc, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. An^o. Dom. 1620."

The names of the subscribers are as follows: Mr. John Carver, Mr. William Bradford, Mr. Edward Winslow, Mr. William Brewster, Mr. Isaac Allerton, Capt. Miles Standish, John Alden, Mr. Samuel Fuller, Mr. Christopher Martin, Mr. William Mullins, Mr. William White, Mr. Richard Warren, John Howland, Mr. Stephen Hopkins, Edward

Tilly, John Tilly, Francis Cook, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Tinker, John Ridgdale, Edward Fuller, John Turner, Francis Eaton, James Chilton, John Crackston, John Billington, Moses Fletcher, John Goodman, Degory Priest, Thomas Williams, Gilbert Winslow, Edward Margeson, Peter Brown, Richard Britterige, George Soule, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardiner, John Allerton, Thomas English, Edward Dotey, and Edward Leister.

From this brief instrument, which embodies the principle that the will of the majority shall govern, has been derived the idea of our State and National constitutions; and well has it been said, that the cabin of "The Mayflower" was the cradle of American civil liberty. After signing the compact, they chose JOHN CARVER, a man of good judgment and of sterling integrity, governor for one year, and soon after sent out Miles Standish with sixteen armed men to make explorations on the shore. This party, on the 16th instant, went as far as Pamet River, and found Indian graves, a kettle, and some Indian corn, which was very serviceable to them for food, and for planting the next season. On the 6th of December, a third exploring-party, consisting of Gov. Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, Miles Standish, and others, started in the shallop to sail around the bay in search of a convenient place for settlement. The next day, several of them went on shore at Eastham; and, early in the morning following, they had only time to cry out "Indians!" when a shower of arrows came flying in amongst them. The English immediately discharged their muskets, and the Indians fled. They called this meeting with the aborigines, who proved to be of the Nauset tribe, the "First Encounter." Rejoining their companions in the boat, they coasted along westerly, passing Barnstable in a heavy snow-storm, and, turning northerly, came in after dark, with mast and rudder broken, under the lee of Clark's Island, in Plymouth Harbor. Here they spent Saturday, the 9th, in refitting their boat, and the sabbath following in solemn worship. On Monday morning, Dec. 11 (which corresponds with Dec. 21, New Style), they landed on a rock upon the margin of the shore, and made an exploration into the interior. Finding clear springs, a running brook, and some land where corn had been planted, they judged it a place suitable for a settlement, and, the next day, returned with a favorable report to Provincetown. On the 16th of December (N. S. 26th) "The Mayflower" anchored in Plymouth Bay, and four days afterwards the Pilgrims decided to settle near what is now denominated the Town Brook. They soon began to build cabins underneath the cliff, on the left bank of the Town Brook; a common house for storage, worship, and defence: and on the 28th of January, 1620, the whole company was divided into

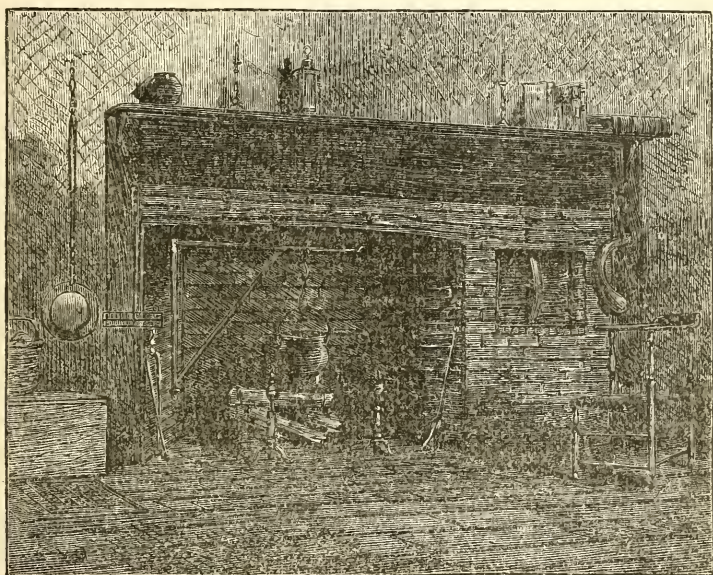
nineteen families, to each of which a lot of land was given. On the 21st of the same month, they spent the day, it being the sabbath, in worshipping on shore; and called the name of the place *PLYMOUTH*, in memory of the English town from which they last set sail. Here, then, was the first town permanently founded by Europeans, not only in this State, but in New England.



STANDISH HOUSE, DUXBURY.

The sufferings of the Pilgrims, from exposures by sea and land, were such, that one-half the number died before the full opening of the spring. Not unfrequently the hands and feet of the men, while fishing in the bay or hunting in the woods, were frozen; and it is said that the whole company was once reduced to a single pint of corn. Of this each person had five kernels, which were parched and eaten. The

ruling elder, William Brewster, lived for months together without bread. "Of so great labor it was to found New England." It was fortunate for the colony that the natives of that region had, a few years previous, been mostly swept away by a fatal disease, and thus the land was left open for possession. Yet they by no means neglected to hold themselves in readiness for defence. They chose the heroic Miles Standish, on the 17th of February, captain of their military force, and soon after mounted the great guns from "The Mayflower" on Burial Hill. On the 16th of March (O.S.) they were surprised by the sudden appearance of *Samoset*, a friendly Indian, who, stalking in amongst them, cried out, "Welcome, Englishmen!" which was the first word



FIREPLACE, STANDISH HOUSE.

coming to them from a native since arriving on the coast. Through the influence of this Indian, and *Squanto*, who had learned a little of our language while a captive in England, the colony, on the 22d of March, entered into a treaty of peace with *Massasoit*, the father of King Philip, which remained in force for half a century. On the 5th of April "The Mayflower" left for England, Gov. Carver died, William Bradford was chosen governor in his place, and Isaac Allerton assistant; and, on the 12th of May following, Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susanna White were married, which was the first marriage in the colony. "The spring," says Gov. Bradford, "now approaching, it

pleased God the mortalitie begane to cease amongst them, and ye sick and lame recovered apace, which put, as it were, new life into them, though they had borne their sadd affliction with as much patience & contentedness as I thinke any people could doe."

Purchasing the interests of the London merchants in 1627, the Plymouth colonists became the sole proprietors of the land, and continued a distinct government until 1691, when, by the charter of William and Mary, it was united with the Colony of Massachusetts and Maine.

The civil basis of the other settlements of the State was a patent, signed by King James, Nov. 3, 1620, incorporating the Duke of Lenox and others as the Council of Plymouth, and granting to it that part of America which lies between the fortieth and forty-eighth degrees of north latitude. Two years afterwards a settlement was commenced, through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Weston, at Weymouth; and another, by the influence of the Rev. John White, at Gloucester, in 1624. This colony, under the direction of Roger Conant, removed the next year to Naumkeag, which was subsequently called Salem. At the same time a plantation was begun by Capt. Wollaston at Merrymount, in Braintree.

On the 19th of March, 1628, the Council of Plymouth gave to Sir Henry Rosewell and others a patent of an immense tract of land included by two lines, — the one three miles north of the Merrimack, and the other three miles south of the Charles River, — and extending from the Atlantic westerly as far as the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean. By the royal charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, granting this land, a corporation was created under the name of "the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

In the year following, seventeen ships, with more than fifteen hundred people, mostly Puritans or Nonconformists, and some of them persons of distinction, arrived at Salem, with Mr. John Winthrop as governor of the colony. They settled at Dorchester, Roxbury, Watertown, and Cambridge; and during the summer of that year, attracted by a fine spring of water at *Shawmut*, Mr. Winthrop and some other leading men erected there a few cottages, and thus laid the foundation of the metropolis of New England.

The ensuing winter was one of great severity. The houses of the colonists were uncomfortable, and their clothing and provisions scanty. Many perished by the cold, and others subsisted by shell-fish and the roots and acorns which the wilderness provided. As many as two hundred died before the closing of the year, among whom were the Rev. Francis Higginson of Salem, his colleague, Mr. Skelton, and, soon after their arrival, Mr. Isaac Johnson and his excellent lady Arbella, who.

as one has said, "left an earthly paradise in the family of an earldom to encounter the sorrows of the wilderness, for the entertainments of a pure worship in the house of God, and then immediately left that wilderness for the heavenly paradise."

On the 19th of October, 1630, the first General Court was held, in which it was enacted that those only should be made freemen who belonged to some church in the colony, and that freemen alone should have power to elect the governor and his assistants. The former law was repealed in 1665. As emigration steadily increased, and as it was soon found that the freemen could not easily assemble to transact business in person, it was ordered, in 1634, that these should meet only for the election of magistrates, who, with the representatives chosen by the several towns, should have the power of enacting laws. And thus began the system of democratic representation in the colony. Ten years later, the magistrates, or assistants, and the deputies, after much discussion, were organized into separate branches in the government.

Though escaping from intolerance in the mother-country, the colonists themselves, with all their virtues, had not yet learned from the gospel to be tolerant; and, near the close of 1635, the Rev. Roger Williams, minister at Salem, and, two years later, Anne Hutchinson and the Rev. John Wheelwright, were, for heretical opinions, banished from the State.

In 1643 the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, entered into a confederation, which continued until 1686, for mutual defence against the Indians and the Dutch, but under the provision that each colony was to retain its own distinct and separate government.

The laws of the colony were, in 1648, collected, ratified, and printed; and, the same year, Margaret Jones of Charlestown was tried and executed as a witch. In 1652 a mint was established for coining money; and the Province of Maine was made a county of Massachusetts, under the name of Yorkshire.

By the year 1665 Massachusetts had settled many towns, — as Lynn, Marblehead, Ipswich, Newbury, on the seaboard; Andover, Haverhill (then a frontier settlement), Sudbury, Lancaster, Brookfield, in the interior; and Deerfield, Northampton, Hadley, and Springfield, in the rich valley of the Connecticut River. The militia amounted to 4,000 foot-soldiers and 400 cavalry, and the shipping to 132 vessels. By the labors of Thomas Mayhew, John Eliot, and others, ten Indian towns had been converted to Christianity.

The year 1675 is memorable for the breaking-out of King Philip's War, during which the united colonies lost as many as 600 men, and

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>
 had as many as 600 dwelling-houses reduced to ashes. Philip, an able warrior, whose Indian name was *Metacomet*, ruled the *Wampanoags*, and resided at Mount Hope, near Bristol, in Rhode Island. Observing the encroachments of the English on the hunting-grounds, and instigated by the execution of three of his tribe for the murder of John Sassamon, he artfully secured the aid of other tribes, and commenced hostilities by an attack, June 24, on the people of Swansey while returning from church, during which eight or nine of them were slain. In September, seventy young men, the flower of Essex County, were massacred and buried in one grave at Bloody Brook, in Deerfield; and Northfield and Hadley were attacked. In an encounter with the *Narragansetts* in a swamp in Kingston, R.I., in December, Gov. Winslow, with an army of 1,800 troops, killed and wounded about 1,000 Indians, burned 600 wigwams, and thus seriously weakened Philip's power, who nevertheless continued during the winter his savage work, burning the towns of Lancaster, Medfield, Marlborough, Groton, Sudbury, and murdering or carrying many of the people into merciless captivity. But, tribe after tribe deserting Philip, he returned to Mount Hope; and, his wife and son being soon after captured, he said, "Now my heart breaks: I am ready to die." On the 12th of August, 1676, Capt. Benjamin Church with a small body of men came upon him. An Indian of the party shot him through the heart; and thus fell the last king of the *Wampanoags*, and with him the power of the Indians of New England.

The towns in New Hampshire which in 1641 had been annexed to the State were in 1677 formed into a separate government; yet the divisional line was not settled until 1743.

By a decision in chancery, June 28, 1684, the charter of Massachusetts was abrogated; and, two years subsequent thereto, Sir Edmund Andros was sent over as governor of New England. His arbitrary administration gave great offence to the people; and, on the news of the accession of Prince William to the throne in 1689, the citizens of Boston threw the governor and fifty of his associates into prison, and restored the former magistrates. In 1692 King William granted a new charter, by which the Plymouth Colony was united with that of Massachusetts; and under it Sir William Phips, a native of Woolwich, Me., was appointed governor. He arrived in Boston May 14, 1692; and among the earliest acts of his administration was the institution of a court for the trial of certain persons accused of witchcraft.

This strange delusion threw the colony into as much excitement as the war of Philip had done in 1675; and the apology for the clergy who fell into it must be, that such men as Sir Matthew Hale, of the

King's Bench, regarded witches as in league with evil spirits, and amenable to the supreme penalty of the law. It commenced in February, 1692, in the family of the Rev. Samuel Parris of Danvers. His daughter Elizabeth, and his niece Abigail Williams, began to act in a peculiar way, and accused his servant Tituba of bewitching them; while John, her husband, accused others, that he might save his wife. Commencing thus, the delusion spread from family to family, through Beverly, Andover, Ipswich, Gloucester, and other places. Prosecutions were instituted, unreliable testimony against the accused accepted; and, before the end of September, nineteen persons were hung, and Giles Corey, who refused to be tried by jury, was pressed to death.

At first the accusations were brought only against those of humble rank; but when Mr. John Bradstreet, the lady of Sir William Phips, and others in high standing, began to be mentioned as in fellowship with Satan, the opinion of the rulers changed: a special court was held, and nearly a hundred and fifty persons then in prison for witchcraft were set free.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, most of the learned men who colonized the State had passed away; and, on account of the labor the reduction of the wilderness demanded, but very few had risen to fill their places. The style and spirit of the pulpit had declined, and the people had almost lost the art of psalm-singing in the churches; yet the love of liberty, as evinced by the steady opposition to the tyranny of the royal governors, was year by year becoming stronger.

In what was called Queen Anne's War, a party of French and Indians, under Heptel de Rouville, attacked, in the spring of 1704, the town of Deerfield, reduced it to ashes, killed forty-seven of the inhabitants, and led one hundred, among whom was the Rev. John Williams and his family, into captivity. Port Royal was captured in 1710 by a force mostly from this State. The name of the place was changed to Annapolis, and Acadia was annexed to the British realm. This war, closed by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, was followed by a peace of nearly thirty years. During this period many new settlements were made in the interior of the State, and towns incorporated.

King George's War commenced in 1744; and, early in the following year, an army under the command of William Pepperell, to which this State contributed more than 3,250 men, laid siege to Louisburg, a French fortress of great strength on the Island of Cape Breton, and, aided by an English fleet under Sir Peter Warren, on the 16th of June effected a capture of the garrison. The expense of the expedition was met by the British Government; and the money (\$612,330.41 in silver and copper) arrived in 1749 at Boston, where it was deposited in the

State treasury. The war was terminated by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and the acquisitions of territory made in the contest were mutually restored. The boundaries between the French and English colonies were, however, still undefined; and the struggles for territorial dominion along the frontiers broke out into open hostilities in 1754, and resulted in the capture of Quebec Sept. 13, 1759, and the establishment of the Saxon domination in America. During this war, about a thousand of the Acadians were, through the agency of Gen. John Winslow, transported to this State; but many of them subsequently returned to France.

In order to meet the expenses incurred in this war, it was proposed by the British ministry to lay a tax upon the colonies; and this was attempted by the Stamp Act, passed in 1765, requiring stamps to be put on bonds, deeds, and other printed matter.

This act of tyranny was denounced by the patriotic leaders of the state and country, who declared that taxation without representation was unconstitutional and iniquitous. The obnoxious act was repealed the following year: but in 1767 another bill, for levying duties on paper, tea, and glass, became a law; to which and other measures the opposition was so strong, that several men-of-war and about four thousand British troops were sent the ensuing year to Boston to protect the authorities, and enforce the execution of the obnoxious acts of Parliament. On the 5th of March, 1770, a collision occurred between the troops and some citizens, in which three of the latter were killed, and several wounded; and in December, 1773, a party of men disguised as Indians boarded some British ships laden with tea in Boston Harbor, and threw the contents into the sea.

On receiving an account of this, Parliament passed, March 31, 1774, the Boston Port Bill, which prohibited intercourse by water with the town, and removed the custom-house to Salem.

Gen. Thomas Gage, the newly-appointed governor, arrived in Boston May 13, 1774, and occupied the town with four regiments of British soldiers. On the 19th of April, 1775, he sent a detachment to destroy some military stores at Concord; and on their way occurred the battle of Lexington, from which the opening of the drama of the Revolution may be dated.

"On the 10th of June," says Mr. Lossing, "Gage issued a proclamation declaring all Americans in arms to be rebels and traitors, and offering a free pardon to all who should return to their allegiance, except those arch-offenders, John Hancock and Samuel Adams. These he intended to seize, and send to England to be hanged. The vigilant patriots, aware of Gage's hostile intentions, strengthened their intrenchments on Boston Neck: and, on the evening of the 16th of June, Gen. Ward sent Col.



Prescott, with a detachment of one thousand men, to take possession of and fortify Bunker's Hill, within cannon-shot of the city; and, laboring with pick and spade all that night, they had cast up a strong redoubt of earth on the summit of that eminence before the British were aware of their presence. Gage and his officers were greatly astonished at the apparition of this military work at the dawn of the 17th.

"The British generals perceived the necessity for driving the Americans from this commanding position before they should plant a heavy battery there; for, in that event, Boston must be evacuated. Before sunrise (June 17, 1775) a heavy cannonade was opened on the redoubt from a battery on Copp's Hill in Boston and from shipping in the harbor, but with very little effect. Hour after hour, the patriots worked on in the erection of their fort; and at noonday their toil was finished, and they laid aside their implements of labor for knapsacks and muskets. Gen. Howe, with Gen. Pigot and three thousand men, crossed the Charles River at the same time to Morton's Point, at the foot of the eastern slopes of Breed's Hill, formed his troops into two columns, and marched slowly to attack the redoubt. Although the British commenced firing cannons soon after they had begun to ascend the hill, and the great guns of the ships and the battery on Copp's Hill poured out an incessant storm upon the redoubt, the Americans kept perfect silence until they had approached within close musket-shot. Hardly an American could be seen by the slowly-approaching enemy; yet behind those mounds of earth lay fifteen hundred determined men.

"When the British column was within ten rods of the redoubt, Prescott shouted '*Fire!*' and instantly whole platoons of the assailants were prostrated by well-aimed bullets. The survivors fell back in great confusion, but were soon rallied for a second attack. They were again repulsed, with heavy loss; and, while scattering in all directions, Gen. Clinton arrived with a few followers, and joined Howe as a volunteer. The fugitives were rallied, and they rushed up to the redoubt in the face of a galling fire. For ten minutes the battle raged fearfully; and, in the mean while, Charlestown, at the foot of the eminence, having been fired by a carcass from Copp's Hill, sent up dense columns of smoke, which completely enveloped the belligerents. The firing in the redoubt grew weaker; for the ammunition of the Americans became exhausted. It ceased; and then the British scaled the bank, and compelled the Americans to retreat, while they fought fiercely with clubbed muskets. They fled across Charlestown Neck, gallantly covered by Putnam and a few brave men, and, under that commander, took position on Prospect Hill, and fortified it. The British took possession of Bunker's Hill, and erected a fortification there. There was absolutely no victory in the case. The Americans had lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about four hundred and fifty men. The loss of the British, from like causes, was almost eleven hundred. This was the first real battle of the Revolution, and lasted almost two hours."

On the second day of July following, Gen. Washington assumed the command of the American army then lying at Cambridge; and erecting a line of batteries from Winter Hill, near the Mystic River, through Cambridge, Brookline, and Roxbury, as far as Dorchester Heights, he held the British forces besieged in Boston until Mar. 17, 1776, when they set sail for Halifax, and the war was transferred from the soil of this to that of the other States. From the beginning of this grand struggle for civil freedom until its close by a definitive treaty of peace signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783, Massachusetts continued, by her voice in council, by her efforts in raising men and money, as well as by the

valor of her sons upon the battle-field, to sustain the cause of liberty. Of the forty thousand soldiers in the American army in 1776, ten thousand were her sons; and by her steady arm one-fourth of the burden of the entire war was borne.

In 1780 the State framed and adopted a constitution, declaring that "all men are born equal;" and under this provision it was decided by the Supreme Court of the State that slavery was abolished. John Hancock was elected the first governor under the Constitution in 1780, and held this office until 1785, when he was succeeded by James Bowdoin.

In the ensuing year occurred an insurrection called *Shays's Rebellion*, which agitated the people, and alarmed the government. It grew out of the scarcity of money, caused by the interruption in trade, and drain upon the finances of the country, by the war.

A convention of the disaffected met at Hatfield on the 22d of August, 1786, and made known their grievances. Soon afterwards a body of about 1,500 insurgents, led by Daniel Shays, who had been a captain in the Revolution, assembled at Northampton, and prevented the sitting of the courts: they also, in December, took possession of the court-house in Springfield, and interrupted the proceedings. In January, 1787, an army of 4,000 men was raised by the State to suppress the insurrection. Gen. William Shepard, with one part of this force, repelled the advance of the insurgents upon the arsenal at Springfield, Jan. 25; and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, with another part of the army, followed the retreating rebels to Petersham, where 150 were made prisoners, and the remainder fled. Fourteen of those taken were tried, and condemned to death, but afterwards set at liberty.

In convention, Feb. 6, 1789, by a vote of 187 to 168, the State ratified and adopted the Federal Constitution of the United States, and warmly sustained the administration of George Washington, the first president.

To the embargo laid upon the vessels of the country in 1808, to the policy of President Madison and the war of 1812, the State was generally opposed. The loss of commerce, revenue, and the expenses of the war, were seriously felt; and the news of the treaty of peace, signed at Ghent Feb. 18, 1815, was received with acclamations of joy by all classes of the people. In 1820 a convention was held for the revision of the Constitution; and this year, Maine, from 1692 till then a province of Massachusetts, became an independent State.

At the opening of the Rebellion in 1861, the State responded promptly to the demand for men, and, during the continuance of that ensanguined contest, sent forth, under the lead of John A. Andrew, governor from 1861 to 1865, regiment after regiment, store after store, ship after ship, to meet the exigency. Wherever there was fighting to

be done, at Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Winchester, Chattanooga, Gettysburg, Coal Harbor, there was the old Bay State most nobly represented. The whole number of men furnished by the State during the war, being a surplus of 13,492 over every call, was 159,254. The whole number of colored troops was 6,039. Since the closing of the war of the Rebellion, which resulted in the liberation of the slave from bondage,—a long-cherished aspiration of the State,—it has enjoyed unexampled prosperity; and in its varied mechanical industries directed by intelligence, in its liberal appropriations for its well-conducted institutions of learning and benevolence, in its multiplied facilities for intercommunication, in its regard to health, temperance, and integrity, in its civil and social order, and in its steady aim for the good, the grand, the beautiful, and the true, it gives assurance that it will still maintain its position as one of the leading States of the Federal Union.

A GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Abington is an important and flourishing boot and shoe manufacturing town in the north-westerly part of Plymouth County, having an area of about 25 square miles, with Holbrook, Weymouth, and Hingham on the north-west, South Scituate, Hanover, and Hanson on the east, the latter and East Bridgewater on the south, and North Bridgewater on the west. It is twenty miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which accommodates three villages, — North Abington, the Centre, and South Abington; while the Hanover Branch Railroad affords communication with East Abington. There is a post-office at each of these places. The number of inhabitants is 9,308; and of dwelling-houses, 1,075. The valuation is \$4,525,312; and the rate of taxation, \$1.40 per \$100. The geological formation is sienite, and carboniferous. In some localities, bog-iron ore, blue-slate, and peat are found. The land is somewhat elevated, and forms the water-shed between the North and Taunton Rivers. Beech Hill, in the south-easterly part of the town, is the most prominent elevation; and from Beech-hill Meadow the water flows into the Atlantic at Scituate, while from the pond on the west of the hill it flows into Narragansett Bay. French's Stream, Hersey's River, Stream's River, and Beaver Brook, afford a few mill-privileges; and Accord Pond, in the angle between this town, South Scituate, and Hingham, commemorates in its name the amicable settlement of the boundaries between the towns. Island Grove, on Island-grove Pond, of about 49 acres, is a delightful spot, handsomely fitted up for visitors, and much frequented by pleasure-parties from Boston and other places. The soil is in some parts very good; and the farms, of which the number is 213, are in a fair condition. About 6,000 acres of the town are in woodland, the principal growth of which is oak, maple, birch, and pine. The number of

apple-trees cultivated for fruit is over 14,000; and more than 65,000 gallons of milk have been sold in a single year. The town is somewhat noted for the manufacture of tacks, and there are large manufactories at South Abington, and also one at the Centre; but the principal industry is the making of boots and shoes. By the last Industrial Report, the capital invested in this business was \$682,600; and the value of goods manufactured in a year, \$3,460,387. The work is done almost wholly by machinery of the most approved construction, and the motive-power is steam. The number of persons employed is 2,825. This business is steadily increasing; and as many as 1,026 cases of boots and shoes were shipped from this place during the week ending July 25, 1873. The town is rapidly advancing in wealth and population. In addition to the above important branch of business, Abington has two grist, four saw, six box-board, and four planing mills; one last, one eyelet, and one knitting manufactory. It has a bank of issue and deposit, an insurance-office, and two institutions for savings; an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, and several Lodges of Free Masons; three Posts of the G. A. R.; three well-conducted public journals, — the "Standard," "Journal," and "Times" (established 1873); a graduated system of public schools, embracing four high, four grammar, and thirty-eight intermediate and primary schools; a choral society, a military band, a horticultural association, and nine churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. George E. Freeman, C. T., 1st Church, organized 1712; John Thompson, C. T., 2d Church South; 3d Church East is without a pastor; Charles A. Snow, Baptist, South; James K. Chase, Baptist; Joseph Pettee, Swedenborgian; E. W. Preble, Universalist; George H. Bates, Methodist, East Abington.

Abington sent about 1,100 men into the late war, of whom about 100 were lost. Among its men were 33 commissioned officers.

The Indian name of Abington was *Manamooskeugin*, — "many beavers;" and the first grant of land was made in 1648 to Nathaniel Souther. Grants were also made to Peregrine White (the first man born in the colony) and others anterior to 1660. The first saw-mill was built at South Abington, then called "Little Comfort," in 1698. The town received its name from Abington, Berkshire County, England, and was incorporated June 10, 1712, at which period it contained about 300 people. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Brown, ordained Dec. 8, 1711. The house in which he preached had neither steeple, bell, nor pews. The second edifice was erected in 1751; the third, in 1819; and the present one, in 1849. The Rev. Mr. Brown had five negro slaves, some of whom attained a remarkable longevity. In 1737 any man killing a wildcat was entitled to a bounty of 20 shillings. Church-bells were cast here as early as 1769; and cannon were made here for the State during the war of the Revolution. The celebrated frigate "Constitution" was built, in part, from white-oak timber furnished by this town.

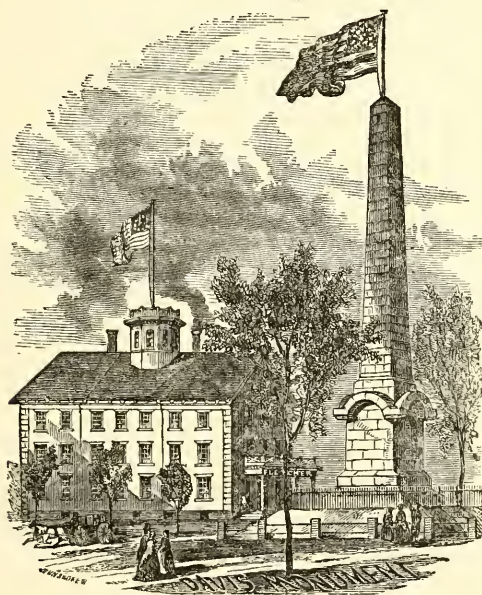
AARON HOBART, a leading lawyer, author, and State senator, and M.C. 1821-1827, was born in this place, June 26, 1787; and died in East Bridgewater, Sept. 19, 1858.

A History of Abington, by Benjamin Hobart, A.M., was published in Boston, 1866, pp. 453.

Acton is a thriving town in the westerly part of Middlesex County, containing 1,593 inhabitants; and they are mostly engaged in farming and mechanical pursuits. It was originally a part of Concord, and used for "feeding," as the early records say; but it was incorporated as a separate town July 3, 1735.

It lies 25 miles north-west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, and has for its boundaries Littleton and Westford on the north, Carlisle and Concord on the east, Maynard on the south, and Boxborough on the west.

It is connected with Hudson and other towns by the Marlborough Branch Railroad; and the Nashua, Acton, and Boston Railroad was opened through the town in July, 1873. The Lowell and Framingham Railroad also intersects the town; so that few places have better



railroad facilities. The principal stone is calcareous gneiss, from which good building-material is obtained. There is also in it a valuable bed of limestone.

The surface of the town is uneven, somewhat rocky, and hard to cultivate; yet some of the farms, of which there are 157, well remunerate the labor of the husbandman.

The town is liberally supplied with water by the Nashoba Brook, which, entering from Westford, passes southerly through its north-eastern section into the town of Concord; by the Ford Brook, furnishing motive-power at South Acton, a busy manufacturing village; and by the Assabet River, which just touches the southern angle of the town. Nagog Pond, a large and beautiful sheet of water 47 feet in depth,

spreads out between this town and Littleton, on the north-west; and a little south of this is Grassy Pond, of 33 acres, which sends a tributary to Heathen-meadow Brook. The postal centres are Acton, South Acton, West Acton, and East Acton, now called Ellsworth.

The centre of the town, with its neat church and private residences, its well-shaded streets and common, presents an air of quiet beauty and repose. The situation is elevated, and the air salubrious. There is here a good hotel, called "The Monument House."

South Acton has about 500 inhabitants, and is a very lively village, having a woollen-factory, planing-mill, saw and grist mill, pencil and soapstone works, several beautiful private residences, a telegraph-office, and a good hotel, called "The American House."

There is in Acton one Congregational church, organized March 13, 1832, of which the Rev. Franklin P. Wood is pastor; one Unitarian church; and one Baptist church at West Acton, having the Rev. W. K. Davey for its pastor. The number of dwelling-houses is 340; valuation (1873), \$197,907; rate of taxation, \$1.20 per \$100.

This town was settled by the Shepherd, Law, and other families, as early as 1656. There were leased for twenty years to Capt. Thomas Wheeler, in 1668, a tract of 200 acres of upland near the residence of Mr. Silas Holden, and one of 60 acres of meadow on Nashoba Brook, on condition that he should keep for the inhabitants, "except twelve sabbath days yearly," a herd of 50 cattle for one shilling per head, to be paid, "one third part in wheat, one third part in rye or pease, and the other third part in Indian corn." He was to protect them in a yard at night from the wild beasts. He also agreed to build a house, 40 feet by 18, with a "pair of chimneys," and a barn 40 feet by 24, to be left to the town on the expiration of the lease. The first meeting-house was erected in 1736; and the first minister, the Rev. John Swift, was ordained Nov. 8, 1738. His successors were the Revs. Moses Adams, ordained 1778, and Marshall Shedd in 1820. The town was incorporated July 3, 1735, and probably named from some place or family in England.

A granite monument in memory of Capt. Isaac Davis, killed in the Concord Fight, April 19, 1775, has been erected in the Centre.

The Rev. WILLIAM G. T. SHEDD, D.D., an eminent divine and prolific author, was born here June 21, 1820.

Acushnet is a very pleasant town in the south-easterly part of Bristol County, with a population of 1,132 and 247 dwelling-houses, having for its bounds Freetown and Rochester on the north, Rochester and Mattapoisett on the east, Fairhaven on the south, and New Bedford on the west. It was taken from Fairhaven, named from the beautiful Acushnet River which flows centrally through it towards the south, and incorporated Feb. 13, 1860. It is 55 miles south of Boston, but has no railroad accommodation nearer than New Bedford. The land is generally even, and the soil, in some parts, fertile. Mendal's Hill, 146 feet high, in the easterly part of the town, was selected as one of the stations in the State trigonometrical survey. In addition to Acushnet River, the town has another pretty stream, which flows out of its south-eastern angle into the Mattapoisett River. The

New-Bedford reservoir of 280 acres, having for its outlet the Acushnet River, is an ornament to the place. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss and granite. Boxes, boots and shoes, and cigars, are manufactured here; but the majority of the people are engaged in farming and in market-gardening. The number of farms is 183, covering 12,500 acres, which, together with the woodland and buildings, are valued at \$468,000, and afford employment to about 220 persons. It has seven saw-mills, and sends large quantities of wood, bark, and lumber to market. There is a post-office at Acushnet Village on the river, and also at Long Plain. The Rev. C. E. Walker is the pastor of the Methodist church; and the Rev. J. H. Lerner, settled in 1871, of the Baptist church at Long Plain. Valuation, \$639,750; rate of taxation, \$1.30 per \$100.

The Hon. WALTER SPOONER, a sterling patriot, and eleven years a representative in the General Court, was of this town.

Adams, so named in honor of the patriot Samuel Adams, is an important and flourishing agricultural and manufacturing town on the Hoosac River, in the northern part of Berkshire County, about 140 miles north-west of Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. The Pittsfield and North-Adams Railroad, completed in 1847, gives it communication with the towns in the valley of the Housatonic River. It has three postal and industrial villages, — North Adams, South Adams, and Blackinton. In form it is a parallelogram, its longest sides running north and south; and its boundaries are Clarksburg on the north, Florida and Savoy on the east, a part of the latter with Cheshire on the south, and New Ashford and Williamstown on the west. The rock is Lauzon schist, Potsdam and Lewis limestone. Two or three quarries furnish lime and a beautiful marble for market. There is a boulder on Hoosac Mountain, called "the Vermonter," supposed to weigh 510 tons, which has been brought by glacial action over a valley 1,300 feet in depth.

The scenery of this town is remarkably wild and picturesque. The Hoosac River, entering its southern border, flows northerly and centrally through a valley of great fertility, flanked on either side by lofty mountains, to North Adams; when, on receiving the North Hoosac coming in from Clarksburg and Vermont, it bends suddenly to the west, and, passing through a narrow defile in the mountains, enters Williamstown. This rapid stream, together with its numerous tributaries, — Tophet, Anthony, Southwick, Bowerman, Phillips, Hoosac, and Northam Creeks on the right, and Hoxie and Roaring Brook on the left bank, — furnishes important hydraulic power, to which the town is indebted for its rapid growth. On Hudson Brook, which enters the north branch of the Hoosac just below the Clarksburg line, there is a very curious natural bridge of limestone. The water has cut a channel in the white marble some fifteen feet wide, from thirty to sixty feet deep, and thirty rods long, over which extends an arch of solid rock. The best view of it is from the little wooden bridge over the rushing current, a little above the chasm. In the Notch Brook, from which North Adams is supplied with an abundance of pure water, there is a very beautiful cascade, which attracts the attention of the traveller. The water

plunges down a precipice about thirty feet, affording a vision of beauty, heightened by the loneliness of the wooded glen through which the stream pursues its way. "From the very brink of the precipice, on either side, spring stately forest-trees, that lock their branches across the abyss, and almost hide the sky. The jagged walls of rock are covered with beautiful growths of ferns, mosses, and lichens." On the right of the Hoosac Valley rises the Hoosac Mountain, through which the celebrated tunnel, almost five miles in length, has been cut at an expense of more than \$12,000,000. Spruce Hill, the highest point in this range, has an altitude of 2,588 feet above sea-level. From it a magnificent view of the valley of the Hoosac, the villages of Adams, and the majestic forms of mountains opposite, is obtained. On the left of the valley, Greylock, the central eminence of Saddle Mountain, ascends to the commanding altitude of 3,505 feet; being the loftiest eminence in the State. The sides of the mountain are covered with a growth of maple, beech, birch, and cherry; and to an observer at the summit a most magnificent prospect is presented. "Down at his feet," says Mr. W. Gladden, "lies the valley of the Hoosac, nearly three thousand feet below. Pittsfield with its beautiful lakes, and many smaller villages, are seen in the valleys and on the adjacent slopes. South-westward the eye sweeps over the top of the Taconics, away to the Catskills, beyond the Hudson; north-westward the peaks of the Adirondacks, in Northern New York, are plainly visible; in the north the sturdy ridges of the Green Mountains file away in grand outline; on the east Monadnock and Wachusett renew their stately greeting, and Tom and Holyoke look up from their beautiful valley; southward Mount Everett stands sentinel at the portal of Berkshire, through which the Housatonic flows. And all this grand circuit is filled with mountains: range beyond range, peak above peak, they stretch away on every side, a boundless expanse of mountain-summits. Standing here, and taking in with your eye all that is contained within the vague boundaries of the horizon, you receive the grandest if not the very first impression you ever had of distance, of immensity, and of illimitable force."

Between Greylock and other mountain-summits lies "the Hopper," a chasm more than a thousand feet in depth, whose four wooded sides, seen from above, appear to converge at a point below. The Bellow's Pipe is a narrow gorge between the Greylock ridge and another east of it, through which the north-west gales sometimes sweep with fearful violence.

The soil of this town is rich and deep, the dairy excellent. Some attention is given to the raising of merino sheep, for which the mountains furnish the best of pasturage. The number kept is 797. But, though the farming-interest of this town is important, its wealth and prosperity are due chiefly to its manufacturing establishments. By the last return of State industry it had eleven cotton-mills, with an aggregate capital of \$850,000; two calico-printing establishments, with a capital of \$270,000; two paper-manufactories, with a capital of \$75,000; six woollen-mills, with a capital of \$831,000; two boot and shoe manufactories, with a capital of \$45,690; together with three grain and five saw mills, box, trunk, gas, cabinet, clothing, tin-ware, and

other industrial establishments. Large numbers of Chinamen are now employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel will doubtless give additional stimulus to the business of this beautiful and thriving village. The town has a handsome hotel, called "The Arnold House," at North Adams; a good public journal called "The Adams Transcript;" a very fine public hall, two high schools, and thirty-six of lower grade; a Masonic Lodge; together with various other civic institutions. The pastors of the churches are the Revs. L. Pratt, C. T., N. Church; Charles E. Stebbins, C. T., S. Church; L. Holmes, Universalist, North Adams; Q. Whitney, Universalist, South Adams; C. W. Anable, Baptist, North Adams.

South Adams, a very thriving manufacturing village at the confluence of Dry Brook with Hoosac River, employs 1,470 mill-hands, who receive \$45,000 per month. Blackinton is a very flourishing manufacturing village on the line of Williamstown. The valuation of the town is \$6,097,784; the rate of taxation, \$2 per \$100; the number of dwelling-houses, 1,761. North Adams is supplied with pure water from a living stream on the northern side of Greylock.

The territory of Adams, formerly called East Hoosac, was purchased in 1762 by Nathan Jones for the sum of £3,200. The first meeting-house was built of logs. Rev. Samuel Todd, settled here in 1780, was the first minister. Fort Massachusetts, one of a cordon of defences raised for the protection of the people against the French and Indians, stood at the north of Saddle Mountain. It was constructed about 1744, under the direction of Col. E. Williams. It was gallantly defended by Col. Hawks against an attack of 900 French and Indians, Aug. 26, 1746. After killing 45 of the assailants, he was obliged, by want of ammunition, to surrender. The fort was again bravely defended by Col. Williams, Aug. 2, 1748, against 300 French and Indians. An elm-tree, planted by Prof. A. L. Perry in 1859, now marks the site of this important fortification. The town was incorporated Oct. 15, 1778, and, from its rapid increase and position, will doubtless soon become the "north-west city of the State."

Eminent men:—

CALEB ATWATER (1778–1867), an able lawyer, and author of a "Tour to Prairie du Chien," 1829, and other works.

STEPHEN WILLIAM TAYLOR, LL.D. (1791–1856), an efficient educator.

GEORGE NIXON BRIGGS, LL.D. (1796–1861), an eminent lawyer, and governor of the State from 1844 to 1851.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1820), an able advocate of the rights of woman.

Agawam is a very beautiful town, having two postal villages,—the Centre and "Feeding Hills,"—284 farms, 382 dwelling-houses, and 2,001 inhabitants. Its boundaries are West Springfield (from which it was taken, and from which it is separated by the Agawam or Westfield River) on the north, Springfield and Longmeadow (from which the Connecticut River divides it) on the east, Suffield, Conn., on the south, and Southwick and Westfield on the west. It lies in the southern part of Hampden County, and about 100

miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs along the left bank of the Westfield River. Middle shales and sandstones constitute the geological formation; and the land in the eastern part is level or undulating, in the western hilly and broken. Proven's Hill, rising to the height of 665 feet in the north-western section, affords a magnificent view of the valley of the Westfield River, of the city of Springfield, and the towns adjoining. An affluent of the Connecticut River, running through the central village, furnishes valuable motive-power; and, from the waters of the former stream, many shad and other fish are annually taken. The soil is rich, and of easy cultivation. English hay, Indian corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and tobacco are the most valuable productions. The number of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit is 11,385; of pear-trees, 1,500. Milk to the amount of 43,800 gallons has been sold in a year. The principal manufactures are paper and woollen goods.

The town has eleven public schools and three churches, — one Congregational at "Feeding Hills," a pleasant village on elevated land in the western part of the town, the Rev. Charles S. Sylvester, pastor; another (Congregational) at the Centre, the Rev. Ralph Perry, pastor; and a Baptist church, organized 1790, the Rev. E. P. Bond, pastor.

The valuation is \$1,016,790; rate of taxation, \$1.55 per \$100; and number of voters, 503.

Thomas Cooper, Abel Leonard, and Thomas Merrick, settled in this place about 1660. It was incorporated as the "Sixth Parish of Springfield" in 1757, and then contained about 75 families. It became the Second Parish in West Springfield in 1773. The first church was formed here Nov. 19, 1762, and the Rev. Sylvanus Griswold appointed pastor. The second Congregational church was organized Sept. 5, 1819. The town was incorporated May 17, 1835, and named from the beautiful river which washes its northern border.

Alford is a small, mountainous farming-town in the south-west part of Berkshire County, 150 miles west of Boston, containing 62 farms, 88 dwelling-houses, and 430 inhabitants. It lies on the easterly declivity of the Taconic range of mountains, and is about five miles long, and three miles wide. It is bounded on the north-east by West Stockbridge, on the east by the same and Great Barrington, on the south by Egremont, and on the west by Hillsdale and Austerlitz, N.Y. The geological formation is Lauzon schist and Levis limestone. Galena and iron pyrites occur; and in the north-east corner of the town there are marble-quarries, from which marble to the value of \$2,600 has been taken in a year, and in one of which about 60 men are now employed. The marble is variegated; and of it the City Hall, New York, was, for the most part, constructed. The scenery of the western part of the town is wild and romantic. A noted feature in the north-east section is an eminence named "Tom Ball," from which a vast extent of broken land is visible.

Seekonk River flows centrally and southerly through the town, and furnishes several mill-seats. Burnham Brook enters it from the west. Green River, a very beautiful stream, rises in the highlands in the south-west section of the town, flows through a charming valley, and then,

winding through Egremont and Great Barrington, enters the Housatonic. On this river William C. Bryant has written a very fine descriptive poem, commencing, —

“When breezes are soft, and skies are fair,
I steal an hour from study and care,
And hie me away to the woodland-scene,
Where wanders the stream with waters of green,
As if the bright fringe of herbs on its brink
Had given their stain to the wave they drink.
And they whose meadows it murmurs through
Have named the stream from its own fair hue.”

The valley of the Seekonk Brook is fertile; and the principal village of Alford is built upon the margin of the stream, in the south-west part of the town. The highlands afford good grazing for cattle and sheep, of which the town had in 1865, of all grades, 1,062; but at present it has only 275. Of woodland there are 1,095 acres, consisting of maple, oak, chestnut, walnut, and gray birch, and furnishing large quantities of firewood and charcoal. Some attention is given to the raising of hops and tobacco; and the produce of the dairy is of the first quality. The town has two saw and two grist mills, one shingle-mill, a good town-hall, three school-districts, and one union church, of which the Rev. Mr. Swallow is the pastor.

The valuation of the town is \$315,264; and the rate of taxation, one per cent. The number of men who went from this place into the late war is 26, of whom 5 were lost.

Among the early settlers of the place, the south-western part of which was purchased of the Stockbridge Indians in 1756, were Eleazer Barrett, Ebenezer Barrett, Robert Johnson, and Simeon Hurlburt. They came here about the middle of the eighteenth century. The town was incorporated Feb. 16, 1773, and named, it is supposed, in honor of John Alford, founder of the Alford professorship in Harvard University. The Rev. Joseph Avery was settled here as a minister about 1780; but was dismissed in 1787, on account of difficulties growing out of Shays's Rebellion. The union meeting-house was erected in 1817.

Amesbury is a prosperous industrial town of 888 dwelling-houses and 5,581 inhabitants, lying in the northerly part of Essex County, about 41 miles north of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, and 5 north-west of Newburyport, with which it is connected by the Salisbury Branch Railroad, and also by a horse-railroad. It is bounded north by the New-Hampshire line, north-east by Salisbury (from which it is separated by Powwow River), south by Newburyport and Newbury (the divisional line being the Merrimack River), and south-west by Haverhill. There is a post-office at Amesbury Mills, at South Amesbury, and also at West Amesbury. Merrimack schists constitute the geological formation. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified; and from several eminences, as Brandybrow Hill and Red-oak Hill in the western part, most charming landscape-views are obtained. The largest sheet of water is Kimball's Pond, of 408 acres, 90 feet above the sea, having for its outlet Powwow River, into which

its waters are conducted by a canal constructed in the early part of the last century. Cobbler's Brook is a small but valuable stream, flowing from the westerly part of the town into the Merrimack at River Village. The Powwow River, which rises in the hills of New Hampshire, furnishes the principal hydraulic power to the place. It is a very constant and rapid stream, the aggregate fall during a distance of 50 rods at the mills being about 70 feet.

The Merrimack River is navigable for large schooners to this place, and, in its deep and steady flow, presents a scene of panoramic beauty seldom equalled. Amesbury has 142 farms; and they are, for the most part, well tilled and productive. Market-gardening and the production of milk engross much attention; but manufacturing is the leading business. By the last Industrial Report there were five woollen-mills, having 46 sets of machinery, employing 642 persons, using stock to the value of \$1,257,500, and producing 500,000 yards of broadcloth, 475,000 yards of cassimere, and 94,650 yards of satinnet, per annum. There were 18 establishments for making carriages, employing 140 persons; 106 persons were engaged in making boots and shoes, and 130 in making hats and caps. The carriage-manufactories are at West Amesbury, a very pleasant village on Cobbler's Brook, about four miles from the mills on Powwow River. The West-Amesbury carriage-makers enjoy a wide and enviable reputation for their goods.

This town has a national and a savings bank, a good high school and twenty-four schools of a lower grade, a bank, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and other civic institutions. It has a public journal, ably edited by Mr. Colby.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Pliny S. Boyd, C.T., at the Mills; W. D. Corken, M.D., C.T.; Lewis Gregory, C.T., at West Amesbury; and D. G. Estes, D.D., rector of St. James's Church, at the Mills. There is a Universalist and also a Baptist church at West Amesbury. The corner-stone of St. Joseph's (Roman-Catholic) Church was laid in 1873.

The valuation is \$2,367,775; rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100.

This place, once a parish of Salisbury, and called Salisbury New Town, was named from an English town seven miles from Salisbury, County Wilts, and incorporated April 29, 1668. Manufacturing was early introduced. The machine of Mr. Jacob Perkins for cutting and heading nails, invented about 1796, was first set in operation on Powwow River; and the Amesbury Flannel Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$200,000, was incorporated in 1822.

The first church was organized here in 1672; and the first minister was the Rev. Thomas Wells, who died 1734, at the age of 87 years.

The records of the town, from its organization to the present time, have been well kept and well preserved. There is material for a good town history.

This town is the residence of JOHN G. WHITTIER, the Quaker poet, whose dwelling, on a pleasant street in the Mills Village, has an air of neatness, simplicity, and peace.

JOSIAH BARTLETT, M.D., an eminent physician, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here Nov. 21, 1729; and died May 19, 1795.

PAINE WINGATE, a distinguished jurist, M.C., and judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, was born in this town May 14, 1739; and died in Stratham, N.H., March 7, 1838.

This was also the birthplace of PAUL MOODY, an eminent mechanician. He was descended from William Moody; was born May 23, 1779; and died in Lowell, July 7, 1831.

Amherst is in territory a long and narrow township in the northern part of Hampshire County, 84 miles west of Boston, and bounded, north by Sunderland and Leverett; east by Shutesbury, Pelham, and Belchertown; south by Granby, from which it is separated by Hilliard's Knob, 1,120 feet above sea-level; and west by Hadley. The geological formation consists of lower sandstone, middle shales and sandstones, and calcareous gneiss. Steatite, or soapstone, appears in one or two localities. There are several medicinal springs in the easterly part of the town; and the Orient Springs Institute, under the charge of G. W. Rhodes, M.D., attracts many visitors.

The scenic aspect of the town is very beautiful, it being diversified by valleys, plains, and swelling eminences. From College Hill, as well as other points, extensive and enchanting prospects are obtained. Pulpit Hill is a romantic elevation in the northern section of the town. Hilliard's Knob commands a view of the Connecticut River, valley, and out-flanking mountains, to a vast extent, and well repays the toil of the ascent. Mill River and Fort River, with their confluents, irrigate the town, and furnish several mill-seats. The New-London and Northern Railroad and the Massachusetts Central Railroad afford the town fine facilities for shipping goods and travelling, and render its prospective increase almost certain. The number of inhabitants is 4,035; of dwelling-houses, 720; of farms, 234; and of acres in woodland only, 332. The agricultural productions are hay to the value of \$119,766 per annum, Indian corn, broom-corn, oats, rye, potatoes, hops, tobacco, and fruit. As many as 605 sheep, 507 horses, and 781 milch cows, are kept. The butter and cheese made here are of superior quality. The principal manufactures are paper (by three mills), coaches, boots and shoes, palm-leaf hats, corn-brooms, and cabinet-ware. The town has a post-office at Amherst Centre, at North, and also at South Amherst. It has a national bank, a savings-bank, a hotel called "The Amherst House," a graded school system and a high school, a Post of the G.A.R., a Masonic Lodge, a public journal named "The Amherst Record," and nine churches, whose pastors are the Revs. J. L. Jenkins, William A. Stearns, D.D., W. H. Herrick, George Lyman, and the Rev. L. Conant, Congregational; the Rev. H. F. Allen, Episcopal; the Rev. D. K. Bannister, Methodist. The Baptist and African churches have no settled pastor.

Amherst sent 345 men into the late war; and 93 of them were lost.

This town is the seat of Amherst College, founded in 1821, with the Rev. Z. S. Moore for its first president. The buildings occupy a commanding site in the central part of the town, and consist of halls, lecture-rooms, dormitories, a handsome church built of granite, the Walker Hall and the Williston Hall, devoted to science, the Woods Cabinet of Geology, the Appleton Cabinet of Zoölogy, and the Lawrence Observa-

tory, which commands one of the finest scenic views in the State. The present number of students is 268; of instructors, 19. The libraries of the college and literary societies contain about 37,000 volumes.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College, incorporated in 1863, having 171 students and 16 instructors, occupies a commanding site about a mile north of the Central Village. The buildings are of brick, and the grounds extensive. Thirteen young men graduated from this institution in 1873.

The valuation of the town is \$2,859,023; rate of taxation, \$1.60 per \$100.

A railroad is projected connecting this place with Shelburne Falls, and the West by way of the Hoosac Tunnel.

Amherst, originally known as "Hadley Third Precinct," was named in honor of Gen. Jeffrey Amherst, and incorporated Feb. 13, 1759. The first church was organized, and the Rev. David Parsons, D.D., the first minister, was settled, on the 7th of November, 1739. The second parish was incorporated in 1783; and the Rev. Ichabod Draper, the first minister, ordained in 1785. He was followed in 1810 by the Rev. Nathan Perkins, a man of an excellent spirit and of good scholarship. The south parish was incorporated in 1824; and the north, in 1826. In 1746 it was voted "to give John Nash forty shillings to sound ye kunk for this yeare." This was to call the people to church. A bell weighing 932 pounds took its place in 1793.

Gen. EBENEZER MATTOON, a Revolutionary officer, statesman, and M.C. 1801-1803, was born here Aug. 19, 1755; and died here Sept. 11, 1843.

SILAS WRIGHT, an able statesman and M.C. 1827-1829 and 1833-1844, also governor of New York 1844, was born here May 24, 1795; and died in Canton, N.Y., Aug. 27, 1847.

Andover is a flourishing, delightful town of 4,873 inhabitants, 175 farms, 735 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of \$2,775,081, situated on the Merrimack and Shawshine Rivers, in the north-west section of Essex County, and, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, 23 miles north-west of the metropolis. It has Dracut, Methuen, and Lawrence on the north, North Andover on the north-east, North Reading and Wilmington on the south, and Tewksbury on the south-west. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with an intervening bed of granite and steatite, or soapstone. The surface of the town is uneven, now rising into broad and gentle eminences, and now sinking into long and handsome valleys. The most conspicuous height is Holt's Hill, in the south-eastern part, 423 feet above sea-level, and from which a splendid prospect is obtained.

The view from Seminary Hill, embracing the valley of the Shawshine, is very beautiful and extensive; while that from the highlands at the north, of the noble Merrimack, and the city of Lawrence, together with the distant mountains, is one of the grandest in the country. In addition to the Merrimack River, which divides Andover from Dracut and Methuen, and the Shawshine River, which enters the town at the south, and pursues a northerly direction through its centre, Haggett's Pond, of about 220 acres, which sends a tributary called Fish Brook

into the former, and Foster's Pond, which sends an affluent into the latter river, together with Skug River, flowing southerly, serve to vary and enhance the scenic beauty of the place. A writer, speaking of the prospect from the centre of the town, gives this description: "The surrounding amphitheatre of hills, which lie in pleasing elevations along the horizon; the rich and fertile spots upon their sides, covered with exuberant vegetation, and smiling upon the distant beholder; the intervening valleys, through one of which meanders the placid Shawshine on its way to its labor-saving task in turning the ponderous wheels and giving motion to the complicated and nimble machinery of the adjacent factories; the happy intermingling on every side of field and woodland; and the gorgeous, golden sunsets at the soft and balmy hour of evening, — render it one of the most enchanting places for summer residence in all New England."

The soil of the town is, for the most part, arable and excellent; and the farms are in a good condition. Market-gardening is an important branch of industry. The Boston and Maine Railroad, running northerly along the valley of the Shawshine, accommodates the three principal villages, — Ballardvale, the Centre, and Fryville at the north. The Lowell and Lawrence Railroad accommodates the north-west section of the town. There is a post-office at the Centre, and also at Ballardvale. The principal manufactures are thread, twine, woollen goods, boots and shoes, soap, files, and ink. The town has two hotels, — the Mansion House and the Elm House; one national and one savings bank; one insurance company; a good town-hall; a Masonic Lodge; a public journal called "The Andover Advertiser;" a good high school, and a system of graded schools; a very handsome memorial hall, erected at an expense of \$60,000, and containing a public library of 3,000 volumes; and 8 churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. Charles Smith, C. T., South Church; James Merrill, C. T., West Church; George F. Wright, Free Christian Church; the Professors, Chapel Church; Henry S. Greene, Union Church, Ballardvale; W. J. Parkinson, Methodist; H. R. Wilbur, Baptist; and J. Thomson, Episcopalian.

The town sent about 400 soldiers into the late war, of whom 40 were lost. Andover is the seat of Phillips Academy, the second institution of the kind in the State; and also of a theological seminary, the first of the kind established in the country. The academy was founded principally by the munificence of the Hon. Samuel and John Phillips, from whom it derives its name. The buildings, apparatus, and libraries are extensive; and the funds, amounting to about \$60,000, enable the trustees to furnish instruction of the highest order. The Theological Institution, founded in 1807 by the liberality of William Bartlett, Moses Brown, Samuel Abbot, and others, has had donations amounting to about half a million dollars. Its buildings occupy a commanding site in the central village, and afford accommodation for about 150 students, who are gratuitously furnished with tuition. The faculty consists of a president, and six or seven professors; and the library embraces about 24,000 volumes, some of which are rare and valuable. The Abbot Female Academy, a flourishing institution, was established here in 1829.

The town appropriated \$10,500 for schools and schoolhouses in 1873.

The Indian name of Andover was *Cochichawick*: its present name was taken from Andover, Hants County, Eng., from which several of the early settlers came. The land was purchased by the Rev. John Woodbridge, of the sagamore *Cutsnamache*, for the sum of £6 cash and a coat. It was incorporated as a town May 6, 1646. In the year 1676, depredations were committed by the Indians. Joseph Abbot was killed; his brother Timothy taken prisoner, but afterwards restored; Mr. Edmund Faulkner's house was burned; and Roger Marks was wounded. Soon after, Mr. Haggett and two of his sons were captured. In 1698 *Assacumbuit* led about 40 Indians into Andover, burned two dwelling-houses, and killed Simon Wade, Nathaniel Brown, Penelope Johnson, Capt. Pascoe Chubb, his wife Hannah, and a daughter of Edmund Faulkner. During the delusion in respect to witchcraft in 1692, more than fifty complaints were made against persons here for bewitching or afflicting their neighbors and companions; and three persons — Samuel Wardell, Martha Carrier, and Mary Parker — were tried, found guilty, and mercilessly hung for witchcraft.

Eminent men: —

Col. JAMES FRYE (1709-1776), a noted officer of the Revolution. Gen. JOSEPH FRYE (1711-1794), an able officer and legislator. JOHN PHILLIPS, LL.D. (1719-1795), a merchant and philanthropist. JEDEDIAH FOSTER (1726-1779), an able judge and lawyer, H.C. 1744. SAMUEL ABBOT (1732-1812), a founder of the Theological Seminary. ABIEL FOSTER (1735-1806), M.C. 1795-1803, H.U. 1756. ENOCH POOR (1736-1780), a brigadier-general in the army of the Revolution. THOMAS KITTREDGE, M.D. (1746-1818), a successful surgeon. DAVID OSGOOD, D.D. (1747-1822), an eloquent divine. SAMUEL OSGOOD, A. A. S. (1748-1813), a statesman and author. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, LL.D. (1752-1802), an eminent statesman. BENJAMIN ABBOT, LL.D. (1762-1849), a distinguished educator. ABIEL ABBOT, D.D. (1770-1828), an able divine. THOMAS ABBOT MERRILL, D.D. (1780-1855), an able clergyman and author. STEPHEN FOSTER (1798-1835), an able educator. JOHN ALFRED POOR (1808-1871), editor and railroad organizer. ELIZABETH (STUART) PHELPS (1815-1852), an interesting author. HARRIETTE NEWELL (WOODS) BAKER (1815), a popular and pleasing writer, author of "Home Life," "Tim the Scissors-Grinder," and other works to the number of more than 140 volumes. Gen. ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS (1818-1862), a gallant officer.

A History of this town, by Abiel Abbot, was published at Andover, 1829, pp. 204.

Arlington is a pleasant suburban town, of 3,261 inhabitants and 514 dwelling-houses, in the south-eastern part of Middlesex County, five miles north-west of Boston, and easily accessible by a horse-railroad, and also by the Middlesex Central Railroad, which furnishes it with eight or ten trains daily. It has for its boundaries Winchester on the north, Medford (from which it is divided by Mystic Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of 232 acres), Somerville, and Cambridge on the east, Belmont on the south-west, and Lexington on the north-west. The leading rock is sienite. The land is level in the southern part, but rises into beautiful wooded

eminences towards the north. Circle Hill commands a very splendid view of Boston and vicinity. Though having but a slender current, Sucker Brook, by its rapid descent, affords considerable motive-power. Several beautiful ponds, abounding in fish, enhance the scenic beauty of the place. Spy Pond, of 150 acres, in the southern part, is a noted resort for parties of pleasure, and furnishes large quantities of ice for exportation. John Townsend Trowbridge, the popular author, has a fine residence on the border of this pond. Mystic Pond, in the north-east, is one of the most charming sheets of water in the State; and beneath the bluffs on its western shore stands the summer residence of the late Edward Everett. The town has 67 farms, embracing 2,932 acres, and 273 acres of woodland. Large numbers of persons are engaged in market-gardening, raising various kinds of vegetables, apples, pears, and small fruits, and transporting them to Boston. The value of strawberries cultivated in a year has been \$5,830; and the total value of garden-products, \$176,700.

The value of ice prepared for market in a year has been estimated at \$32,500. The chief manufactures are steam-engines, paints, saws, pianoforte-cases, picture-frames, gas for illuminating-purposes, drugs, and printed cloth. The town has one post-office, one bank for savings, a hotel (the Arlington House), a public hall and library, a Masonic Lodge and Chapter, an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, a good public journal called "The Arlington Advocate" (John L. Parker, publisher), a high school, three school-districts, and five churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. Amos Harris, Baptist; George W. Cutter, Unitarian; Daniel R. Cady, D.D., C. T.; William H. Ryder, Universalist; and Joseph M. Finotti, Catholic. The Methodists hold meetings in the town-hall. The valuation of the place is \$5,303,353; the rate of taxation, \$1.35 per \$100.

This town sent 295 men into the late war; and, to commemorate the names of the lost, it is about to erect a monument.

The place, originally known as *Menotomy*, was the westerly parish of Cambridge until its incorporation as the town of West Cambridge, Feb. 27, 1807. A part of Charlestown was annexed to it Feb. 25, 1842; and the name was changed to the more euphonious Arlington, April 30, 1867. The first church was organized here in 1733; the Congregational church, Dec. 14, 1842, and its first pastor was the Rev. Francis Horton. The Baptist church was established in 1817. The principal settlement is on Main Street, a broad and beautiful avenue running directly through the town into Somerville. The view of the buildings on this street, with the picturesque hills beyond, from the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as they wind around the eastern border of Mystic Lake, is very fine.

This town will, it is presumed, soon be re-united with Cambridge, and both, at no very distant day, with Boston.

EBENEZER SMITH THOMAS, an able journalist, and author of "Reminiscences of the Last Sixty-five Years," was born here in 1775; and died in Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22, 1845. Also CONVERS FRANCIS, D.D., an able divine and elegant writer, was born here Nov. 9, 1795; and died at Cambridge, April 7, 1863.

Ashburnham is a thriving town in the northern part of Worcester County, on the water-shed between the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, and 61 miles north-west of Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. It was named from John Ashburnham, second Earl of Ashburnham; incorporated Feb. 22, 1765; and contains 452 dwelling-houses and 2,172 inhabitants. Its bounds are New Hampshire on the north, Ashby on the east, Westminster and Gardner on the south, and Winchendon on the west. The land is broken and rocky; but the soil is strong. From Watatic Mountain, 1,847 feet above sea-level, a most splendid view of Monadnock, Wachusett, and other more distant mountains, together with a vast panorama dotted with lakes, woods, and villages, is obtained. Mount Hunger commands beautiful views of the large ponds on either side of it. Brown Hill overlooks the central village.

The town is abundantly supplied with water and hydraulic power. It has at least ten beautiful ponds, among which Naukeag, covering 302 acres and having many beautiful islands, is the largest. Phillips's Brook runs through the centre of the town, furnishing motive-power for extensive chair and other manufactories. Another branch of the Nashua enlivens Ashburnham Dépôt and South Ashburnham; while Blue-field Brook and other tributaries of Miller's River furnish water-power in the north and west. The town has 222 farms, and 4,017 acres of woodland, from which a large amount of timber, laths, clap-boards, shingles, and chair-stock, is annually sent to market. There are two cotton-mills, having together about 6,000 spindles. The manufacture of chairs is carried on extensively, one establishment employing about 200 persons. At North Ashburnham there are ten or twelve saw-mills; and wooden-ware and lucifer-matches are turned out in this town with great rapidity.

The central village, to which a branch railroad has recently been extended, has a very neat and prosperous appearance. There are here a Congregational church, of which the Rev. Leonard S. Parker is pastor, and a Methodist church, having a new and beautiful edifice costing about \$30,000, and the Rev. A. F. Herrick as pastor. There is a Congregational church (established 1860, with the Rev. Daniel Wight then pastor) at North Ashburnham, and now without a settled minister. The postal centres are Ashburnham, Ashburnham Dépôt, and Burrageville, a busy village in the western section of the town.

This place was originally called "Dorchester Canada," because the land was granted to Thomas Tileston and other soldiers in Dorchester for services in the expedition to Canada in 1690.

The first church was organized here April 27, 1760; and the Rev. Jonathan Winchester was ordained pastor. He was succeeded, in 1768, by the Rev. John Cushing, D.D., who died in 1823, and was the next year followed by the Rev. George Perkins.

THOMAS PARKMAN CUSHING, a public-spirited merchant of Boston, was born here in 1787; and died in Boston, Nov. 23, 1854. He bequeathed a sum, which may amount to \$150,000, for the support of two schools in the town of his birth; by which, in respect to educational privileges, it is brought into the first rank.

The town is in need of a lyceum and a local history. Valuation, \$1,010,338; rate of taxation, \$1.90 per \$100.

Marshall Wetherbee is the present town-clerk.

Ashby, distinguished for its beautiful hills, clear streams, and valleys, occupies the north-west extremity of Middlesex County; and has for its bounds New Hampshire on the north, Townsend on the east, Fitchburg on the south, and Ashburnham, by the summit of Watatic, a precipitous and rocky mountain, on the west. It was taken from the three above-mentioned towns; named, perhaps, in honor of the tenth Earl of Huntington, whose family-seat was Ashby; incorporated March 5, 1767; and now contains 245 dwelling-houses and 994 inhabitants. The land is elevated, the soil strong, the air healthful. Of its people, who are mostly farmers, seventy-nine are over seventy, and ninety-six between sixty and seventy years of age. Watatic, Jones, and Prospect Mountains rise grandly in the north and west; and from their bases flow Trapfall, Willard, and other brooks, through pleasant valleys, easterly into the Squannacook, which meets the Nashua River at Groton.

The town has 200 farms; and they are generally well managed and productive. It has a tub and pail manufactory, and several saw-mills, from which large quantities of lumber, bark, and firewood, are sent to market. The churches — one of which is Unitarian, under the charge of the Rev. G. S. Shaw; the other Congregational, under that of the Rev. George F. Walker — stand on elevated ground, and may be seen from a long distance. The physician of the place is J. M. Blood, M.D.

Railroad facilities are greatly needed here; the nearest dépôt being at West Townsend, four miles distant.

Ashby was patriotic in the Revolution, and has erected a monument to her sons who then fell. In the last war, 97 of her citizens went into the service, of whom 17 were lost.

The first church was organized here June 12, 1776; and the first minister was the Rev. Samuel Whitman of Weymouth, settled here in 1778. Valuation of the town, \$493,847.

Ashfield is an uneven and hilly grazing-town, of 242 dwelling-houses and 1,180 inhabitants, in the southwestern part of Franklin County, having Hawley and Buckland on the north, Conway on the east, Goshen on the south, and Plainfield on the west. It lies at an elevation of about 1,200 feet, on the highlands midway between Deerfield and Westfield Rivers, to the former of which it sends as tributaries Clesson's Brook, Bear and South Rivers; and to the latter, Stone's Brook and Swift River. Peter's Hill, Ridge Hill, Mill Hill, and Mount Owen, are prominent elevations; and Great Pond, covering 60 acres, near the centre of the town, is enclosed as a beautiful gem between them. Calcareous mica schist forms the geological structure. There are 225 farms, and 2,844 acres of woodland, from which large quantities of firewood, bark, and timber, are prepared for market. The town has 1,556 sheep, the largest number owned by any town in the county. Most of these are merinos.

Tobacco is raised extensively and with profit. The principal manufacture is wooden-ware, for which the ash, birch, and maple of the forests furnish ample material. The valuation of the town is \$535,272; rate of taxation, \$2.33 per \$100. Ashfield, as a town, insures the property of its own citizens. The town has ten saw-mills, two postal centres (Ashford and South Ashford), and three churches, — one Congregational, of which the Rev. James Dingwell is pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. David Pease, pastor; and one Episcopal, at the Centre, the Rev. S. Green, rector. The number of district schools is 14; for the support of which the town appropriated \$1,500 in 1871.

This place was granted to a company, or the heirs of a company, commanded by Capt. Ephraim Hunt of Weymouth, for services in an expedition to Canada in 1690; and, in honor to him, was called *Huntstown*. The first settler was an Irishman, named Richard Ellis, who came here about 1745. Thomas Phillips, his brother-in-law, soon followed him. The Baptist church was formed in July, 1761; the Congregational church, Feb. 22, 1763; and St. John's (Episcopal) church, in 1820.

The town was incorporated under its present name June 21, 1765; and was probably so called from Lord Thurlow of Ashfield and of the king's council. It took an active part in the war of the Revolution; one vote being to give twenty calves, by way of encouragement, to any one that should enlist for three years, and to keep them at the town's expense until the time should expire.

ALVAN CLARK, a portrait-painter and telescope-maker, was born here March 8, 1804. With a reflecting telescope made by himself he discovered the new star near Sirius, for which he received, in 1863, the *La Lande* prize from the French Academy of Sciences.

Ashland is a brisk and beautiful town in the south-western part of Middlesex County, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, about midway between Boston and Worcester. It was incorporated March 16, 1846; and contains 376 dwelling-houses, and 2,186 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in farming, and the manufacture of shoes, emery, and woollen goods. The territory was taken from the adjoining towns of Hopkinton, Holliston, and Framingham, and has an area of about fourteen square miles. The Sudbury River and its tributaries — Indian, Wiremill, and Cold-spring Brooks, which are well stored with trout and other fish — afford a liberal supply of water-power, and give variety and freshness to the scenery.

The village, formerly called Unionville, received its present name from James Jackson, Esq., an ardent friend of Henry Clay. It stands on a plateau near the confluence of the Sudbury River and the Cold-spring Brook, and presents an air of neatness, enterprise, and prosperity. The tract of land included between the Wiremill Brook, the Indian Brook, and Sudbury River, was granted to the Hon. William Crowne in 1662 for services rendered by him in England. It was conveyed to Savill Simpson, a cordwainer in Boston, July 4, 1687. The Indian title was relinquished June 20, 1693; and it was set off to Hopkinton, Dec. 13, 1717. Several wooded eminences overlook the plain, of which the most noted is *Magunco*, on the west, where John Eliot once had an Indian church, and where, in 1674, there were eleven Indian families.

On the south-western declivity of this hill, now crowned by a fine growth of chestnut, is "The Frankland Place," described by Dr. O. W. Holmes in his fine poem of "Agnes," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe in her "Old-Town Folks," and also by the writer in his "Life of Sir Charles Henry Frankland," who once resided here. The railroad to Hopkinton passes eastward of this hill, and through the Valentine and Frankland farms. *Magunco* signifies "a place of great trees;" and an old chestnut is still standing here, which measures twenty-two feet in circumference, and thus attests to the strength and fertility of the soil.

The Dwight Print-Works, not yet completed, are on the Sudbury River, in the centre of the village. The Washington Emery Mills, from which is produced more than one-half of the emery used in the country, and Cutler's Grain Mills, are on the stream below. There are in this town several shoe manufactories, one last manufactory, one box, one planing, one shoddy, and one woollen mill. There are also a good high school, a town-house, and a hotel called "The Central House." The town has a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Masonic Lodge, and a good public journal called "The Ashland Advertiser." The rate of taxation is \$1.74 per \$100; the valuation, \$1,392,661.

A Congregational church was organized here Jan. 21, 1835. The church-edifice was dedicated Jan. 21, 1836, when the Rev. James McIntire was ordained pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Haven, ordained Nov. 6, 1839; and dismissed Dec. 16, 1846. The Rev. Charles L. Mills was ordained Feb. 11, 1847; and was followed by the Rev. William M. Thayer, ordained June 20, 1849. It has now no pastor. The pastor of the Methodist church is the Rev. L. Crowell. The Baptist church is without a pastor.

The Wildwood Cemetery, occupying a beautiful grove on the right bank of the Sudbury River, and commanding a fine prospect of the village, streams, and surrounding hills, was dedicated June 24, 1870. There is an old Indian burial-place upon a sandy knoll, intersected by the main road from Ashland to Hopkinton, and near the residence of Mr. Andrew Valentine. From it several Indian skeletons have been exhumed.

Among the prominent citizens of this enterprising town are Charles Alden, Adrian Foote, S. W. Wiggin, Charles H. Tilton, Albert Leland, and William Ellis. The growth of the town has been remarkable, and its future prospects are very bright.

A good map of the town was published in 1855.

Athol is a very active and flourishing town of 3,517 inhabitants and 723 dwelling-houses, lying in the north-western section of Worcester County, 83 miles by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, north-west of Boston. It is bounded on the north by Royalston, on the east by the same and Phillipston, on the south-east by Petersham, and on the west by New Salem and Orange. The Athol and Enfield Railroad opens communication with it and Palmer, Springfield, and New York. It has two post-offices, — one at Athol Centre, and the other at Athol Dépôt. The formative rock is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of allanite, fibrolite, epidote, and babingtonite. The principal elevations are Chestnut Hill,

a long eminence in the north; Round Gap, an abrupt hill in the east; Pierce Hill, north-west of this; and High Knob, near the centre. The town is finely watered by Miller's River and its tributaries, together with several beautiful ponds, of which White Pond in the south-west, containing 100 acres, and Babcock Pond in the north-west, 44 acres, are the most noted. Miller's River, a rapid and powerful stream, which was so called because a man named Miller was once drowned in his attempt to cross it on his way to Northfield, enters the town on the north-east, and flows south-east and centrally through it, giving very important mill-privileges. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad winds along its margin; and at the greatest fall the town is chiefly built. The soil is rocky, but strong and productive; and the 179 farms which the place contains yield large quantities of English hay, Indian corn, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and apples. As many as 13,118 gallons of milk and 9,410 pounds of butter have been sold in a year.

The town, however, owes its rapid growth and prosperity to its manufactures, which, by the last report on the industry of the State, consist of cotton goods to the value of \$200,000, woollen goods to the value of \$165,000, hollow-ware and other castings to the value of \$3,500, scythes and other agricultural implements to the value of \$7,500, and paper to the value of \$3,200, in a year. Boots and shoes, shoe-pegs, cabinet-ware, palm-leaf hats, pocket-books, boxes, doors, sashes, and blinds are also manufactured here. The town has seventeen saw-mills, which prepare a large amount of lumber, laths, clapboards, shingles, and staves for market. It has two banks for discount, a savings-bank, various civic institutions, a good high school and sixteen common schools, a number of handsome private residences, a hotel (the Summit House), and five churches. The pastors are the Revs. Temple Cutler, C. T.; D. H. Stoddard, Baptist; J. Peterson, Methodist, Athol Dépôt; Robert Welch, Roman Catholic. The Unitarian church is without a pastor. The new dépôt-building, made of brick, 104 feet long and 44 wide, is one of the best in this section of the State.

The Indian name of this place was *Payquage*, or *Poquaig*. It was granted by the General Court to sixty persons anterior to 1734; and, being long a frontier settlement, the planters lived in garrison-houses, and held themselves in constant readiness for the reception of the enemy. In August, 1746, Mr. Ezekiel Wallingford was killed by the Indians while running to the garrison; and Mr. Jason Babcock was taken captive in the early part of the ensuing year. A church was organized here Aug. 23, 1750; and the Rev. James Humphrey was ordained pastor. The town was probably named from James Murray, the second Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland; and was incorporated March 6, 1762. Population, 2,814. Present valuation, \$2,448,002; rate of taxation, \$1.60 per \$100.

CHARLES HUMPHRIES SWEETZER, an able editor, author of "The History of Amherst College," &c., was born in Athol, Aug. 25, 1841; and died in Pilatka, Fla., January, 1871.

Attleborough occupies the north-western extremity of Bristol County, and contains five or six villages, 1,300 dwelling-houses, and 6,769 inhabitants. There is a post-

office at East Attleborough, Attleborough Falls, North Attleborough, South Attleborough, and also at Hebronville, on the border of Seekonk. It lies on the Boston and Providence Railroad, 31 miles south-west of Boston; and has Wrentham on the north-west, Mansfield and Norton on the north-east, Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Pawtucket, R.I., on the south, and Cumberland, R.I., on the west. A branch railroad connects Attleborough with North Attleborough, and also with Taunton on the east. The formative rock is carboniferous. The land is level or undulating, rising into no very prominent elevations. In the south-east corner there are several swamps, and some pleasant ponds in the centre and at the north. Bungay Reservoir, on the Mansfield line, covers about 118 acres, the reservoir at the Falls Village about 140, and the pond at Dodgeville about 55 acres. The streams — of which the principal are Bungay River, Ten-mile River, Seven-mile River, Four-mile Brook, Thatcher Brook, and Abbot's Run — flow in southerly courses, and afford valuable water-power. Ten-mile River, rising in Wrentham, runs centrally through the town into Seekonk Cove, and is by far the most valuable stream.

This town has been long celebrated for the manufacture of jewelry; and there are now forty-eight establishments, turning out a vast amount of gilt and gold jewelry, finger and ear rings, bracelets, locketts, chains, charms, breast-pins, and ornaments for the hair. Most of the goods are plated or gilded, and sold by agents travelling through the country. In addition to its extensive manufactories of jewelry, this town has three cotton-mills, with an aggregate of 40,000 spindles; one woollen-braid, one woollen-yarn, one cotton-braid, and one planing mill; two saw-mills; two dye-houses; one silver-ware and one clock manufactory; two button, two lapidary, two coffin-trimming, two straw-hat, three machine, and three carriage manufactories. It has also one tannery. The public hotel is called "The Wamsutta House." There are four insurance-companies, one national and one savings bank, five circulating libraries, two high and sixteen district schools, two Posts of the G. A. R., two Masonic Lodges, and also a Lodge of Odd Fellows. The name of the public journal is "The Attleborough Chronicle." The Farmers' Association has built a large hall for its exhibitions, at an expense of about \$25,000. The pastors of the churches are the Revs. John Whitehill, C. T.; Samuel Bell, C. T.; Edwin Hall, Methodist; H. Canfield, Free Evangelical; J. D. Peirce, Universalist; L. Chace, Baptist; J. S. Beers, Episcopalian; and Philip Gillick, Catholic. This town sent 469 men to the late war, out of whom 37 were lost. It is a very active and industrious place. Every one finds employment, and obtains good wages; so that want and poverty are hardly known. The valuation is \$3,235,303; rate of taxation, \$1.12 per \$100. It appropriated \$14,500 in 1873 for the support of its schools.

Mr. John Woodcock and his sons commenced the settlement of this place in 1669, and built a public-house on the Bay Road. His house was occupied as a garrison, and licensed, in 1670. He was a bitter enemy towards the Indians. After his death, in 1701, seven bullet-holes were discovered in his body. His garrison was one in the line of fortifications from Boston to Newport. The old garrison, whose timbers bore the mark of many a bullet, was destroyed in 1806. John

Daggett was the first who laid out lands at the Falls. The first mill built at the Falls was for grinding corn, and owned and occupied by Joseph Daggett from Rehoboth. This town formerly included Cumberland, R.I. It was called "North Purchase," and incorporated Oct. 19, 1694. It was named, perhaps, from a market-town in Norfolk County, Eng.

Eminent men :—

NAPHTALI DAGGETT, D.D. (1727–1780), a scholar and divine, professor of divinity in Yale College, and acting president of the same from 1766 to 1777.

DAVID COBB (1748–1830), a Revolutionary officer and legislator.

DAVID DAGGETT, LL.D. (1764–1851), jurist, and United-States senator from 1813 to 1819.

JONATHAN MAXCY, D.D. (1768–1820), an eloquent divine, and President of Brown University from 1792 to 1802.

EZEKIEL GILMAN ROBINSON, D.D. (1815), an able editor, author, and divine; now president of Brown University.

A History of Attleborough, by John Daggett, was published in Dedham, 1834, pp. 136.

Auburn. This pleasant little town is situated in the southern part of Worcester County, 50 miles south-west of Boston. It was taken from the towns of Leicester, Oxford, Sutton, and Worcester, and incorporated under the name of Ward, in honor of Gen. Artemas Ward, April 10, 1778. The name was changed to Auburn, Feb. 17, 1837.

Worcester lies on the north and north-east, Millbury on the south-east, Oxford on the south-west, and Leicester on the north-west. The formative rock is Merrimack schist and gneiss, in which good specimens of masonite occur. The land is pleasantly diversified by hill and valley; an eminence bearing the ominous name of "Growl Hill," in the western section, being the highest point.

The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. The number of farms is 120; of dwelling-houses, 166; of people, 1,180, who are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The town has six pleasant ponds, the largest of which embraces 175 acres. Eddy Pond, in the southern section, covers 40 acres. Dark Brook, Kettle Brook, and Stone Brook, running northerly, and forming with other streams the Blackstone River, furnish valuable motive-power.

There is one cotton-mill of 4,300 spindles, one satinete, one shoddy, one cotton-tape and worsted, and one saw mill. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad passes through the easterly part of the town, and furnishes good accommodation.

Auburn has, in addition to the Centre, two pleasant villages, — Rice's Mills and Stoneville. It has six school-districts; a public library; a Congregational society, organized June 25, 1776, and having now the Rev. Elnathan Davis for its pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church, under the care of the Rev. P. J. Garrigan.

This town furnished 70 men for the late war, of whom 7 were lost. To the honor of these a monument has been erected. The valuation is \$536,503; the rate of taxation, \$1.48 per \$100.

JACOB WHITMAN BAILEY, an eminent naturalist, inventor of Bailey's Indicator and of many improvements in the microscope, was born here April 29, 1811; and died at West Point, Feb. 26, 1857.

Ayer is a new, progressive town and railroad-centre of 492 voters, a valuation of \$1,800,900, and 260 dwelling-houses, in the north-western part of Middlesex County, 35 miles from Boston, and owing its existence and growth to the meeting of several railroads at that point. It was formerly known as Groton Junction; but sections of Groton and Shirley were incorporated as a town, under the name of Ayer, — in honor of James C. Ayer, a manufacturer of Lowell, — Feb. 14, 1871. Groton lies upon the north, Westford on the east, Littleton and Harvard on the south, and Shirley, from which it is divided by the Nashua River, on the west. The land is uneven and hilly on the north; and several beautiful ponds, together with Cold-spring Brook and the Nashua River, diversify the scenery. There are here a manufactory of agricultural implements, a shoddy-mill, a large tannery, a machine-shop, and a foundery. The town voted, March 3, 1873, to abate taxes on manufacturing capital exceeding \$5,000. The network of railroads radiating from this place offers great facilities for the shipment of goods to every point of the compass.

This town has a beautiful town-house (partly the gift of James C. Ayer), a good high school, a choral society, a lyceum and public library, a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a sprightly weekly paper called "The Public Spirit." The Rev. F. J. Fairbanks, settled in 1872, is pastor of the Congregational church, organized Sept. 5, 1861; the Rev. C. Nightingale, settled in 1868, of the Unitarian, organized in 1864; the Rev. G. H. Allen, of the Baptist, instituted in 1851; and the Rev. Joseph N. Barratta, of the Roman-Catholic church.

The rapid growth of this town was checked by an extensive conflagration, April 13, 1872, sweeping away the Unitarian church and a long line of stores; but the rapidity with which the buildings were replaced indicates the vigor and enterprise of the people.

Barnstable extends across Cape Cod, from shore to shore, and has Yarmouth on the east, and Mashpee and Sandwich on the west. It is the shire-town of Barnstable County; 73 miles, by the Cape-Cod Railroad, south-east of Boston; and has 202 farms, 879 dwelling-houses, and 4,793 inhabitants, residing mostly in seven postal villages, which — beginning at the north-west, and proceeding eastward, and then around the town — are named as follows: West Barnstable, Barnstable, Hyannis, Centreville, Osterville, Cotuit Port, and Marston's Mills. Hyannis is accommodated with a branch railroad connecting with the Cape-Cod Railroad at Yarmouth Port. A narrow peninsula, called Sandy Neck, extends from the north-west corner of the town several miles easterly, and forms the harbor, which admits vessels drawing seven or eight feet of water. Bordering on the harbor are the great salt-marshes, from which many tons of hay are annually cut. Hyannis Harbor, on the southern side of the Cape, is protected by a breakwater, and admits the largest coasting-vessels. Cotuit Harbor is formed by Oyster Island and a peninsula projecting

from the south-west corner of the town. A range of low hills, or knolls, somewhat rocky, extends from Sandwich, parallel with and near the coast, as far as Yarmouth, presenting beautiful views of the landscape from sea to sea. South of this line of hills the land is level, and covered to a great extent with a growth of oak and yellow-pine. The scenery is, however, varied by a large number of fresh-water ponds, of which Great Pond — of 750 acres, near the centre of the town — is the most celebrated. From several ponds in the western section of the town a stream proceeds southerly, and furnishes motive-power at Marston's Mills. In one of these ponds the rare and beautiful pink water-lily occurs.

This town and Falmouth have, perhaps, a better soil than any others on the Cape. By the last statistics of the industry of the State, it raised in a year 10,624 bushels of Indian corn, 65 of wheat, 1,328 of rye, 1,734 of oats, 10,107 of potatoes, 2,195 of turnips, and 1,247 of cranberries. It sold 10,850 pounds of butter, and prepared 1,876 cords of wood and bark for market; which compares favorably with the products of some of our inland towns exclusively devoted to the farming-interest. But, in addition to agricultural and some manufacturing industries, Barnstable has 3 vessels, employing 20 men, in the cod-fishery; 60 boats engaged in the shore-fishery; 60 men in the shell-fishery; 6 men in making salt; and 90 vessels, with 540 men, in the coastwise trade. This town has a handsome court-house and a jail, an able public journal called "The Barnstable Patriot," a town-house, a high school, twenty-six other schools, and eleven churches. The pastors are the Revs. Henry A. Goodhue, C. T., West Barnstable; Edmund Squire, C. T., Centreville; Henry F. Edes, Unitarian; W. H. Evans, Baptist, Hyannis; N. Fullerton, Baptist, Osterville; N. Chapman, 3d Baptist; G. W. Goodspeed and Charles H. Ewer, Methodists, Osterville; R. H. Dorr, Methodist, Marston's Mills.

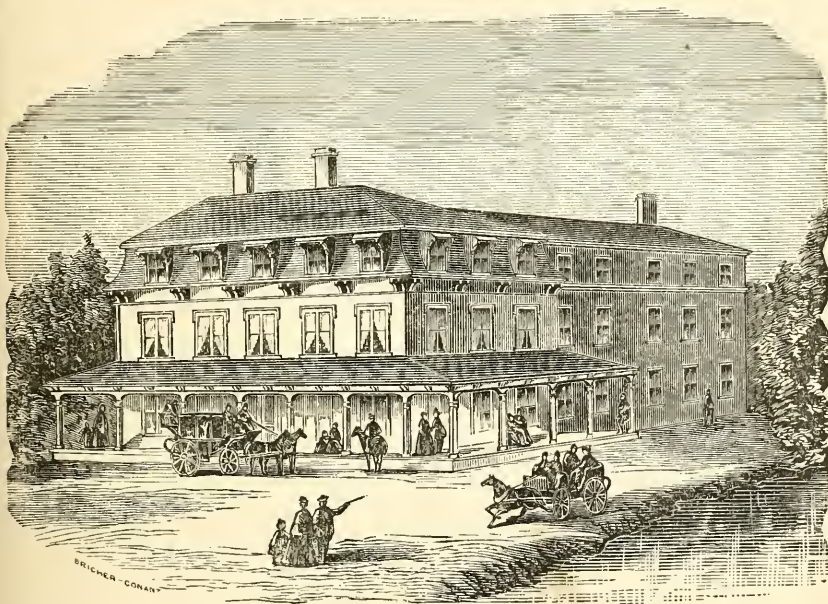
This town sent 233 men into the late war, and lost 32. A monument has been erected to their memory in Centreville. The valuation of the town is \$2,726.280; tax-rate, \$2 per \$100. Hyannis, so named from Iyanough, a friendly sachem who once owned the territory, has lately become a fashionable watering-place. Two large hotels, — the Hallett House and the Iyanough House, — and many summer residences of that fantastic style and coloring peculiar to Oak Bluffs and other fashionable places on our southern shores, have been erected.

The Indian names of Barnstable, which anciently embraced Yarmouth, are *Chequocket*, *Coatuit*, *Muttacheese*, and *Cummaquid*. The Pilgrims landed here Nov. 11, 1620, and had an interview with the Indians. The first white settlers were the Rev. John Lothrop, and a part of his church, who came here from Scituate Oct. 11, 1639. They worshipped at a great rock about two miles west of Barnstable court-house. (See J. G. Palfrey's "Address at the Second Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Cape Cod," Sept. 3, 1839.) It is said that this West-Barnstable church, organized in England 1616, is the "first independent Congregational church of that name in the world." The town was named from one in England, and incorporated Sept. 3 of that year; and the southern part of it was purchased of the sachem *Iyanough*, or *Wianno*, in 1650.

Osterville, a pleasant village situated on the south side of Barnstable, on the Vineyard Sound, has already become a popular summer resort. The Osterville Land Company (of which Joseph H. Chadwick of Boston is president) are making extensive improvements.

Barnstable has produced many eminent men. Some of the names are, —

JOHN WALLEY (1644–1712), judge of the supreme court. Col. JAMES OTIS, a statesman. JAMES OTIS, a distinguished orator and patriot, was born at Great Marshes, or West Barnstable, February, 1725; and was killed by lightning at Andover, May 23, 1783. Mrs. MERCY



COTOCHESSET HOUSE, OSTERVILLE.

(OTIS) WARREN (1728–1814), sister of the above, and author of "The Group" and other dramas, and a History of the Revolution. SAMUEL ALLEYNE OTIS (1740–1814), a member of Congress. JAMES THACHER, M.D. (1754–1844), author of a military journal, &c. DANIEL DAVIS (1762–1835), an able lawyer. JOHN ALLYN, D.D. (1767–1833), an eloquent divine. JOHN PERCIVAL (1779–1862), captain in the United-States navy; called by the sailors "Mad Jack." SAMUEL SHAW, LL.D. (1781–1861), an eminent jurist and writer. BENJAMIN F. HALLETT (1797–1862), a distinguished politician. OTHO M. COLEMAN (1817), inventor of the Æolian attachment to the piano-forte. TIMOTHY ALDEN (1819–1858), an inventor of a machine for setting type.

Barnstable County was incorporated June 2, 1685; and was probably named from Barnstable, a seaport-town in Devonshire, Eng. It embraces the whole of Cape Cod, together with several contiguous islands. In form it resembles the human arm bent inward at the elbow and wrist, and enclosing Cape-Cod Bay upon the north. The eastern and the southern shores are washed by the ocean; the western, by the waters of Buzzard's Bay; and the county of Plymouth forms, for about 5 miles, the north-western boundary. It extends in length about 65 miles, and has an average breadth of about 5 miles. The Cape-Cod Railroad passes centrally through it, and terminates at Provincetown.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, in which extensive meadows of peat occur. Boulders are numerous upon the surface, which consists of sandy knolls, plains, and marshes. There are no rivers of importance; but, in place of them, many large and beautiful ponds diversify the scenery. The principal timber-growth is oak and yellow-pine. Extensive tracts of land have recently been planted with the seed of the last-mentioned tree; and beautiful young pine-groves are now observed in almost every part of the Cape.

The population numbers 32,774; and the valuation of the county, May 1, 1872, amounted to \$15,269,520. The number of dwelling-houses was 6,805; of horses, 2,435; of cows, 3,621; of sheep, 740. The number of public schools was 176, of which 9 were high schools.

The county has four representative districts, and is entitled to eight representatives: it is also, in connection with Dukes and Nantucket County, entitled to the choice of two senators.

Of the 14 towns, Barnstable is the most populous and important. It is the seat of justice, and contains a commodious court-house and other county-buildings. The records of the courts and of deeds, from the separation of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies down to September, 1827, were all burnt in a conflagration which destroyed the building containing the county offices: this was separate from the then Court House, which is now remodelled into a church for the Second Baptist Society. There were burnt, at that time, ninety folio volumes of the record of deeds, and several of the court-records. The people of this county are mostly engaged in sea and shore fisheries and other maritime pursuits, and are noted for their hardihood, industry, daring deeds, and sturdy patriotism.

Barre is a large, enterprising, and prosperous town of 286 farms, 490 houses, and 2,575 inhabitants, lying, in the form of a diamond, in the westerly part of Worcester County, and almost in the centre of the State. It was incorporated as Rutland District, March 28, 1753; and as the town of Hutchinson in June, 1774: but in November, 1776, its name was changed to Barre, in honor of Col. Isaac Barre, an Irish orator and soldier who favored the American cause. It is about 60 miles west of Boston, 21 north-west of Worcester, and is accommodated by the Ware-river and the Massachusetts Central Railroads.

It is bounded north by Petersham and Hubbardston, east by Hub-

bardston, Rutland, and Oakham, south by Oakham and Hardwick, and west by Petersham. Its postal villages are Barre Centre, together with Barre Plains and Smithville in the south and south-west.

The principal rock is calcareous gneiss, in which occur specimens of rutile, pyrites, beryl, and garnet. A huge boulder, called "Rocking Stone," in the north-western part of the town, is esteemed a natural curiosity. The prominent elevations are Mt. Pleasant in the north-eastern, Stonehouse Hill in the south-eastern, Prospect, Allen, and Farrow Hills in the central, together with Ridge and Bascom Hills in the north-western sections of the town.

Ware River, receiving as tributaries Burn-shirt and Cannestow Rivers, runs through the southerly part of the town, and affords valuable hydraulic power. Prince River, having a reservoir of 200 acres, waters the central, and Moose and Pine-hill Brooks the westerly part of the town. Silver Brook flows northerly into Swift River. The land is elevated, and broken into hill and valley, affording great variety of beautiful and romantic scenery. The soil is deep and strong, and admirably adapted to pasturage and the growth of timber, of which there are about 4,000 acres, consisting of oak, walnut, chestnut, birch, hemlock, pine, and maple. The farmers of Barre have long been celebrated for the large quantity, as well as excellent quality, of butter and cheese which they send to market. They are also noted for thrift and economy: many of them are wealthy, some of them opulent. Though farming is the principal business of the town, it is also extensively engaged in manufacturing. It has one cotton and one woollen mill, several saw and flouring mills, and also establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes and palm-leaf hats. The principal village stands on elevated ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding wooded and broken territory; and the manufactories, churches, schools, and private dwellings, indicate a well-ordered and prosperous condition of society. The industrial enterprises of Barre Falls, Smithville, and Barre Plains, will receive fresh stimulus from the Ware-river Railroad, opened in 1873. Barre has a good town-hall and library, a hotel called "The Massasoit House," a farmers' club, and a Masonic Lodge, an excellent public journal called "The Barre Gazette," a good high school, and seventeen district schools. It has five churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. Henry Smith, Unitarian; Edwin Smith, Congregational; C. R. D. Meacham, Baptist; J. W. Mowry, Methodist; and C. McMannis, Roman Catholic. It has erected a handsome monument, at a cost of \$7,000, in honor of its soldiers lost in the late war.

Valuation, \$1,825,423; rate of taxation, \$1.33 per \$100.

A church was organized here in 1753, when the Rev. Thomas Frink became its pastor. The first pastor of the Trinitarian society, formed Aug. 15, 1827, was the Rev. John Storrs. He was followed in 1832 by the Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor.

The Rev. DAVID OLIVER ALLEN, D.D. (A. C. 1823), author of a History of India, was born here in 1804, and died in Lowell in 1863.

Gen. JOSEPH B. PLUMMER, a graduate of West Point and a gallant officer, was also born here in 1820; and died at Corinth, Miss., Aug. 9, 1862.

Col. WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, severely wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, resided in this town; and died here June 22, 1786.

Becket is a fine grazing-town on the Green-mountain range, in the easterly part of Berkshire County, 118 miles west from Boston; and has 255 dwelling-houses and 1,346 inhabitants. It was incorporated June 21, 1765; and its boundaries are Washington and Middlefield on the north, Otis on the south, and Tyringham, Lee, and Washington on the west. The land is broken, and much of it unimprovable. Benton Hill, in the north, is a commanding eminence; and Becket Station, in the west, has an elevation of 2,194 feet above sea-level. Wadsworth Hill, in the centre, is the water-shed of Westfield and Farmington Rivers; while a tributary of Housatonic River rises in the westerly part of the town. Several beautiful sheets of clear water — as Centre Lake, of 163 acres; Rudd Pond, of 96 acres; and Yokun Pond, of 118 acres — diversify the scenery.

The climate is cold and bracing; and the people are noted for longevity. The number of farms is 147; and much attention is given to the raising of neat-cattle and sheep, and also to the dairy, which the fine alpine pasturage renders excellent. The town has three saw-mills, one tannery, and one currier's shop; ten school-districts, a public hall, and three churches, — viz., one Congregational, at the Centre, of which the Rev. E. Dow is pastor; another, at North Becket, of which the Rev. J. Jay Dana is pastor; and one Baptist, at North Becket, having the Rev. T. D. Ashley for its pastor.

The Boston and Albany Railroad runs along the north-eastern border, and the Lee and New-Haven Railroad through the western part of the town, affording good accommodation. The postal villages are Becket, West Becket, and North Becket.

Becket was patriotic in the old Revolution, and sent 110 soldiers into the late war, of whom 9 deaths are recorded. Valuation, \$492,-816; rate of taxation, \$1.58 per \$100.

This town, called "No. 4," was originally settled in 1755; and Jabez Wadsworth was the first white person born here. The first church was organized Dec. 28, 1758; and the Rev. Ebenezer Martin was ordained pastor Feb. 23 of the ensuing year. The Baptist church was formed in September, 1764; and the Rev. Robert Nesbit was the first pastor. The church at North Becket was organized Sept. 25, 1849; the meeting-house dedicated Nov. 21, 1850.

"In the early part of the history of the town," says Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland, "James Rudd and Micah Higley were out hunting deer. They separated; and Rudd, supposing that he saw a deer, shot and killed his companion. Mr. Rudd was so overwhelmed with sorrow, that, for a time, it was feared he would become insane. A gravestone now standing in the centre of the town bears the following inscription, which shows that this case does not stand alone: 'In memory of Luke Viets, who was shot, supposed for a deer, and died in Becket, Oct. 21, 1757, in the 15th year of his age.'"

Bedford is a beautiful agricultural town of 92 farms, 180 dwelling-houses, and 849 inhabitants, lying in the central part of Middlesex County, 14 miles north-west of Boston; hav-

ing Billerica on the north; the same, with Burlington and Lexington, on the east; Lexington, Lincoln, and Concord on the south; and Concord and Carlisle on the west. It is somewhat circular in form, and well watered by the Concord and Shawshine Rivers, the former of which washes its western border; and the latter, with its affluents, irrigates the eastern section, affording some motive-power. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss and sienite, in which are good specimens of garnet. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity on elevated ground about a mile and a half north of the central village.

The land is very good, and the farms, in general, productive. Much attention is given to the culture of fruit and to the raising of milk for the market. The amount of milk sold in a year has been valued at \$17,887. By the opening of the Middlesex Central Railroad, the price of real estate has advanced; and the prospects of the town for business are now brightening. The principal village is elevated, neat, healthful, well shaded with noble elm-trees, and a most desirable place of residence. The people are harmonious, industrious, and intelligent. The town has one post-office, a hotel called "The Bedford House," a convenient town-hall, five school-districts, a Congregational church, of which the Rev. Edmund Chase is pastor, and a Unitarian church under the care of the Rev. Grindall Reynolds. The town furnished 82 men for the late war, of whom 18 were lost. An association has been formed for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

Bedford was taken from Billerica and Concord; named from Bedford, or the Duke of Bedford, England; and incorporated Sept. 23, 1729. A mill was built on the Shawshine River, anterior to Philip's War, in 1676, and owned by Michael Bacon, who was allowed to have two soldiers from the garrison stationed there for its protection. The first church was organized July 15, 1730, when the Rev. Nicholas Bowes was ordained pastor. He was succeeded, in 1756, by the Rev. Nathaniel Sherman. The first meeting-house was built in 1730, and "seated" according to the age and pay of the people. Valuation, \$628,191; rate of taxation, \$1.28 per \$100.

Eminent men:—

NATHANIEL D. GOULD, a composer and publisher of several musical works.

The Rev. SAMUEL H. STEARNS (1801–1837), an able divine.

WILLIAM A. STEARNS, D.D. (1805), President of Amherst College since 1854.

Belchertown lies in the south-easterly part of Hampshire County, about 75 miles west of Boston; and was incorporated June 30, 1761. It originally bore the name of "Cold Spring," from a noted fountain in the eastern part of the town. It was also called Belcherstown, and derived its name from Gov. Jonathan Belcher, who was one of the principal proprietors.

It has 360 farms, 503 dwelling-houses, and 2,428 inhabitants; and is bounded north by Pelham; east by Enfield, Ware, and Palmer; south by the latter and Ludlow; and west by the latter, Granby, and Amherst. It is accommodated by the New-London and Northern and Massachusetts Central Railroads, which here form an intersection.

The geological structure is ferruginous gneiss, and middle shales and sandstones. Specimens of allanite and other minerals occur.

The location of the town is elevated, and its surface pleasantly varied by hills and valleys. The soil, though rough and rocky, is productive; and the farms are well managed and remunerative.

Swift River, so named from the rapidity of its current, washes the eastern border of the town; Jabish River irrigates the central, Broad Brook the south-western, Bachelor's Brook the western, and Hoop Brook the north-western sections.

The scenery is enlivened by several commanding eminences, and five or six pleasant ponds; of which Lower Pond, containing about 96 acres, and Middle Pond, containing about 40 acres, are the most noted. The town has one woollen and one paper mill; but carriage-making is the principal manufacturing business. The village contains several handsome private dwellings and public edifices, presenting, in all, a very cheerful aspect.

The climate is severe in winter, but invigorating and healthful.

The town has a good high school and eighteen other schools, a public hall and library, a Masonic Lodge, a Post of the G. A. R., two hotels, a farmers' club, a lyceum, and three religious societies, the ministers of which are the Revs. P. W. Lyman, C. T.; Samuel McLaughlin, Methodist; and J. B. Read, Baptist.

Valuation, \$1,068,936; rate of taxation, \$1.86 per \$100.

Samuel Bascom, Benjamin Stebbins, Aaron Lyman, and others, commenced a settlement at Cold Spring in July, 1731; and about 20 families were residing here in 1740. A church was organized in 1737, and a house of worship erected the ensuing year. The Rev. Edward Billings was ordained, probably, in 1739; and in 1741 it was voted that money should be raised to pay the expenses of his wedding. In 1752 there were 50 families; and Mr. Billings was that year dismissed for his views in regard to "the half-way covenant." He was succeeded by the Rev. Justus Forward, who was ordained on the 25th of February, 1756. The Baptist church was organized June 24, 1795. The town was patriotic during the Revolution, and shared in the expenses and sufferings of the late war.

The following distinguished persons were born here:—

ETHAN SMITH (1762–1849), an able divine, and theological writer. ERASTUS WORTHINGTON (1779–1842), W. C. 1804; a politician and lawyer. SAMUEL STILLMAN GREENE (1810), B. U. 1837; an able teacher and author. JOSIAH GILBERT HOLLAND ("Timothy Titcomb"), M.D. (1819); a distinguished author, poet, and journalist, now editor of "Scribner's Monthly."

Bellingham occupies the south-western extremity of Norfolk County, and contains 157 farms, 246 dwelling-houses, and 1,282 inhabitants. Its form is that of a parallelogram; and its boundaries are Milford and Medway on the north, Franklin and Wrentham on the east, Woonsocket, R.I., on the south, and Blackstone and Mendon on the west. It is accommodated by two branches of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, with one of which the Milford Branch Railroad is connected at the central village. Its

distance from Boston is about 31 miles; and its postal villages are Bellingham, North Bellingham, and Caryville.

The geological formation is calcareous gneiss. Mica slate is also found, which has been made into whet-stones. The land is generally level, although there are pleasant eminences at the north, the centre, and south-east.

Beaver Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, containing about 108 acres, near the Milford line. Through it Charles River flows, in a south-easterly direction, to the central village; when, turning suddenly, it leaves the town at the north-west corner. Peter's River and Bungay Brook drain the southern sections of the town. Jenckes's Reservoir, of about 42 acres, has for its outlet Peter's River. The soil is light and sandy; yet there is some good farming-land in the valleys.

There are three woollen-mills, together with establishments for the manufacture of straw-hats and boots and shoes.

The town has eight schools, and one church, of which the Rev. J. T. Massey (Baptist) is pastor.

Bellingham furnished 170 men for the recent war, of whom 11 were lost.

Valuation, \$512,585; rate of taxation, 1.25 per \$100.

It is presumed that the excellent railroad facilities of this town will favorably affect its business, growth, and prosperity.

The territory was taken from parts of Dedham, Wrentham, and Mendon, and incorporated Nov. 27, 1719.

It was named in honor of Gov. Richard Bellingham.

Gen. JOHN MILTON THAYER, United-States senator from Nebraska 1867-71, was born here Jan. 24, 1820. The Rev. J. T. Massey is the present town-clerk.

Belmont is a beautiful suburban town, containing 76 farms, 270 dwelling-houses, and 1,513 inhabitants. It lies in the south-easterly part of Middlesex County, six miles north-west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad; and has Lexington on the north-west, Arlington on the north-east, Cambridge on the east, Watertown on the south, and Waltham, from which it is in part separated by Beaver Brook, on the west.

Its geological basis consists of sienite, dolerite, and the St. John's group. The surface is finely diversified, and embellished with ornamental trees, well-cultivated orchards, farms, and gardens. Wellington Hill, an eminence of remarkable beauty, commands an extensive view of the environs of Boston; and Fresh Pond, containing 175 acres, is one of the loveliest and most frequented lakes in the county. From it the city of Cambridge is supplied with pure water. Its outlet is the Mystic River on the east; while Beaver Brook, in the westerly part of the town, empties into the Charles River on the south.

The situation and natural advantages of this town for future growth are excellent. Many of its citizens transact business in Boston; and many of its private residences bear the marks of taste and opulence.

About 3,000 acres of land are under cultivation. Particular attention is paid to market-gardening; and large quantities of milk are daily sent to Boston.

There is a post-office at the Centre; and another at Waverley, a handsome and prosperous village in the south-west section.

This town has a public high school worthy of the name, four school-districts, and, in all, nine schools; a farmers' club; a Masonic Lodge; a public-house, — the Fresh-pond Hotel; a free library of 1,800 volumes; a Unitarian church, organized 1856; and a Congregational church, organized July 11, 1865, of which the Rev. J. W. Turner, installed Feb. 1, 1866, is the minister.

This town furnished 38 men for the late war, and 10 of them were lost. It is presumed a monument will be erected to their memory.

Valuation, \$3,308,981; rate of taxation, \$1.00 per \$100. The sum of \$7,500 was voted for the support of schools in 1873.

Belmont was taken from parts of West Cambridge, Watertown, and Waltham, and incorporated March 18, 1859.

It received its name from its beautiful situation, and will doubtless, ere long, with other suburban towns, become a part of the city of Boston.

Berkley is a small agricultural town, — containing 129 farms, 171 dwelling-houses, 744 inhabitants, and 209 voters, — situated in the easterly part of Bristol County, about 40 miles south of Boston, and bounded on the north, north-east, and south-east by Taunton; on the south and south-east by Freetown, from which it is in part separated by Assonet Bay; and on the west by Dighton and Taunton, from which it is divided by Taunton River, here a navigable, broad, and beautiful stream. It is watered in the east by Cotley and Quaker Brooks, and in the west by several affluents of the Taunton



DIGHTON ROCK, BERKLEY.

River. The Taunton Branch Railroad intersects the north-west angle of the town. The termination of the town southerly is a long point of land called Assonet Neck, a little south of which lies Conspiracy Island; probably so named from the conspiracy of King Philip against the primitive settlers, which is said to have originated in this place.

The underlying rock is carboniferous. Boulders, varying in dimension, form, and quality, are scattered over the surface. On two of the rocks deep cellars have been excavated, and dwelling-houses erected over them. On Assonet Neck, just by the margin of the Taunton River, is situated the celebrated Dighton Rock, — or *Monumentum*

Assonetense, as the learned call it, — covered with very curious inscriptions, which have greatly puzzled the antiquaries both of the Eastern and the Western hemisphere. The rock is eleven feet in length by four feet and a half in height, and consists of a mass of gray granite lying on the sands of the river, which partially covers it at every tide. On the water-side the face of the rock is nearly smooth, and has sixty degrees of inclination. The figures are rudely carved, and partially obliterated near the base by the action of the water. They consist of rude outlines of human heads and bodies, crosses, misshapen letters, broken lines, and other singular forms and combinations. The first record of these inscriptions was given by the Rev. Mr. Danforth in 1680, who refers to an Indian tradition, that “there came a wooden house, and men of another country, swimming on the River Assonet.” Gen. Washington expressed the opinion that these sculptures were made by the Indians; he having in early life seen such writings, which were evidently done by them. Many *savans* believe that some of the inscriptions were made by the aborigines, and some of them by the Northmen; and it is pretended that the name of *Thorfin*, cut in Latin letters, can be clearly read. Many drawings have been made of these curious figures, and many theories, as to the origin of them, started; but the one most probable seems to be that of Washington. Originally, Assonet belonged to Dighton; and hence the name, “Dighton Rock:” but, since 1735, it has been a part of Berkley.

“This celebrated stone, with its mysterious inscriptions, has been purchased by Mr. Neils Arnzen of Fall River, who has presented it to the editor of the ‘*Antiquitates Americanæ*,’ and author of ‘*Memoirs on the Discovery of America by the Northmen*,’ Prof. Carl Christian Rafn, and the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, in Denmark. What disposition the society will make of the ‘rock’ and its cabalistic characters is not known.”

The land upon the border of the Taunton River is productive; and, in the southern section of the town, the salt-meadows yield a valuable crop.

Alewives and shad to the value of \$7,500 are sometimes taken in a year.

The centre of the town contains a triangular public park, about nine acres in extent; and from it six roads radiate to the different sections of the township. It is finely shaded with ancient elms.

The town has one post-office, six school-districts, a town-hall, several civic institutions, and two churches, — the first of which was organized Nov. 1, 1737, and has for its present pastor the Rev. James O. Barney; and the second, organized June 30, 1848, has for its present pastor the Rev. J. Austin Roberts. Valuation of the town, \$350,945; tax-rate, \$0.72 per \$100.

This place, originally a part of Taunton and Dighton, was incorporated April 18, 1735, and named in honor of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who, for this mark of respect, sent the town a church-organ. The instrument was claimed by persons in Newport, R.I., for the payment of freight and storage; and is still used in Trinity Church of that city. Opposition to instrumental music in church-service was long afterwards exhibited by citizens of this town.

The first minister of the town was the Rev. Samuel Tobey, who was

settled Nov. 23, 1737; and died Feb. 13, 1781. He was followed by the Rev. Thomas Andros, who had been a soldier and a captive in the Revolution. His sufferings are well described in a book which bears the name of "The Old Jersey Captive."

The Rev. WILLIAM MASON CORNELL, M.D., D.D., LL.D., editor of "The Pastor and People," and author of various works, was born here Oct. 16, 1802.

Berkshire County, originally a part of Hampshire County, was incorporated April 24, 1761, and named from Berkshire County in England. It occupies the western extremity of the State, and is bounded on the north by Vermont, on the east by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties, on the south by Connecticut, and on the west by New York. It has an area of about 1,000 square miles, embracing 31 towns, with an aggregate population of 64,826, and a valuation of \$39,817,625.

The Taconic and Green-mountain ranges extend through the county from north to south, presenting many scenes of wild and picturesque beauty. Saddle Mountain, in the north, is the highest elevation in the State. The county is drained by the Hoosac, Housatonic, Westfield, and Deerfield Rivers, which, with their numerous tributaries, afford a vast hydraulic power. The valleys through which these rivers run are very fertile, and present facilities for the construction of railroads in the different sections of the county. The principal lines already built are the Boston and Albany, the Housatonic, the Pittsfield and North Adams, and the Troy and Greenfield Railroads. The latter road, in the northern part of the county, passes through the Hoosac Tunnel, which is nearly completed, and will cost more than \$12,000,000, and by which a new route will be opened between Boston and the Western States.

The geological formation consists of calcareous gneiss, Levis limestone, Lauzon schists, and Potsdam. The marble, iron, sand, and limestone quarries constitute an inexhaustible source of revenue. The soil of the county is moist and strong, though better adapted to grazing than to tillage; and much attention is given to the raising of neat-cattle and of sheep. Pittsfield, on the Housatonic River, is the seat of justice, and contains a court-house, jail, and other county-buildings. In connection with Hampshire and Franklin Counties, Berkshire is entitled to four State senators, and, of itself, to ten representatives.

The following beautiful description of the natural scenery of this county is from the elegant pen of Miss Catharine Maria Sedgwick:—

"Berkshire lies midway between the Connecticut and Hudson. After leaving the wide meadows of the Connecticut basking in their rich inheritance of alluvial soil and sunshine, you wind through the narrow valleys of the Westfield River, with masses of mountains before you, and woodland heights crowding in upon you; so that, at every puff of the engine, the passage visibly contracts. The alpine character of the river strikes you. The huge stones in its wide channel, which have been torn up, rolled down by the sweeping torrents of spring and autumn, lie bared and whitening in the summer's sun. You cross and recross it, as, in its deviations, it leaves space on one side or the other for a practicable road. At Chester Factories you begin an ascent of eighty feet in a mile for thirteen miles. The stream between you and the precipitous hillside, cramped into its rocky bed, is the Pontoosue, a tributary of the Westfield. As you trace it to its home, it dashes along beside you with the reck-

lessness of childhood ; it leaps down precipices ; runs forth laughing in the dimpling sunshine ; and, shy as mountain-nymph, it dodges behind a knotty copse of evergreen. In approaching the summit-level, you travel bridges built a hundred feet above other mountain-streams, tearing along their deep-worn beds : at the deep cut your passage is hewn through solid rocks, whose mighty walls frown over you. . . . We have entered Berkshire by a road far superior to the Appian Way. On every side are rich valleys and smiling hillsides ; and, deep set in their hollows, lovely lakes sparkle like gems. From one of these, a modest sheet of water in Lanesborough, flows out the Housatonic, the minister of God's bounty, bringing to the meadows along its course a yearly renewal of fertility, and the ever-changing, ever-present beauty that marks God's choicest works. It is the most judicious of rivers. Like a discreet rural beauty, it bears its burdens, and does its work, out of sight. Its water-privileges for mills, furnaces, and factories, are aside from the villages. When it comes near to them, as in Stockbridge, it lingers like a lover, turns, and returns, and, when fairly off, flies past rolling wheels and dinning factories, till, reaching the lovely meadows of Barrington, it again disports itself at leisure. The mere summer-visitors to Berkshire know little of the various beauties of the Housatonic : to them it is a mere chance acquaintance, seen, perchance admired, and forgotten ; but we who have lived in its companionship feel, too, that

'Loveliest there the spring-days come,
With blossoms and birds and wild bees' hum :
The flowers of summer are fairest there,
And freshest the breath of the summer's air ;
And sweetest the golden autumn-day
In silent sunshine glides away.'

Berlin is one of those steady, quiet farming-towns, in the easterly section of Worcester County, whose people own the estates they occupy, and live independently, and without fear of molestation. It has 102 farms, 209 dwelling-houses, 1,016 inhabitants ; is 40 miles north-west of Boston by the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad, which runs through it diagonally ; and is bounded on the north-west by Bolton and Hudson, south-east by Hudson and Marlborough, south by Northborough, and south-west by Boylston and Clinton. It has two postal villages, — Berlin Centre and West Berlin. The other villages are South Berlin and Carterville. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist ; and there is a valuable quarry in the northerly part of the town, from which stone for building-purposes is obtained. Iron ore is also found. The land is uneven, and somewhat hilly ; the most prominent elevations being Sawyer Hill, a long ridge in the east, overlooking Gate's Pond, — a fine sheet of water well stored with fish, — Barnes's Hill in the south-west corner, and Wheeler Hill towards the north. Assabet River runs through the south-eastern angle, receiving as an affluent North Brook, which, with its tributaries, drains the central parts of the town. On these streams are three saw and two grist mills.

The principal business of the people is agriculture and shoemaking. The town has a hotel, kept by W. Draper ; a farmers' club ; a good public hall ; a memorial hall ; five school-districts ; a Congregational church, founded April 9, 1779, of which the Rev. William A. Houghton is pastor ; and a Unitarian church, organized in 1872, of which the Rev. George W. Green is pastor.

Berlin sent 122 men into the late war, and 23 of them were lost. Valuation of the place, \$473,226 ; rate of taxation, \$1.75 per \$100.

This town was taken from Bolton ; incorporated as the district of Berlin, March 16, 1784 ; and as a town, Feb. 6, 1812. A part of Lan-

caster was annexed to it, Feb. 8, 1791; and a part of Northborough, Feb. 14, 1806. Indian arrow-heads, mortars, and stone axes, are occasionally exhumed. The Rev. Reuben Puffer, D.D., was ordained pastor here in 1781, and died in 1829: he was succeeded the ensuing year by the Rev. Robert F. Walcut.

The Hon. SOLOMON HENRY HOWE, an able railroad-manager, was born here in 1821, and now resides in Bolton.

Bernardston lies in the northerly part of Franklin County, between Fall and Connecticut Rivers, about 96 miles north-west of Boston; and has Vernon, Vt., on the north, Northfield on the east, Gill and Greenfield on the south, and Leyden on the west. It is finely watered by Fall River, which runs southerly through the centre of the town. Dry Brook also, in the east, and Mill Brook in the west, flow in the same direction. The principal settlement is in the beautiful valley of Fall River, which is flanked by mountains on the east and west. Of these eminences, Bald Mountain, 630 feet above the Connecticut River, and West Mountain, are the most conspicuous. The principal rock is clay-slate, calcareous gneiss, lower sandstone, and Devonian: specimens of magnetic oxide of iron are also found. Limestone has been profitably quarried; and there are springs containing sulphur and magnesia. The number of dwelling-houses is 205; of people, 961; of farms, 121; and on them handsome crops of grain, hay, apples, potatoes, hops, and tobacco, are produced. The valuation is \$422,274; the tax-rate, \$1.46 per \$100.

The Connecticut-river Railroad passes through the southern section of the town, opens a market for the wood and lumber of the forests, and improves the social aspect of the place. The town has one post-office; one hoe and one shoe manufactory; one hotel, — the New-England House; a good public library of about 3,000 volumes; an excellent free academy, called Power's Institute, — A. J. Sanborn, principal; six school-districts; and five churches. The pastors are the Revs. T. A. Merrill of the Congregational, B. F. Tuck of the Baptist, S. B. Flagg of the Unitarian, N. C. Hodgdon of the Universalist, and J. Cadwell of the Methodist church. It appropriated \$1,500 for the support of its public schools for the year 1871-72. This town sent 76 men into the late war, of whom 15 were lost.

The territory was granted, in 1735, to the heirs of the men engaged in the FALL FIGHT, which occurred at Turner's Falls in May, 1676; and hence, for many years, it bore the name of Falltown. Major John Burke, Samuel Connable, Lient. Ebenezer Sheldon, and Deacon Sheldon, built the first four houses here, in 1738. They were of hewn logs, with port-holes in the walls for defence against the Indians. During the French and Indian War of 1755, the people suffered greatly from the incursions of the savages. Even the women bore arms for the defence of their homes and children. The Rev. John Norton, ordained in 1741, was the first minister. The first money raised for schools was £6, in December, 1770; and the first schoolhouse was built in 1783. The town was incorporated under its present name, in honor of Gov. Francis Bernard, on the 6th of March, 1762. The epitaph on Major John Burke, the leading man amongst the founders of the town, is this: —

"In memory of the Hon. Major John Burke, who died Oct. 27, 1784, in ye 67th year of his age.

'Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul:
The mind's the standard of the man.'

SAMUEL CLESSON ALLEN, an able politician and member of Congress, was born here Jan. 5, 1772; and died at Northfield, Feb. 8, 1842.

HENRY WYLES CUSHMAN, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1851-52, and author of the "Cushman Genealogy," was born here Aug. 9, 1805; and died here Nov. 21, 1863.

Bethlehem was incorporated as a district June 24, 1789; and united with Loudon to form the town of Otis (which see), June 19, 1809.

Beverly is a fine old agricultural, nautical, and manufacturing town, of 102 farms, 1,116 dwelling-houses, and 6,507 inhabitants, beautifully situated on elevated ground, in the south-easterly part of Essex County; one mile north of Salem, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,500 feet in length; and 18 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad. It has communication with the towns on Cape Ann by the Gloucester Branch Railroad.

The postal centres are Beverly, North Beverly, and Beverly Farms. It is bounded on the north, and for some distance on the north-east, by Wenham; on the east by Manchester, from which it is, in part, separated by Chubb's Creek; on the south by Salem Harbor; and on the west and south-west by Danvers.

The principal settlement is on a point of land between Bass River and Salem Harbor.

Sienite constitutes the geological structure; and in it specimens of polymignite, tin ore, green felspar, and columbite, appear. The soil is yellow loam and gravel, together with some beds of clay, peat, and sand. The flora is quite rich and varied; and, among other beautiful shrubs, the mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) grows luxuriantly.

The scenery is picturesque and charming. From Cherry Hill and Brown Hill in the north-west, and Bald Hill in the north-east, extensive views may be obtained of the surrounding country; while, from the highlands along the shore, delightful prospects of Salem, Marblehead, and the numerous islands in the harbor, are enjoyed.

The celebrated Wenham Pond, of about 255 acres, is partly in this town; and from it the water-supply is obtained. Beaver Pond, containing 20 acres, lies in the form of a diamond, in the northerly section of the town.

The harbor admits vessels of considerable size. The principal business of the people is farming, market-gardening, fishing, and the manufacture of shoes; and there are two grist and two saw and planing mills.

Almost all the land is under cultivation; and the farms and gardens bear the marks of careful management.

The most populous part of the town lies opposite Salem, and has many well-shaded streets, and handsome private and public buildings.

Elegant mansions, having fine views of the sea, extend along the shore to Manchester.

North Beverly is a pleasant village between Bass River and Wenham Pond. On a fine elevation here is a valuable farm, formerly owned by Capt. Joseph White, who was murdered in Salem. Beverly Farms, romantically situated in the easterly section of the town, has a very beautiful street overlooking the islands of the bay.

Beverly has a bank of discount, an insurance-company, a public hall and library, a lyceum and a farmers' club, a well-graded system of schools embracing an excellent high school, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge, a well-conducted weekly journal called "*The Beverly Citizen*" (John B. Cressy, publisher), and ten church-edifices, most of which are large and handsome. The pastors are the Revs. O. T. Lanphear, D.D., C.T., Dane Street; Charles Van Norden, C.T., Washington Street; A. J. Sessions, C.T., North Church; C. W. Flanders, 2d Baptist (the first is vacant); E. C. Butler, Unitarian; J. N. Emery, Universalist; S. Jackson, Methodist; William C. Wells, St. Peter's, Episcopal; and Thomas N. Shahan, St. Mary's (Roman-Catholic) Church.

The number of enlistments for the late war was 988; and about 100 of these lost their lives in the service of their country.

Valuation, \$6,827,550; tax-rate, \$1.36 per \$100. Number of voters, 1,937.

Roger Conant, John Balch, William and John Woodbury, removed from Salem, and commenced a settlement upon the east side of Bass River, about 1630.

The place was at first called Bass River, but was incorporated under the name of Beverly, — probably from a town in the East Riding of York, Eng., — Oct. 14, 1663. In 1671 Roger Conant and thirty-four others petitioned to have the name changed, "because," as he averred, "we being but a small place, it has caused on us a constant nickname of '*beggarly*.'" He desired to have the place called Budleigh, in honor of the town from which he came; but his petition was not granted.

It was the duty of the sexton, in 1665 and afterwards, to "ring the bell at nine o'clock every night a sufficient space of time," and to "keep and turn the glass." The hour-glass was to guide the minister in his services; it being understood that his sermon would occupy just one hour.

Capt. Thomas Lothrop, commander of a company called "*The Flower of Essex*," most of whom, with their leader, fell at Bloody Brook in Deerfield, 1675, was from this town.

The first meeting-house was erected in 1656; and on the 20th of September, 1667, the Rev. John Hale was ordained as the first minister.

In the prosecutions for witchcraft which occurred in 1692, Mr. Hale took an active part; but on the accusation of his wife, in October of the same year, he changed his views, and, in 1697, wrote an able work upon the subject.

Beverly is the birthplace of the following distinguished men: —

Col. ROBERT HALE (1703–1767), a brave soldier, physician, and legislator. WILLIAM BALCH (1704–1792), H.C. 1724, an able divine

and author. ISRAEL THORNDIKE (1759–1832), an eminent merchant. SIDNEY WILLARD (1780–1856), author, and professor of Hebrew in Harvard University from 1807 to 1831. WILLIAM BINGHAM TAPPAN (1794–1849), a fine poet, author of the beautiful lyric, commencing —

“There is an hour of peaceful rest
To mourning wanderers given;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded breast;
’Tis found above in heaven,”

and many other poems. ROBERT RANTOUL (1805–1852), a distinguished lawyer and politician. ISAAC RAY, M.D. (1807), an eminent physician. ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY, D.D. (1811), an able clergyman, an elegant scholar, and Plummer Professor in Harvard University from 1860.

An excellent History of this town, by Edwin M. Stone, was published in 1843, pp. 324.

Billerica. This ancient and pleasant town, called *Shaw-shine* by the Indians, received its name from Billericay, Eng., whence some of its original settlers came; and was incorporated May 29, 1655. It is in the north-easterly part of Middlesex County, 20 miles from Boston by the Boston and Lowell Railroad; and contains 238 farms, 397 dwelling-houses, and 1,833 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Its boundaries are Chelmsford on the north-west, Tewksbury on the north-east, Wilmington and Burlington on the east, Bedford on the south, and Carlisle on the south-west.

The land is elevated in the centre of the town, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country, with the summits of Wachusett and the New-Ipswich Mountains in the distance. Gilson Hill in the north-west, and Fox Hill in the north-east, are noted elevations. Winning’s Pond of 10 acres in the south-westerly, and Nutting’s Pond of 90 acres in the southerly part of the town, are handsome sheets of water, from which many pickerel, bream, and perch are taken. The Concord and the Shawshine Rivers enter the town from Bedford on the south-east, and, pursuing courses parallel to each other, leave it, — the one at its northern, and the other at its north-eastern angle. The Concord is a deep and sluggish stream, with excellent hay and cranberry meadows on its borders. Fox Brook is a tributary of the Shawshine. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss; and, on the summits of the ledges, many marks of glacial action are observed. The soil is various, — in some parts light and sandy; in others strong and deep, repaying well the labors of the husbandman. The number of acres of woodland is 4,260. The timber-growth is chiefly oak, ash, walnut, maple, gray-birch, and white and yellow pine. The blue gentian (*Gentiana Andrewsii*), cardinal-flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), lady’s-slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*), and other beautiful specimens of the floral kingdom, decorate the meadows. The number of acres of cranberries is 89. There are two extensive woollen manufactories and a logwood-mill on the Concord River at North Billerica;

and, in addition to these works, the town has two saw-mills, one machine-shop, one large chemical, one cabinet, and one soap establishment. There are five churches; of which, at the Centre, is one Unitarian, the Rev. C. C. Hussey, pastor; one Congregational, now without a pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. C. Fletcher, pastor; and, at the North, one Baptist, the Rev. N. S. Colby, pastor (this church-edifice, costing about \$12,000, is the gift of the Hon. Thomas Talbot, who resides at this place); and one Roman-Catholic church (St. Andrew's), attended by the Oblate Fathers of Lowell.

The town has two post-offices, — one at the Centre, and one at the flourishing village of North Billerica; a public hall at the Centre, and also at the North. It has a well-endowed academy, called "The Howe School," from the name of its founder, Dr. Zadoc Howe, now under the care of Samuel Tucker, A.M. It sustains a lyceum, a farmers' club, and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes through the easterly part of the town; and efforts are being made to extend a road from Bedford to the Centre.

The valuation is \$1,448,630; and the rate of taxation, \$0.95 per \$100. It has recently erected a fine granite monument in honor of its soldiers lost in the late war. The consecration occurred Oct. 8, 1873.

The territory was granted to Cambridge in 1641, "provided they would make it a village to have ten families settled there within ten years." The first settlement was made, about the year 1653, by John Parker, John Kittredge, John Rogers, Jonathan Danforth, Rev. Samuel Whiting, Simon Crosby, Edward Farmer, Thomas Richardson, and others. The town was surveyed, and divided into what were denominated ten and five acre lots, by Jonathan Danforth. A ten-acre lot contained 113 acres of upland, and twelve of meadow; a five-acre lot, half that quantity. The first house of worship was covered with thatch, instead of shingles, and completed about 1660; and the Rev. Samuel Whiting, the first minister, was ordained over the church at its formation in 1663. He died in 1713, and was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Ruggles. During Philip's War, in 1675-76, this town suffered no important injury; but during the French and Indian Wars, in 1695, an attack was made upon the people, and several were slain. On the 5th of August of that year, the Indians entered the house of John Rogers, in the northerly part of the town, and discharged an arrow at him while asleep, which entered his neck, and severed the main artery. "Awakened by this sudden and unexpected attack, he started up, seized the arrow, which he forcibly withdrew, and expired with the instrument of death in his hand. A woman, being in the chamber, threw herself out of the window, and, though severely wounded, made her escape by concealing herself among some flags. A young woman was scalped, and left for dead; but survived the painful operation, and lived for many years. A son and daughter of Mr. Rogers were made prisoners. The family of John Levistone suffered most severely. His mother-in-law and five young children were killed, and his oldest daughter captured. Capt. Thomas Rogers and his oldest son were killed. Mary, the wife of Dr. Roger Toothaker, and Margaret, his youngest daughter, with four other persons, were slain. Though

the Indians were immediately pursued by the inhabitants of the centre of the town, yet so effectually had they taken precautions in their flight, that all efforts to find them proved unavailing. It is said that they even tied up the mouths of their dogs with wampum, from an apprehension that their barking would discover the direction they had taken. The shock given to the inhabitants by this melancholy event was long had in painful remembrance."

The first patriot who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill was a young man by the name of Asa Pollard, belonging to Billerica. The manner of his death is thus related by Col. Prescott: "The first man who fell in the Battle of Bunker Hill was killed by a cannon-ball, which struck his head. He was so near me, that my clothes were besmeared with his blood and brains, which I wiped off, in some degree, with a handful of fresh earth. The sight was so shocking to many of the men, that they left their posts, and ran to view him. I ordered them back, but in vain. I then ordered him to be buried instantly. A subaltern officer expressed surprise that I should allow him to be buried without having prayers said. I replied, 'This is the first man that has been killed, and the only one that will be buried to-day. I put him out of sight, that the men may be kept in their places. God only knows who or how many of us will fall before it is over. To your post, my good fellow, and let each man do his duty.' He was struck by a cannon-ball thrown from the line-of-battle ship 'Somerset.'"

WILLIAM CROSBY, an eminent jurist, was born here June 3, 1770; and died March 31, 1852.

ELIZABETH PALMER PEABODY, author of various educational works, was born in this town in 1804.

A brief but valuable History of this town, by John Farmer, was published in 1816, pp. 36.

Blackstone is a young, enterprising, and growing manufacturing town, lying, in the form of a square, in the extreme south-eastern corner of Worcester County, and having 660 dwelling-houses, and a population of 5,421. Taken from the southerly part of Mendon, and incorporated March 25, 1845, it has rapidly increased in population and business, and bids fair to become a very large and important manufacturing place. There are three postal villages in the town,—East Blackstone near the eastern, Millville near the south-western, and Blackstone near the southern boundary.

Mill River, coursing from north to south along the eastern line of the town, and the Blackstone, traversing the south-west corner, furnish power for propelling the machinery of extensive manufactories. One large cotton-mill with 60,000 spindles, employing nearly 1,000 persons, seven woollen-mills, and several smaller manufactories, are kept in operation by this splendid water-power.

The Providence and Worcester, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads, pass through the southern sections of the town. Blackstone has a good town-hall, and a public library, two hotels, a high school, and nine district-schools. There is a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic Lodge, in a prosperous condition.

The churches are, — one Congregational, the Rev. A. W. Moore,

pastor; one Methodist, at East Blackstone, the Rev. E. C. Maynard, pastor; one Freewill Baptist, the Rev. Sanford E. Church, pastor; and one Catholic (St. Paul's), the Rev. William E. Powers, pastor; also one Episcopal, one Wesleyan Methodist, and one Methodist-Episcopal, at Millville.

As many as 300 men were furnished by the town for the late war; and about 50 men were lost in the service of their country.

The town is handsomely varied in its surface. Waterbug Hill rises conspicuously in the central; while Pickering and Candlewood Hills enhance the beauty of the north-east section. Fox Brook meanders centrally through the place; and several smaller streams from different portions of the town flow into it. A beautiful and romantic scene, extending from the Rolling Dam to the confluence of the rivers, is presented to the lovers of the picturesque. The stream rushes madly along over a rough rocky bed; and, shooting from the fissures in the rocks, large trees, pine and cedar, overshadow the impetuous current, altogether forming a delightful wood and water view.

The soil is generally light and sandy; but there are many fine farms and extensive woodlands. An immense elm-tree on the margin of Hop Brook, which has breasted the storms of more than a hundred and fifty winters, still lends its grateful shade to the people of the neighborhood.

This town was named from William Blackstone, the first white settler of Boston, who removed, about 1635, to the wilderness in what is now Cumberland, R.I., where his grave, and a well which he dug, are still to be seen on the east bank of the beautiful river which perpetuates his name.

Blandford is a town of a large area, lying, nearly in the form of a square, in the westerly part of Hampden County, and having 200 farms, 208 dwelling-houses, and 1,026 inhabitants. Its bounds are Chester and Huntington on the north, Russell on the east, Granville and Tolland on the south, and Otis on the west. The land is elevated, and diversified by hill and valley, lake and streamlet. The climate is severe in winter, but in summer most delightful. Dug Hill, near the centre, rises to the height of 1,622 feet; and Jackson's Hill, in the south-west, to 4,745 feet. Other prominent elevations are the Green Mountain in the north (at the base of which there is a sulphur-spring), Tarrot Hill in the east, and Beach Hill in the south. In the north-west corner of the town, a singular depression has the appearance of having been a volcanic crater. The town is rich in minerals. Marmolite, actinolite, schiller-spar, serpentine, chromic iron, rose-quartz in bowlders, and other interesting specimens, occur. North-meadow Pond of 80 acres, Long Pond of 150, and Blair Pond of 215 acres, are fine sheets of water in the westerly section: from the latter issues Pond Brook, whose waters, uniting with streams from the two other ponds, form Pebble Brook, which leaves the town at its south-eastern angle, and helps to swell the Westfield River. The town has one woollen, one grist mill, and also ten saw-mills, which prepare large quantities of lumber for the market. There are some manufactures of card-boards, bedsteads, and whip-butts. The

people are, however, to a great extent, engaged in agriculture. The butter and cheese here made from cows fed on the rich grazing-land of the hillsides are of superior quality. The growing of wool receives much attention. The town has two post-offices, — one at the Centre, and one at North Blandford, — a lyceum and a farmers' club, a town-hall and a public library, a hotel called "The Central House," and fourteen school-districts.

It has one Congregational church, the Rev. A. W. Field, pastor; one Methodist, at the Centre, of which the Rev. R. F. Holway is pastor; and one at North Blandford, having the Rev. Ivins Mesler for its pastor. The Central Congregational church-edifice stands on the very summit of the hills, and commands a most enchanting prospect.

This town was settled by a company of Scotch-Irish, who, becoming dissatisfied with the Rev. Samuel Barrett of Hopkinton, removed hither, and called the place New Glasgow, from the city of Glasgow in Scotland. Among the family names of the first settlers are Hamilton, Blair, Stewart, Montgomery, Campbell, Wilson, Sennett, Young, Knox, and Gibbs. The first team which reached the town was owned by Israel Gibbs, and driven by Widow Moses Carr. The first white child born in the town was Israel Gibbs, jun. The first money appropriated for education was "three pounds, to be laid out to hyre a schoolmaster." This was in September, 1756. The school was taught by a sea-captain, in the house of Robert Black, who came from Hopkinton. Their first minister was the Rev. Mr. McClenathan. The church was organized in Hopkinton before the emigrants started on their journey. The Rev. Dorus Clark, D.D., was settled here in 1823, and continued as pastor until 1835. The town was incorporated April 10, 1741, and derived its name from the title of Marquess of Blandford, the second of the honors belonging to the Duke of Marlborough. Gov. William Shirley came to Boston in a ship called "The Blandford," which might have suggested the name to him.

Blandford has given to the country the Hon. ELI P. ASHMUN (1770–1819), an able lawyer, and United-States senator; JOHN H. ASHMUN (1800–1833), a legal scholar of distinction; and RUFUS P. RANNEY (1813), an able jurist.

Bolton is an agricultural town, situated on elevated land of remarkable scenic beauty, in the easterly part of Worcester County, 30 miles west of Boston; and contains 161 farms, 200 dwelling-houses, and 1,114 inhabitants.

It is bounded on the north-west by Harvard, on the east by Stow, on the south by the new town of Hudson and by Berlin, and on the west by Clinton and Lancaster.

The Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad passes through the village of Ballville, in the south-west corner of the town. It is accommodated also by the Lancaster Railroad, a connecting link between the Worcester and Nashua and the Fitchburg Railroads, opening a new route to Worcester and to Boston.

The rocks which underlie the town are calcareous gneiss and Merri-mack schists, in which occur fine specimens of scapolite, Boltonite, magnesite, allanite, sphene, nuttallite, and other curious minerals.

There are also limestone ledges, in which excavations have been made.

The land is high, and forms the water-shed between the Nashua and Assabet Rivers. Long Hill, Pine Hill, and Spectacle Hill, are beautiful eminences in the south-east section. Vaughn's Hill is conspicuous in the north-west; while Wattoquottoe Hill rises to the height of about 300 feet, and forms a remarkable feature in the south-west section of the town. It is the highest eminence between Wachusett Mountain and the city of Boston; and from its summit the State House, in clear weather, may be seen.

The elegant residence of the Hon. S. H. Howe is on this noted elevation. These eminences command most charming prospects. Mr. George B. Emerson thus describes the view from one of them:—

“Many travellers are familiar with a hill in Bolton, on the road to Lancaster, which opens a prospect of surpassing beauty in the wide area of many miles' circuit spread out to the view, comprehending the charming valley of Lancaster, through which the quiet Nashua marks out its winding channel, and presenting in the distant prospect some of the highest hills of Massachusetts and some lofty mountains of New Hampshire. The magnificent elms which proudly spread their wide branching tops upon the meadows; the groves, here and there, which the axe has spared; the frequent orchards, which indicate the wise care of the cultivator; and the extensive forests in the distance, with their mingled shades of green, from the most sombre to the brightest tint,—conspire to present a landscape which fixes the attention of the most careless, and which, in its varied forms of light and shade, of forest and cultivation, of valley and mountain, of crops and trees, with here and there a beautiful village, with its spires pointing to heaven from among the trees, can never fail to charm the eye and to touch the heart.”

The beautiful Nashua River runs through the northern angle of the town. Still River, on which there are rich intervals, pursues a course parallel with the former stream, and occupies, perhaps, its former bed. The soil is of superior quality; and the cultivators are, in general, thrifty, independent, and progressive.

There is a pleasant village, by the name of Fryville, in the southern part; and the Centre, lying between the rounded hills, has an air of neatness and of quiet beauty.

The town has one post-office, a very good town-hall, a flourishing farmers' club, a public library, seven school-districts, an institution called “The Houghton School” (founded and endowed by the late Joseph Houghton, a citizen of the town, who died Nov. 7, 1847), and a Unitarian, Baptist, and Quaker church. The Rev. Ezekiel Fitzgerald is the Unitarian, and the Rev. Benjamin A. Edwards the Baptist pastor.

The town sent about 155 soldiers into the late war, of whom 23 were lost. In memory of these it has erected mural tablets in the town-hall.

The valuation of the place is \$590,583; the tax-rate, \$1.44 per \$100.

This town was taken from Lancaster, and incorporated June 24,

1738. It was probably named in honor of Charles Powlet, third Duke of Bolton, who was long a member of the council.

The first minister was the Rev. Thomas Goss (H.U. 1737), who was ordained at the formation of the church in 1741. The Rev. John W. Chickering was ordained in 1830 over "The Hillside Church," now standing alone in the wilderness.

BOSTON, the metropolis of New England, the capital of Massachusetts, and seat of justice of Suffolk County, lies at the western extremity, or head, of Massachusetts Bay, 464 miles by rail north-east of Washington, 236 north-east of New York, and 105 south-west of Portland.

The latitude of the State House is $42^{\circ} 21' 22''$ north; and the longitude, $71^{\circ} 4' 9''$ west. It has for its boundaries Charles River, separating it from Cambridge and Charlestown, and Chelsea Creek, dividing it from Chelsea, on the north; Winthrop, Massachusetts Bay, and a part of Quincy, from which it is separated by Neponset River, on the east; Milton on the south; Hyde Park on the south-west; West Roxbury and Brookline, with the latter of which it is connected by the Western Avenue, on the west; and contains an area of about 10,170 acres.

It embraces five distinct sections, — Boston proper, or Old Boston, a peninsula extending from the mainland north-easterly, about two miles in length by one in breadth; East Boston, formerly known as Noddle's Island; South Boston; Roxbury, or the Boston Highlands; and Dorchester. The city is, to a large extent, surrounded with rivers, creeks, bays, and inlets, and hence remarkably irregular in its outline. The harbor is deep, capacious, and well defended by Forts Warren, Winthrop, and Independence. It is studded with as many as fifty picturesque and beautiful islands, of which the most noted are Deer Island, of 184 acres, conveyed to the town March 4, 1634–35; Thompson's Island, annexed to the city March 15, 1834; Great-Brewster Island, of 16 acres; Gallop's Island, of the same size; Lovell's Island; Long Island; Apple Island; Rainsford Island; and Winthrop's Island.

The harbor is formed by Winthrop, terminating at Point Shirley, on the north; and by Nantasket, terminating at Point Allerton, about four miles distant, on the south-east.

The main ship-entrance to the outer harbor is by Point Allerton and Fort Warren, south of which are Nantasket Roads; to the inner harbor, which is capable of holding 500 ships at anchor, between Fort Winthrop and Fort Independence.

The Boston Lighthouse is upon a rocky ledge, east of the Great-Brewster Island, and opposite Point Allerton. The harbor embraces an area of about 75 square miles; and is considered, in respect to its freedom from sand-bars, depth, capacity, and defences (natural as well as artificial), one of the finest in the world. It receives the waters of the Mystic River, navigable to Medford; of the Charles River, to Wattertown; and of the Neponset River, to Milton. About 170 wharves extend into the harbor, indicating the commercial enterprise and prosperity of the city. The most remarkable of these are Long Wharf, 1,800 feet in length, 200 feet in width; Central Wharf, 1,397 feet in length, and 150 feet in width; and Commercial Wharf, 1,100 in length, and

160 feet in width. These wharves, as well as many others, are substantially constructed, and lined with solid and capacious warehouses.

The city is divided into sixteen wards, containing, May 1, 1872, 67,221 legal voters, 30,401 dwelling-houses, and a total valuation of \$682,724,300; May 1, 1873, 70,199 legal voters, and a valuation of \$693,831,400. The rate of taxation for the present year is \$1.28 per \$100.

By the last United-States census, 1870, it contained 250,526 inhabitants, of whom 87,986 were born in foreign countries.

The population in 1800 was 30,049; in 1820, 51,117; in 1840, 107,347; and, in 1860, 212,746. The valuation in 1840 was \$94,581,600; in 1860, \$278,861,000; and in 1870, \$581,089,400, which, in this last year, was an average of more than \$2,300 to each inhabitant.

The government is invested in the City Council, chosen annually on the Tuesday after the second Monday in December, consisting of the mayor, 12 aldermen, and 64 common councilmen Henry L. Pierce is the present mayor.

The geological formation is sienite, conglomerate, trap, slate, drift, and undetermined rock. There are ledges of slate in the harbor, and beds of clay and peat are found in several localities. Ledges of pudding-stone occur extensively in the Highlands, from which substantial and very beautiful walls for buildings are constructed.

The surface of the city is beautifully diversified by upland, hill, and valley, affording charming sites for building, and presenting altogether a scenic aspect remarkable for its freshness and variety. The highlands of East Boston overlook the harbor with its numerous grotesque islands, and constitute a prominent feature in the landscape. The heights of Dorchester and the romantic eminences of Roxbury, as well as the noted elevations — Savin Hill, Meeting-house Hill, and Mt. Bowdoin — in Old Dorchester, afford enchanting land and water views; while from Beacon Hill, rising about 110 feet above sea-level, and crowned with the Capitol, the observer gazes on a panorama without equal on our seaboard. Built as it is upon so many picturesque eminences, Boston, viewed from the sea or from the land, appears alike magnificent.

Boston proper is connected with the mainland by what is called the Neck, formerly a narrow strip of land between Back and South Bays, and which, at the highest tides, was overflowed. This, in the time of the Revolution, was the only approach to it by land; but of late it has been raised several feet, and the flats on either side have been filled up. Five or six elegant avenues, instead of one, open communication with the Highlands on the south; and this section of the city is now wider and more beautiful than the original town itself. Other parts of the city have been also thus extended; and handsome private dwellings, railroad-dépôts, stores, and churches occupy many broad acres which were covered with water and with shipping less than half a century ago.

Charles-river Bridge, 1,503 feet long, and opened June 17, 1786, and Warren Bridge, unite the city with Charlestown; Canal or Cragie's Bridge, opened in 1809, and West-Boston Bridge, with Cambridge.

The Western Avenue, or Mill Dam, a mile and a half in length, and substantially constructed, opens communication with Brookline; while Federal-street and Dover-street Bridges are the avenues across Fort-

point Channel into South Boston. The communication with East Boston is by two steam-ferries.

In addition to the above-mentioned avenues, the steam-railroads radiating from the city have their several bridges scientifically constructed of the best material.

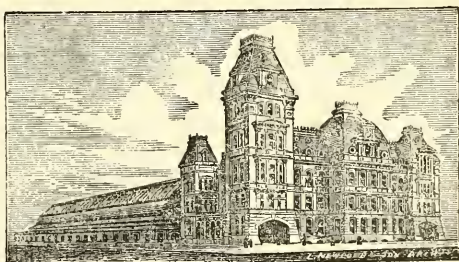
Beginning at the north, the Fitchburg Railroad, whose ample dépôt, built of granite, is on Causeway Street, crosses Charles River into Charlestown, and opens communication with the west by Fitchburg and the Hoosac Tunnel.

The Boston and Maine, starting from Haymarket Square, crosses Charles River a little above the Fitchburg Road, and, bearing northerly, opens communication with Lawrence, Great Falls, and Portland.

The Eastern Railroad, from its dépôt on Causeway Street, runs parallel with the former into Somerville; and then, crossing it, follows the shore to Salem, Newburyport, Portland, Bangor, and Halifax.

The Lowell Railroad, from its new and spacious dépôt on the same street, crosses Charles River above the others into Cambridge, and thence opens the way to Lowell, Nashua, Concord, Ogdensburg, and Chicago.

This magnificent dépôt, planned by Gen. George Stark, the efficient manager of the road, is now in process of erection; and will be, when completed, the most splendid structure of the kind in New England. It stands on Causeway Street, is built of brick with freestone facings, and is about 650 feet in length, and 220 in



LOWELL-RAILROAD DÉPÔT.

width. It has an arched roof lighted from above; and its commodious reception-rooms are finished in the highest style of art. For amplitude in dimension, for convenience of arrangement, for architectural effect, it may be termed a model railway-station; and will prove to be not only a great ornament to this section of the city, but also of signal benefit to the public, and of well-merited honor to this railroad-company.

The Providence Railroad, from its large and elegant dépôt on Columbus Avenue, unites the city with Providence, Stonington, and New York.

The Boston and Albany Railroad, from its dépôt on Beach Street, crosses the Back Bay, and opens intercourse with Worcester, Springfield, and Albany.

The Old-Colony Railroad, opened for travel November, 1845, has its dépôt on Kneeland Street, crosses Fort-point Channel into South Boston, and runs by divergent lines to Duxbury, Plymouth, Provincetown, New Bedford, Fall River, and Newport, whence it connects by steamers with New York; while the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, from its dépôt at the foot of Summer Street, passes through South Boston, over South Bay, and thence to Blackstone, Connecticut, and, when completed, to New York.

By these radiating lines of railway, their various branches and connections, the city has immediate communication with every section of the country; and, by the interchange of merchandise passing over them, its wealth and prosperity have been, of late, surprisingly augmented.

Connected with these different railroads there are telegraphic lines by which intelligence is instantaneously transmitted to distant cities; and by them express lines also ramify to every section of the Union.

In addition to the steam-railroads, the city is accommodated with six horse-railroads, called the Highland, the Metropolitan, the Cambridge, the Lynn and Boston, the Broadway, and the Middlesex, together with the Citizens' Line of Coaches, which afford constant facilities for reaching the steam-railroad dépôts, the different sections of the city, and the suburban towns. Steamers also run steadily to the islands in the harbor; to Nahant, Gloucester, Portland, Gardiner, and Bangor; also to Nantasket, Provincetown, New York, Baltimore, and other Southern ports.

By the Cunard and International steamships, the city has direct communication with Halifax and Liverpool.

From its peculiar configuration, the streets and lanes of the city proper were laid out originally with very little regard to regularity or order; so that it has been pleasantly said, that they follow the meanderings of the ancient cow-paths; and they certainly form a kind of mysterious labyrinth to the stranger: but in the modern changes in the buildings, and in the extension and enlargement of the territory, especially since the conflagration of November, 1872, some of them have been materially widened and improved.

The principal avenue is Washington Street, which, commencing in the northern section, runs centrally through the city, some five miles south-easterly, to the Boston Highlands. This great thoroughfare is lined on either side with handsome warerooms, stores, and public buildings. Running parallel with this are Harrison Avenue and Albany Street, upon the east; Shawmut Avenue, Tremont Street, Columbus Avenue, and Huntington Avenue, upon the west.

These streets are intersected, generally at right angles, by many shorter streets; among which, crossing or leading out of Washington Street, may be mentioned Hanover Street, lately widened, and noted for its retail stores; Cornhill, for its book-trade; State Street, flanked with lofty granite buildings, and celebrated for its banking institutions; Franklin and Summer Streets, both just reconstructed from the ruins of the fire. Congress Street, and Devonshire Street, on which stands the new Post Office, built at an expense of over \$2,000,000, and which enters Washington Street near Dock Square, are both important business thoroughfares. Beacon Street, extending from Tremont Street — over the southern brow of Beacon Hill, by the Common, the Public Garden, and then as the Western Avenue — into Brookline, is one of the most fashionable and frequented carriage-ways of the city.

The extended arcade formed by the interclasping of the branches of the majestic elms which flank this street opposite the Common, has, perhaps, no walk of equal beauty in America. Marlborough, Newbury, Boylston Streets, and Commonwealth Avenue, running from the Public Garden over new-made land, and parallel with Beacon Street,

are lined with imposing private and public edifices. The latter avenue, 240 feet in width and a mile and a half in length, has a park in the centre, set with rows of ornamental trees, with driveways on either side. In it stands a granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, presented to the city in 1865 by Thomas Lee, Esq.

The streets in this quarter, running north and south, are named ingeniously, according to the letters of the alphabet; a trisyllabic alternating with a dissyllabic word, — as Arlington, Berkeley; Clarendon, Dartmouth; Exeter, Fairfield; Gloucester, Hertford.

The residences on Arlington Street, overlooking the Public Garden and the Common, are among the most beautiful and desirable of the city.

Newton, Rutland, Concord, and Worcester Streets, which open upon handsome squares at the South End, as well as many other streets, are lined with elegant brick and marble mansions. Chester Park and West Chester Park are flanked with very beautiful private residences, indicating taste and opulence.

The principal thoroughfares in East Boston are Meridian Street (so called from its direction, north and south) and Chelsea Street; both of which are intersected by many other streets, running, for the most part, in direct lines across the island. Webster Street commands a fine prospect of Boston Harbor and the city proper, and is adorned with many beautiful private residences.

The street-system of South Boston is, for the most part, regular; the avenues generally crossing each other at right angles. Dorchester Avenue runs directly south, by South Bay, from Federal Street in the city proper to Milton Lower Mills; while Broadway, the principal thoroughfare, ornamented with trees, runs centrally through the territory to City Point. Warren Street and Walnut Avenue are the principal carriage-ways through Boston Highlands; and Washington Street and Dorchester Avenue, Bowdoin, Hancock, and Boston Streets, through Dorchester.

The Common is a public park of about 48 acres, on the south-westerly slope of Beacon Hill, enclosed by a substantial iron fence more than one mile in extent. It is beautifully diversified with knolls, avenues, fountains, and parterres; and admirably shaded with ancient elm, maple, lime, tupalo, and other trees, among which stands, surrounded by a strong enclosure, that weather-beaten relic of ancient times, THE OLD ELM, on whose branches it is said that witches were suspended in the days gone by. On the north of it lies Frog Pond, — a pretty little sheet of water, meriting a better name.

Rising from the margin of the Pond is Flag-staff Hill, on the summit of which was laid the corner-stone (Sept. 18, 1871), with suitable ceremonies, of the monument which is to commemorate the names and deeds of the sons of Boston lost in the late war. The Brewer Fountain, given to the city by Gardner Brewer, Esq., is a beautiful and conspicuous object in the north-east section of the Common. It began to play for the first time June 3, 1868. In the southern part of the Common, bordering on Boylston Street, is the Central Burying-Ground, some of whose tombs extend beneath the south-western avenue; and also a shaded park, at present well supplied with deer.

From very early times, until 1830, the Common was used for a pas-

ture-ground and training-field: and yet not alone for these; since Mr. John Josselyn, in his account of "Two Voyages," published in 1675, says of the place, "On the south there is a small but pleasant common, where the gallants, a little before sunset, walk with their *Marmalet* madams as we do in Moorfields, till the nine-o'clock bell rings them home to their respective habitations; when presently the constables walk their round to see good orders kept, and take up loose people."

Murderers, pirates, and others condemned to death, were executed here as late as 1812. Here were, in early days, the Bridewell and the stocks; here, in the vicinity of the Old Elm-Tree, a duel was fought in 1728, resulting in the death of one of the parties; and here were the barracks of a part of the British army at the commencement of the Revolution.

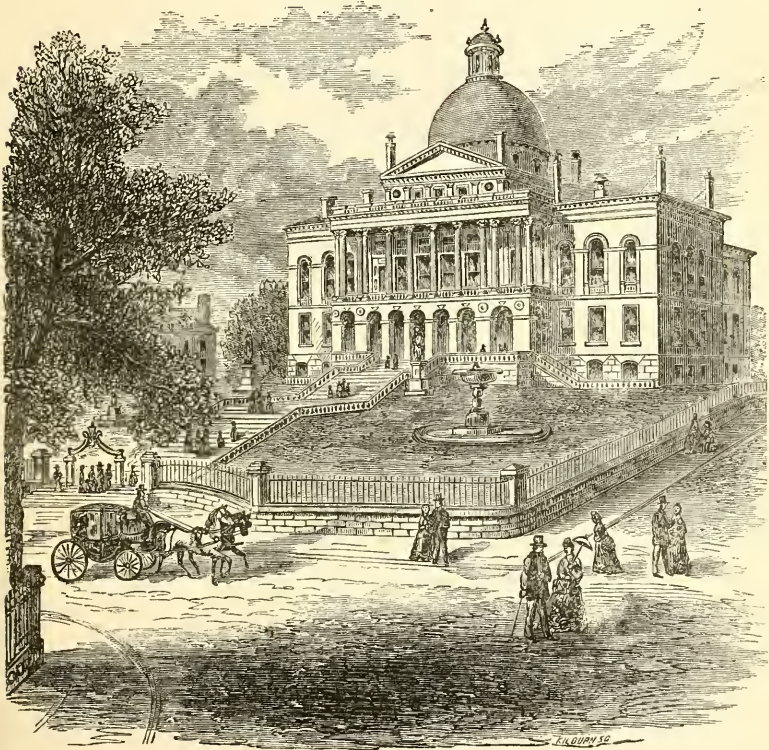
The Public Garden, separated from the Common by Charles Street, laid out in 1803, comprises about 21 acres, recovered from the tide, lying in the form of a parallelogram, and having an artificial lake of about four acres in the centre. An iron bridge, thrown over this sheet of water in 1867, enhances the beauty of the scene. The grounds are laid out in serpentine walks, embellished with a variety of shrubs and flowers, and furnished with occasional seats for visitors. On entering from Commonwealth Avenue, an elegant marble statue of Venus rising from the sea presents itself; and a little beyond this stands the equestrian statue of Washington, in bronze, by Thomas Ball, which was cast by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, and uncovered on the 3d of July, 1869. The statue is 22 feet in height, and stands upon a granite pedestal 16 feet in height. The attitudes of the horse and rider are alike spirited; and the whole work is remarkably well executed. At a little distance towards the left is a well-designed marble monument in honor of the discoverer of anæsthetics, which was given to the city by Thomas Lee, Esq., and formally dedicated in June, 1868. Still farther on, near Beacon Street, stands the bronze statue of Edward Everett, executed by W. W. Story, and presented to the city in November, 1867.

Among the most conspicuous public buildings in the city are the State House, Custom House, Post Office, City Hall, Court House, Public Library, Faneuil Hall, Quincy Market, the City Hospital, and Washington Market.

The State House is a substantial and symmetrical structure, 173 feet in length, 61 feet in depth, and 120 feet in height, crowning the summit of Beacon Hill. The top of the dome is 230 feet above tide-water. It was built upon land formerly owned and occupied by John Hancock as a cow-pasture; and was opened for the legislature, Jan. 11, 1798. It contains various halls and offices for the transaction of public business, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann decorate the grounds in front; and within are the marble statues of Washington and Gov. John A. Andrew, together with the battle-flags of the Massachusetts regiments in the last war, and other interesting memorials.

The ascent to the lantern which surmounts the dome is by a flight of 170 steps from the foundation. To the eye of the observer at this point a most magnificent panorama is presented. On the north appear

the spires of Charlestown, the lofty granite monument rising over them; the beautiful suburban towns of Medford, Malden, Melrose, spreading out beyond. On the east the eye sweeps over the harbor, with its 50 picturesque islands, to Point Allerton and the distant ocean. On the south it stretches over the extended city—with its innumerable dwelling-houses, turrets, spires, and domes—far away to the long range of the Blue Hills in Milton; while to the west it surveys, as on a map, the highly-cultivated and charming towns of Brookline, Brighton, Belmont,



THE STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

Watertown, together with the classic halls of Cambridge, the observatory on the summit of Mount Auburn, and the distant hills of Waltham.

The Custom House, on State Street, is built entirely of granite; and was opened for business on the 9th of August, 1847. It is in the form of a Greek cross, of the Doric order of architecture, and cost over a million dollars.

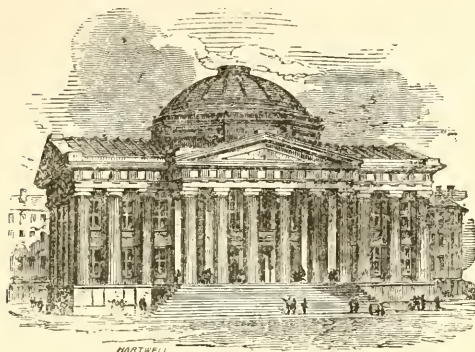
The Post Office, built of white Rockport granite, having a façade of more than 200 feet on Devonshire Street, will have cost, when completed, more than two million dollars, and will be one of the most magnificent structures in the country.

The City Hall, in Court Square, and fronting on School Street, is built of Concord granite, in the style of the Italian Renaissance, at a cost of more than half a million dollars; and is considered, in an archi-

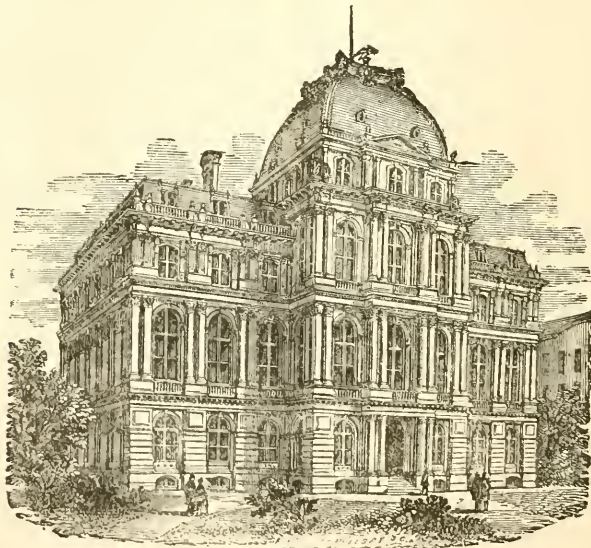
tectural point of view, one of the most substantial and splendid buildings in the city. In front of it stands an admirable bronze statue of Dr. Franklin, executed by R. S. Greenough. The County Court House, a massive and plain-looking granite building, is in close proximity to the City Hall.

The Public Library, on Boylston Street, is a very spacious and elegant structure, built of

brick, and elaborately finished in the interior. It contains about 200,000 volumes, and half as many pamphlets, to the free use of which the citizens are entitled.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON.



CITY HALL, BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall, which, from the meetings early held in it by the advocates of American freedom, came to be called "The Cradle of Liberty," was erected in 1742, and presented to the city by Mr. Peter Faneuil. It

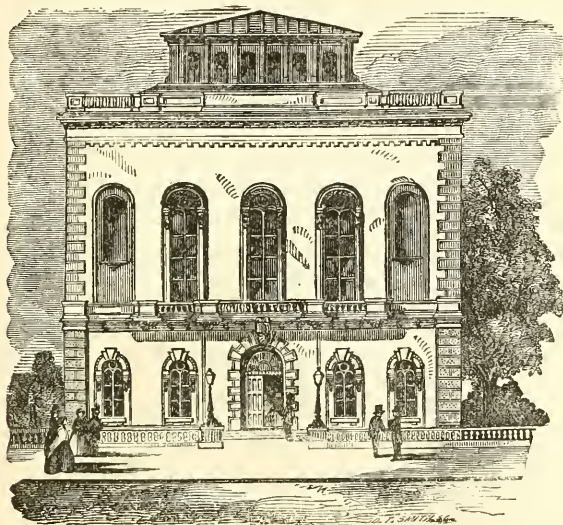
stands on Merchants' Row, and the lower part is occupied as a market; while the hall above — 76 feet square, and decorated with portraits of Washington, Webster, Samuel Adams, and others — is still used by popular assemblies.

On the east of Faneuil Hall stands the commodious and well-constructed Quincy Market. It is built of Quincy and of Westford granite; is 535 feet long, 50 feet wide, and two stories high; and was opened for trade in 1827.

The Washington Market, on the corner of Washington and Lenox Streets, is about 250 feet in length, and was erected in 1870.

The City Hospital, on Harrison Avenue, was dedicated May 24, 1864, and is somewhat remarkable for its size and architectural beauty.

Among the charitable institutions of Boston must be mentioned



PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON.

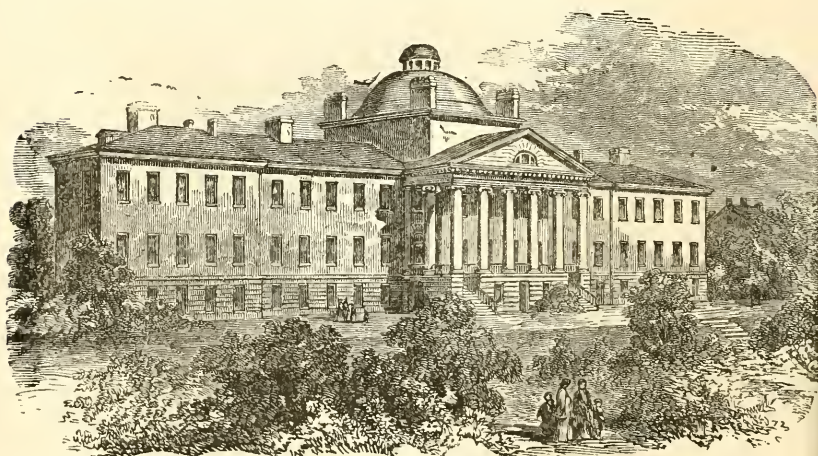
the Massachusetts General Hospital, an imposing structure on Blossom Street, built of granite, commenced in 1818, and incorporated in 1829; Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, on Mt. Washington, at South Boston, incorporated in 1839; the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, having a fine building on Bedford Street; the House of Industry and Reformation, on Deer Island; the Eye and Ear Infirmary, commenced in 1824; the School for Idiotic Children; and the comfortable Homes for Aged Men and Women. The city has more than 70 halls which are used for public purposes, among which the Music Hall on Winter Street, Horticultural Hall, the Masonic Temple, and Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Tremont Street, are very beautiful and costly buildings.

The Music Hall was opened 1852, and contains an organ of 5,474

pipes and 84 registers. It cost more than \$60,000, and is the noblest of its kind in America.

The Tremont Temple, on Tremont Street, has a handsome façade 75 feet in height, and an audience-room within, 124 feet long and 72 feet wide, encircled with capacious galleries. It is used for various purposes, but, on the sabbath, by the Tremont-street Baptist Church.

The Horticultural Hall is of white granite, and very classical in point of architecture. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to whom it belongs, was incorporated in June, 1829. It receives one-quarter of the income of Mount-Auburn Cemetery, and is one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the world. Its present elegant building was erected in 1865, largely through the exertions of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. It cost about \$250,000, and contains a very choice horticultural and botanical library of about 5,000 volumes. Among its valuable books is a set of Sibthorp's "*Flora Græca*,"



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, BOSTON.

10 volumes folio: Londini, 1840. Only 28 perfect sets of this magnificent work were printed.

The Masonic Temple, a classical structure of fine granite, on Tremont Street, opposite the Common, was dedicated June 22, 1867. It has a front of 85 feet; and one of its towers rises to the height of 121 feet. It is an ornament to that section of the city.

The Odd-Fellows' Hall, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1871, is built of Concord and Hallowell white granite, covers an area of about 12,000 square feet, and makes a very fine appearance.

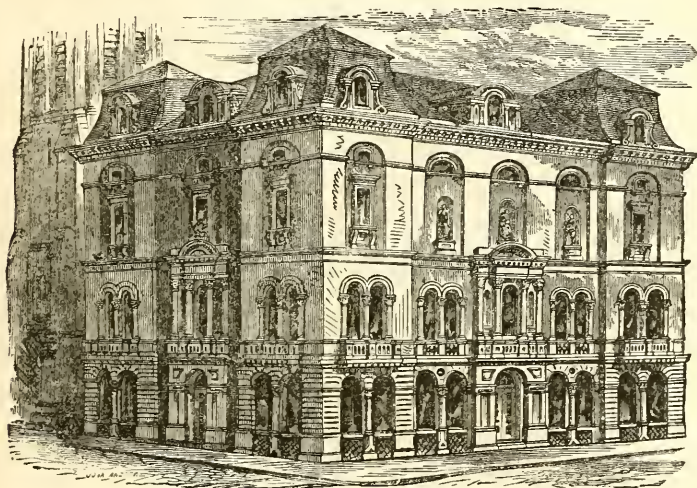
The city has 56 banks of discount, 16 savings-banks, and 41 insurance-companies, many of which are in very handsome and substantial buildings.

It is abundantly supplied with pure water from Lake Cochituate, covering an area of 650 acres, in the towns of Framingham and Natick, about 20 miles distant, and lying about 125 feet above sea-level. The

water of Sudbury River is partly turned into this vast reservoir. The sewerage of the city is remarkably good.

The fire-department is in excellent order, embracing 23 steam fire-engines, 1 fire-boat, 7 hook-and-ladder, 10 hose companies, and a fire-alarm telegraph. By this latter instrument, invented by Dr. W. F. Channing and Moses G. Farmer, telegraphic communication is instantly made from any part of the city with the superintendent at the City Hall, and fire-bells so struck as to indicate the locality in which the fire occurs. The time of the city is regulated by striking from the fire-alarm office, precisely at noon each day, 43 bells, 79 gongs, and 44 "tappers," in churches, schoolhouses, and railroad-dépôts, in different localities.

There are 17 free public bathing-houses in different sections of the city.



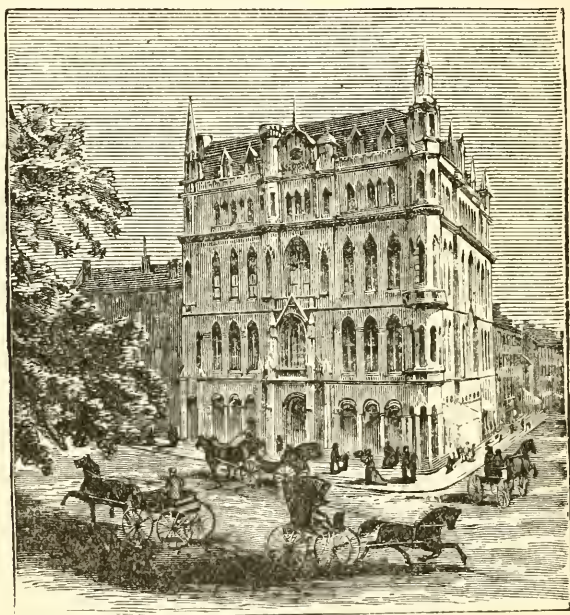
MECHANICS' BUILDING, BOSTON.

The city has a large number of Masonic, Odd-Fellows', Temperance, and other social and civic organizations, together with 16 Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In its varied industries, Boston manifests remarkable skill and activity. Her sons are engaged in almost every art, manufacture, trade, calling, and profession. Her merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, and seamen are known over all the world. Among the leading manufactures are locomotives, machinery, clothing, glass, piano-fortes and organs, books and periodicals, sewing-machines, hats and fur goods, cars and coaches, marble and stone works, cabinet-ware, paints and drugs, boxes, matches, watches, rope, soap, iron, type, wood-mouldings, window-shades, India-rubber goods, philosophical instruments, confectionery, and kerosene. Ship-building is carried on extensively at East Boston; and a vast amount of business is transacted in the neighboring cities and towns

on the capital of men residing in the metropolis. A large amount of money is invested, and a large number of men engaged, in shipping and in the fisheries. Perhaps more persons are engaged in teaching, in the professions, and in other learned, literary, and scientific pursuits, than in any other city of its size on this continent.

The commerce of Boston takes precedence of that of any other city, New York excepted, in the Union. The number of entries at the Custom House in 1872 was, foreign, 3,161; coastwise, 1,344; total, 4,505. Clearances, foreign, 3,005; coastwise, 1,926; total, 4,931. The amount collected was, gold, \$20,563,360.06; currency, \$601,135.69. The dutiable value of foreign merchandise imported into the city during the year was \$72,500,000; and the exports to foreign countries amounted



MASONIC TEMPLE, BOSTON.

to about \$23,500,000. There were 73 arrivals of ocean-steamers from Liverpool.

The Boston Board of Trade—incorporated April 29, 1854; Joseph S. Ropes, president; and H. A. Hill, secretary—has been and is of signal service in promoting the commercial interests of the city.

Its literary, scientific, and musical associations, its excellent educational system, its public press and general culture, have acquired for Boston the title of "The Modern Athens." The Athenæum, on Beacon Street, built of freestone at a cost of nearly \$200,000, and first occupied in 1849, is a remarkably elegant structure, having a façade of a very chaste and classical style, and containing a library—under the care

of Charles A. Cutter — of about 100,000 volumes, with almost as many pamphlets, an art-gallery, and a reading-room. The Boston Society of Natural History, incorporated in 1831, T. T. Bouvé, president, is an institution of a high order, having a valuable cabinet of curiosities, and reflecting credit on the city.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, established in 1791 by Dr. Jeremy Belknap, has recently erected a substantial granite building on Tremont Street; and its alcoves contain a choice and valuable library. It has also a gallery of paintings. Robert C. Winthrop is the president; and Samuel A. Greene, librarian. The Mercantile-library Association, incorporated March 11, 1820, has a large library of miscellaneous works.

The General Theological Library, incorporated in 1864, and of which the Rev. Luther Farnum is librarian, has an excellent library of 7,000 volumes. The New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, incorporated March 18, 1845, owns a handsome building costing \$40,000, a library of 10,000 volumes, and 34,000 pamphlets, to a great extent on family and local history. Marshall P. Wilder is the president; and John Ward Dean, librarian.

Boston University was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1867. At the present time, it includes six departments: I. The School of Theology, formerly the General Methodist Biblical Institute, founded in Concord, N.H., 1847; removed to Boston, and incorporated as "The Boston Theological Seminary," in 1867; transferred to the Trustees of Boston University in 1871. II. School of Law, opened 1872. III. School of Medicine (first or homœopathic), opened 1873. IV. School of Oratory, opened 1873. V. College of Liberal Arts, or academic department, opened 1873. VI. College of Music, opened 1872. The New-England Female Medical College has been leased to the Trustees of the University, and will be merged in the School of Medicine. Isaac Rich, Esq., bequeathed to the university more than a million of dollars. The whole number of professors, lecturers, and instructors, is already seventy-six. Several additional departments have been projected. The Rev. William F. Warren, D.D., is president.

The Lowell Institute, endowed by John Lowell, jun., with a legacy of \$250,000, and opened in 1848, furnishes several courses of scientific lectures to the people yearly. Several lyceum-associations employ readers, lecturers, and artists of the highest talent during the winter season. The Boston Lyceum Bureau, established in 1868 by James Redpath and George L. Fall, in Bromfield Street, has been of great service in reviving and extending the lecture-system; and, through its agency, many foreign lecturers and authors of celebrity have been introduced to American audiences. A branch of the American Literary Bureau, under the direction of B. W. Williams, is also engaged in the same laudable work. The Handel and Haydn Society, incorporated in 1815, and the New-England Conservatory of Music, established by Eben Tourjée, have most materially advanced the art to which they are devoted.

The public press of Boston is conducted with remarkable ability and courtesy; and more than 180 newspapers, magazines, and other periodi-

cals, issued in the city, spread intelligence among the people. The system of free public instruction is worthy of high commendation, and received the award of honor at the Exposition of Vienna in 1873. The schools are carefully graded, and taught by well-qualified and efficient teachers. The whole number of primary schools is 327; of grammar schools, 38; of Latin schools, 3; and there is also an English high school for girls, another for boys, and also a normal school of the very highest order. The number of teachers is 1,001; and of scholars, 30,700. The school-buildings are capacious, well constructed, well ventilated, well furnished, and generally bear the names of some distinguished citizen; as Bigelow, Brimmer, Lawrence, Boylston, Franklin, Everett.

The number of churches in the city is 154, of which 25 are Congregational Unitarian, 22 Congregational Trinitarian, 22 Baptist, 19 Methodist-Episcopal, 19 Catholic, 16 Episcopal, 7 Presbyterian, 6 Universalist, 4 Jewish, 4 Methodist, 2 Christian, 2 Congregational, 2 Lutheran, 2 Second Advent, and 2 Swedenborgian. The pastors are as follow:—

CONGREGATIONAL TRINITARIAN. — The Revs. Jacob M. Manning, D.D., Old South Church; James H. Means, Dorchester, 2d Church; William H. H. Murray, Park-street Church; Nehemiah Adams, D.D., and Henry M. Parsons, Union Church; Edmund K. Allen, D.D., Phillips Church, South Boston; William B. Wright, Berkeley-street Church; S. H. Hayes, Salem and Mariners' Church; W. B. Clarke, Dorchester-Village Church; Augustus C. Thompson, D.D., and B. F. Hamilton, Eliot Congregational Society; John De Witt, Central Church; Maverick Church, East Boston, no pastor; Edward N. Kirk, D.D., and Samuel E. Herrick, Mount-Vernon Church; Edwin B. Webb, D.D., Shawmut Church; Edward A. Rand, E-street Church, South Boston; John O. Means, D.D., Vine-street Church; Chambers-street Chapel, pastor same as Old South; Neponset Church, without a pastor; F. R. Abbe, Cottage-street Church; Albert E. Dunning, Highland Church; A. H. Plumb, Walnut-avenue Church; Lucius R. Eastman, sabbath services at 176 Tremont Street; William B. Clark, 2d Orthodox Church, Ward 16.

BAPTIST. — The Revs. Rollin H. Neale, D.D., and John T. Beckley, 1st Baptist Church; G. F. Pentecost, Warren-avenue Church; Alexander Ellis, Independent Baptist Church; W. V. Garner, Charles-street Baptist Church; Henry M. King, Dudley-street Baptist Church; A. J. Gordon, Clarendon-street Church; J. S. Dickerson, D.D., South Baptist Church, South Boston; B. W. Barrows, Neponset Church, Ward 16; Harvard-street Church, without a pastor; M. Angelo Dougherty, Stoughton-street Church, Ward 16; George C. Lorimer, D.D., Union Temple Church; Charles Y. Swan, Bowdoin-square Church; D. B. Cheney, D.D., Central-square Church, East Boston; H. A. Cooke, 1st Mariners' Church; 12th Baptist Church, without a pastor; Shawmut-avenue Church, no pastor; Andrew Pollard, Fourth-street Baptist Church; E. W. Pride, Dearborn-street Church.

UNITARIAN. — The Revs. Rufus Ellis, 1st Church; George Putnam, D.D., 1st Religious Society; Nathaniel Hall, 1st Parish; Chandler Robbins, D.D., 2d Church; Henry W. Foote, King's Chapel; Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D., Brattle-street Church; W. P. Tilden, New South Free Church; J. F. W. Ware, Arlington-street Church; George L.

Chaney, Hollis-street Church; 2d Religious Society, without a pastor; George A. Thayer, Hawes-place Church, South Boston; William R. Alger, New North Church; Samuel H. Winkley, Bulfinch-place Chapel; Edward E. Hale, South Congregational; William G. Babcock, Warren-street Chapel; James Freeman Clarke, D.D., Church of the Disciples; Warren H. Cudworth, Church of our Father, Meridian Street, South Boston; Carlos C. Carpenter, Mount-Pleasant Congregational; Henry C. Badger, 3d Unitarian Society, Neponset Street, Ward 16; Edwin J. Gerry, Hanover-street Chapel; James Sallaway, Washington-Village Chapel; Martin K. Schermerhorn, Church of the Unity; A. S. Nickerson, Church of the Unity, Ward 16; C. D. Bradlee, Church of the Good Samaritan; 4th Society, Walnut Avenue, without a pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL. — The Revs. Cyrus A. Bartol, D.D., West-Boston Society; 28th Congregational Society, without a pastor.

EPISCOPAL. — The Revs. Henry Burroughs, jun., Christ Church; John W. Blackmer, Grace Church, Ward 16, Norfolk Street; Phillips Brooks, Trinity Church; J. I. T. Coolidge, D.D., St. Matthew's Church; St. Paul's Church, without a pastor; E. M. P. Wells, D.D., St. Stephen's Chapel; Percy Browne, St. James's Church; Pelham Williams, D.D., Church of the Messiah; C. C. Grafton, Church of the Advent; William Warland, St. John's Church; C. C. Tiffany, St. Mark's Church; J. R. Pierce, St. Mary's Church; A. H. Vinton, D.D., Emanuel Church; Horatio H. Hewitt, St. John's Church; Edward H. Krans, Chapel of the Good Shepherd; W. H. Mills, St. Mary's Church.

JEWISH. — The Revs. Falk Videvir, Synagogue of Israelites (Polish); L. M. Lilienthal, Congregation Mishkam Israel; M. J. Hamburger, Congregation Beth Eil; Joseph Schoninger, Synagogue of Israelites (German).

LUTHERAN. — The Revs. Louis B. Schwarz, German Evangelical Church; German Evangelical Lutheran Church, without a pastor; Gust. A. Pehrsson, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran.

METHODIST. — The Revs. Louis Wallon, German Methodist; Henry Morgan, 1st Independent Methodist Church; William H. Decker, Zion Church; J. P. Shreves, Bethel Church.

METHODIST-EPISCOPAL. — The Revs. V. M. Simons, Bromfield-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; Joseph Scott, Church-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; J. W. Hamilton, First Church, Temple Street; Tremont-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, no pastor; M. E. Wright, Meridian-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; G. Whitaker, Saratoga-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; G. S. Chadbourne, Winthrop-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; Henry Lummis, Highland Church; W. F. Mallalieu, Broadway Methodist-Episcopal Church; J. C. Smith, Dorchester-street Church; City Mission, superintended by W. R. Clark, D.D.; G. S. Noyes, Mariners' Church; C. S. Rogers, Dorchester Church; W. G. Richardson, Neponset Church; Revere-street Methodist-Episcopal Church, no pastor; J. A. Ames, Hanover-street Mission; G. W. H. Clark, Washington-Village Church; Mr. Collier, Egleston-square Church; William G. Leonard, Washington-street Methodist-Episcopal Church; Windsor-street Church, no pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. — The Revs. Alexander Blaikie, D.D., 1st United Presbyterian Church; James B. Dunn, 2d Presbyterian Church; William Graham, Reformed Presbyterian Church; Edward Annand, 1st Presbyterian, Meridian Street, East Boston; 2d United Presbyterian Church, without a pastor, at East Boston; L. H. Angier, 4th Presbyterian Church, South Boston; John H. Monroe, 3d Presbyterian Church.

ROMAN-CATHOLIC. — The Revs. John J. Williams, D.D., Cathedral Chapel of the Holy Cross; R. W. Brady, St. Mary's; Dennis O'Callahan, St. Augustine's; W. H. Gross, St. Alphonsus; J. H. Gallagher, St. Patrick's; William A. Blenkinsop, Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, South Boston; D. J. O'Farrell, St. Stephen's; James Simeon, Church of the Holy Trinity; James Fitton, Church of Holy Redeemer, East Boston; P. O'Beirne, St. Joseph's, of Roxbury; James A. Healy, St. James's; P. F. Lyndon, Church of St. Joseph; Robert Fulton, Church of the Immaculate Conception; Emiliano Gerbi, Church of Gate of Heaven; Thomas R. McNulty, St. Gregory; James Griffin, St. Francis de Sales; P. Lane, St. Vincent de Paul; Joseph H. Cassin, Our Lady of the Assumption, East Boston; Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 1545 Tremont Street.

SECOND ADVENT. — The Rev. Cyrus Cunningham, Evangelical Adventists; Church of the Adventists, without a pastor.

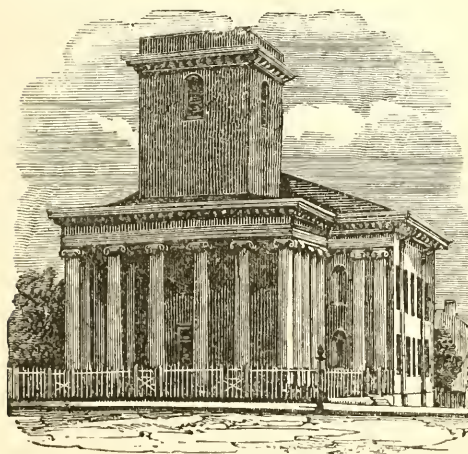
SWEDENBORGIAN. — The Rev. James Reed, New-Jerusalem Church; Boston Highland Society, without a pastor.

UNIVERSALIST. — The Revs. George H. Vibbert, East-Boston Universalist Church; Alonzo A. Miner, D.D., and Henry I. Cushman, 2d Universalist Church; A. J. Patterson, 1st Universalist Church, Roxbury; J. J. Lewis, 4th Universalist Church, South Boston; L. L. Briggs, Shawmut Universalist Church; Dorchester Universalist Society, without a pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. — The Rev. Edward Edmunds, 1st Christian Church; Christians' Chapel, without a pastor.

The church-edifices are almost all neat and convenient; many of them costly, elegant, and spacious.

Christ Church (Episcopal), on Salem Street, erected in 1723, is the oldest in the city. From its tower, in which there is now a chime of eight bells, Gen. John Burgoyne and others witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. The Old South Church, on Washington Street, was first occupied for public worship on the 26th of April, 1730. It is now used as a post-office.



KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

King's Chapel is a substantial granite structure on Tremont Street, first used for divine service Aug. 21, 1754. It contains several beautiful memorial tablets, bearing the arms and inscriptions of the names and offices of distinguished men. Adjoining it is the oldest burial-place in the city. One stone, removed from it and lost, was recovered in 1830, near the old State House. It bears this quaint inscription:—

“ HERE : LYETH
THE : BODY : OF MR
WILLIAM : PADDY : AGED
58 YEARS : DEPARTED
THIS : LIFE : AUGUST : THE [28]
1658

HEAR . SLEAPS . THAT
BLESSED . ONE . WHOES . LIEF
GOD . HELP . VS . ALL . TO . LIVE
THAT . SO . WHEN . TIEM . SHALL . BE
THAT . WE . THIS . WORLD . MUST . LIUE
WE . EVER . MAY . BE . HAPPY
WITH . BLESSED . WILLIAM PADDY.”

The Baptist church-edifice on Somerset Street occupies a commanding position, and is an ornament to the city.

St. Paul's Church on Tremont Street, consecrated June 30, 1820, is built of fine gray granite, and in imitation of the Ionic order.

The First Church (Unitarian) on Berkeley Street, occupied for the first time in December, 1868, cost about \$275,000, and is one of the finest edifices in the city. Its windows are of stained glass, and its organ is of superior tone and quality. The church has seats for about 1,000 people.

The Central Church on the same street, built of Roxbury stone at a cost of about \$325,000, was dedicated in 1867; and the interior, though highly colored, is very beautiful. Park-street Church, occupying a commanding site on Tremont Street, was consecrated Jan. 10, 1810; and has seats for about 1,200 people. Its well-proportioned spire rises 218 feet above the pavement, and forms a conspicuous feature in a distant aspect of the city. The tower of the Arlington-street Church, built of freestone, contains an excellent chime of bells.

The Methodist Church on Tremont Street, built of Roxbury stone in simple Gothic style, and dedicated Jan. 1, 1862, is remarkable for its fine architectural proportions and beauty.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception on Harrison Avenue, dedicated in 1861, is built of granite. The interior is beautiful, and the organ brilliant.

There is a college in connection with this church, now in a prosperous condition. The edifices of the church and college cost about \$350,000. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, between Union Park and Malden Streets, commenced in 1867, will, when completed, be one of the most spacious and splendid church-edifices in the metropolis. One of its towers will have an altitude of 300 feet, and its immense inte-

rior will be decorated in the most elaborate and artistic manner. The material used in its construction is the Roxbury pudding-stone; and the cathedral will, when done, be capable of containing 5,000 people.

Several costly church-edifices are in process of erection in the southern and western sections of the city. The Unitarian society which occupied Brattle-square Church, of Revolutionary memory, is now erecting an elegant edifice on Commonwealth Avenue. The Old South Church is to construct a handsome edifice on Dartmouth Street. The chapel is already completed. The new Trinity Church, Episcopal, now being built on Huntington Avenue of Roxbury pudding-stone, will have the form of a Latin cross, and the central tower will rise to the height of 210 feet. The Union Church is building a fine stone edifice on Columbus Avenue. The Shawmut-avenue Church (Baptist) is also engaged upon a very expensive building.

The city has five beautiful burial-places. Mount-Auburn Cemetery, situated in Cambridge and Watertown, and consecrated in 1831, embraces an area of about 125 acres of land, charmingly diversified by hill and dell and lake. The granite gate is of the Egyptian style. The chapel, erected in 1848, contains, among others, a remarkably spirited statue of James Otis; and from the lofty observatory, erected on the highest point of land, a magnificent view of the surrounding country is obtained.

Forest-hills Cemetery in West Roxbury, consecrated June 28, 1848, has a very imposing and elaborately-finished gateway, bearing the inscription, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." The grounds are remarkably varied and picturesque; and the hand of Art has most admirably set forth the scenic beauty of the spot.

Mount-Hope Cemetery, still beyond, embraces 104 acres, and is embellished with many charming walks and costly monuments.

Woodlawn Cemetery, in Everett and Chelsea, was consecrated in 1850; and is laid out with taste, and beautifully shaded.

Cedar-grove Cemetery, consecrated in 1868, is on Adams Street, and contains 46 acres.

The leading hotels of Boston proper are the Revere House, named in honor of Paul Revere the patriot, and situated on Bowdoin Square; the Tremont House, a massive granite structure on the corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, and now under the same management as the Revere House; the American House on Hanover Street, having a dining-room capable of seating 300 people; the St. James's Hotel on Newton Street, sumptuously furnished; the United-States Hotel, corner of Beach and Lincoln Streets; the Parker House on School Street, on the European plan; the Hotel Pelham, the Hotel Boylston, on Tremont Street; the Continental Hotel, and the Berkeley Hotel, divided into suites of rooms after the French method, for the use of families.

The Boston Museum, on Tremont Street, was opened in 1841 by Moses Kimball, and the present handsome building erected in 1846. It combines a museum and theatre, and is now under the management of R. M. Field. The Boston Theatre, on Washington Street, was opened Sept. 11, 1854, and is one of the largest places of amusement in the

country. The other theatre is the Howard Athenæum, on Howard Street.

East Boston, or Noddle's Island, was granted to Samuel Maverick April 1, 1633; and annexed to Boston March 9, 1636-37. It was used as a common pasture until 1833, when it began to be laid out into streets; and it now, with the islands of the harbor, constitutes Ward 1, and contains, in 1873, 7,220 voters, and has a valuation of \$17,277,700. It is reached from the city proper by steam ferry-boats across Charles River, about 2,000 feet wide.

Here is the landing of the Atlantic steamships, and here is the terminus of the Grand Junction Railway. The place is noted for its ship-yards, founderies, and sugar-refinery. It has many handsome streets, private houses, and churches, among which may be named the 1st Presbyterian Church, built of brick, trimmed with freestone, in 1870, on Meridian Street; and the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), of the same material, on the same street. The Baptist church-edifice is also very commodious and beautiful.

The Maverick House, of 150 rooms, is a very handsome structure, fronting on a little park and fountain on Meridian Street. It is an excellent hotel. The citizens of East Boston are well accommodated with Cochituate water, and with a branch of the city library. The view of the city proper and of the harbor, from Webster Street, is remarkably beautiful.

South Boston, embracing Wards 7 and 12, was annexed to Boston March 6, 1804. It contains (May 1, 1873) 13,256 legal voters; has a valuation of \$47,287,100, and many handsome private and public buildings. Dorchester Heights occupy the centre of the territory, having an altitude of 130 feet above the sea.

Wards 13, 14, and 15 cover what was the city of Roxbury, so named from its local aspect, and annexed to Boston June 1, 1867. It had, May 1, 1873, 11,465 legal voters, and a valuation of \$72,337,500. Roxbury was incorporated as a town Sept. 28, 1630; and as a city March 12, 1846. The surface of this place is broken into hill and valley, and the scenic aspect remarkably varied and picturesque. The soil is rich, and under excellent cultivation. The rock is mainly conglomerate, or pudding-stone, of a brownish hue, and now extensively used for building churches. Its color is such as to impart an air of antiquity to the most recent structure. The hills of Roxbury, now called the Boston Highlands, afford splendid sites for building; and the streets are hard and in good order. Beautiful mansions, surrounded by ornamental trees and gardens, appear on every hand; and, from the peculiar configuration of the town, the prospect is, to the traveller, every moment changing. In this section of the city are several beautiful churches; and an air of affluence and plenty marks the place. The Norfolk House is a well-kept and popular hotel, to which access from the city proper may be had, by steam or horse-car, many times an hour.

The schools of Roxbury are in excellent condition; and the people are intelligent, urbane, and enterprising. The rise in real estate has been, of late, remarkable; and many places occupied as farms twenty years ago are now covered with elegant dwellings.

The Rev. John Eliot, the celebrated Apostle to the Indians, was settled as the first teacher of the town, Nov. 5, 1632; and in July, 1633, the Rev. Thomas Weld was ordained pastor of the church. In company with the Rev. Richard Mather of Dorchester, they versified the Psalms of David for the Bay Psalm-Book, printed by Samuel Day in 1640.

Speaking of Roxbury in 1693, William Wood says, "One mile north of Dorchester lieth Roxbury, which is a fair and handsome country town, the inhabitants of it being all very rich. A clear and fresh brook runs through the town; and a quarter of a mile to the north is a clear river called Stony River, upon which is built a water-mill. Up westward it is something rocky; whence it hath the name of Roxbury."

The part of Boston until recently known as Dorchester now constitutes Ward 16, and contains (May 1, 1873) 3,999 legal voters, and a valuation of \$35,221,800. Its Indian name was *Mattapan*; and its other name was probably given to it in honor of the Rev. John White, who promoted the settlement of the town, and died in Dorchester, Eng., in 1648. It was incorporated as a town Sept. 7, 1630; and annexed to the city by act of June 4, 1869, when it contained about 12,990 inhabitants. "Its surface," Mr. John Hayward has truly said, "is greatly variegated, presenting a continual succession of picturesque and delightful views of the country, city, and sea. Its hilltops and valleys are decked with farm-houses and tasteful villas; and nowhere can be found the union of town and country employments more complete." Many gentlemen of wealth and culture have fine estates, with elegant mansions, gardens, and greenhouses, in this pleasant ward; and unusual attention is here paid to the culture of choice fruits and flowers. The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, to whom the state and country are much indebted for progress in horticulture, is a resident of this place. The roads of Dorchester are remarkably good; and a drive through its beautiful streets, which now and then afford delightful views of the harbor and ocean, is, in the summer season, truly charming. Of the villages in Dorchester, Harrison Square, on elevated land; Neponset, a place of considerable trade, on Dorchester Bay; Savin Hill, an eminence so named from the trees that cover it; and Milton Mills, at the head of navigation on Neponset River,—are noteworthy and prosperous places. Meeting-house Hill is a conspicuous eminence overlooking the landscape and the bay for many miles; and in the vicinity is the quaint old burial-place,

"Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,"

and where on the oldest stone the traveller may trace the date "1644."

One of the most interesting institutions of Dorchester is Grove Hall, or the Consumptives' Home, on Blue-hill Avenue, founded by Dr. Charles Cullis on the system by which the orphan-asylum of Müller of Bristol, Eng., is maintained. Dr. Cullis calls his institution "a work of faith," and receives all poor persons sick of consumption "freely in the name of the Lord." There are usually from 30 to 50 patients in the institution; and every thing is so arranged as to amuse, instruct, profit, and, if possible, effect a cure.

Dorchester was settled by Puritans who landed from the ship "Mary and John" at Nantasket, June 11, 1630. They obtained the territory

by purchase of the Indians; and in 1635 a party from the town crossed the trackless wilderness, and settled Hartford in Connecticut. Another party from this town formed a settlement in Dorchester, S.C., and subsequently in Medway, Ga.

Among the early settlers at Neponset was George Minot, who died Dec. 24, 1671. It is related that a party of Indians, hunting on Neponset River, once called at his house, and asked for food. On being refused, they departed, leaving one behind them in concealment to execute vengeance on the family.

Perceiving soon that all had left the house except a girl and two small children, this Indian crept up cautiously, fired at the girl, and missed his mark. She then loaded Mr. Minot's gun, and shot the Indian in his shoulder. Smarting beneath his wound, he made a desperate effort to enter by the window, when his brave antagonist dashed a shovelful of burning coals into his face. He departed, but was found dead in the woods the following day. The government presented this young heroine a silver bracelet having this inscription: "*She slew the Narragansett hunter.*"

The city of Boston — called by the Indians *Shawmut*, which is supposed to have signified a "spring of water," and by the early white settlers "Trimountaine," from its three hills, or from the three sharp points of Beacon Hill — was purchased of William Blackstone, the sole inhabitant, and a settlement commenced by some colonists from Charlestown on the 17th day of September, 1630. It was called Boston from Boston (St. Botolphstown), Eng., whence Mr. Isaac Johnson and others of the original emigrants had come. The Rev. John Wilson was the first minister, and the first meeting-house was erected in 1632. This house was replaced by one more commodious in 1640, which stood until destroyed by fire in 1711, when the "Old Brick Church" was erected on the same spot. This was sold in 1808; and the society then built a house in Chauncy Place. It now occupies its very elegant church on Berkeley Street. The second church was organized June 5, 1650; and the Rev. John Mayhew was settled over it Nov. 9, 1655. He was succeeded by the Rev. Increase Mather, D.D., May 27, 1664. The second house of this society, called the "Old North," was destroyed by the British Jan. 16, 1776.

The first Baptist church was organized in Charlestown May 28, 1665, when the Rev. Thomas Gould was chosen pastor. It now occupies the elegant edifice on Somerset Street.

The Old South church was organized May 12, 1669; and the edifice which it has recently vacated was first occupied for religious services April 26, 1730. Prior to the Revolution, peals of patriotic eloquence were heard in it, "which moved this whole country, and shook the British throne."

The first Episcopal society in Boston was organized in 1686; but in 1786 the congregation, under the Rev. James Freeman, D.D., became Unitarian.

The first Universalist church was organized in 1785; and the Rev. John Murray was settled over it Oct. 24, 1793.

The first Roman-Catholic church was established in 1788, and the mass first celebrated Nov. 22 of the same year.

A Methodist society was formed in 1792, and in 1795 erected a chapel in the north part of the city.

The first Christian church was organized in 1804; and Elder Abner Jones, settled the same year, was the first minister. He was followed by Elder Elias Smith, settled in 1816.

The African Baptist church was organized in 1805.

The first New-Jerusalem church was organized Aug. 15, 1818.

The Freewill Baptist church became such in 1834. The German Evangelical church was organized in 1840, the Lutheran in 1841, and the first Presbyterian in September, 1846.

The first public school was established here in 1635.

In 1674 the number of families in the town was about 1,500; and in 1719 Daniel Neal found "the conversation in this town as polite as in most of the cities and towns in England."

The first town-house was completed in 1659.

Incensed by the arbitrary measures of Sir Edmund Andros, the royal governor, the people rose in arms on the 8th of April, 1689, and seized him and a part of his council, put them into prison, and restored the former magistrates. This was the commencement of that resistance to kingly authority which eventually resulted in the establishment of civil liberty throughout the country. The population of the town in 1700 was about 7,000, and the English style of dress and living generally prevailed. It was probably then the richest town in America. The celebrated George Whitefield visited the place in 1740; and, at his farewell sermon on the Common, it is said that as many as 23,000 persons were present. He was bitterly opposed by many of the Boston clergymen. The old Town Hall was burned in 1747; and the building called "The Old State House," still standing on the same spot,—at the head of State Street,—was soon after built. During the same year the town was thrown into great excitement by the impression of some of its mechanics by the squadron of Commodore Knowles, then lying in the harbor. The military companies were called out; and, after various demonstrations,—the commodore threatening to bombard the town,—the men were finally restored. During the ten years prior to 1776, Boston was the principal theatre of those eventful scenes which preceded and opened the Revolution. The passage of the Stamp Act in 1765 threw the people into great excitement; and the appointment of Andrew Oliver as distributor of stamps caused the first popular outbreak. Mr. Oliver was hung in effigy, and the building intended for the stamps demolished. An attack was made upon the house of Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. British troops arrived in Boston to maintain order Sept. 30, 1768, and the place was changed into a garrison.

Collisions between the people and the British soldiers became more and more frequent. A boy named Christopher Snyder, eleven years old, was killed in a *mêlée* Feb. 23, 1770; and over the head of his coffin was inscribed the words, "*Innocentia nusquam tuta.*" On the 5th of March occurred the Boston Massacre, in which five unarmed citizens were killed by the British soldiery in State Street. In December, 1773, was formed the Boston Tea-Party, when some thirty men, disguised as Indians, went on board some ships laden with tea on which

there was a heavy duty, and emptied 240 chests and 100 half-chests into the dock.

In January, 1775, Gov. Thomas Gage had in Boston eleven British regiments and four companies of artillery; and after the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, the town was brought into a state of siege, when the inhabitants experienced great hardship and suffering. Gen. Washington appeared with his forces on Dorchester Heights on the morning of March 5, 1776, commanding alike the town and harbor; and then, in the evacuation of the place by the circumvented and outgeneralled Howe, which followed on the 17th, expired the last vestige of British authority in Boston. The town had 24,937 inhabitants at the commencement of this present century, which number had increased to 43,298 in 1820. It was incorporated as a city in 1822; and the Hon. John Phillips was chosen the first mayor.

The first building erected in Boston as a place of public amusement was named Concert Hall. It was built in 1756, and is still standing. The next was the Federal-street Theatre, completed and opened in 1794.

On the opening of the railroad-system in 1835, the city began to increase in wealth and population in a higher ratio; and, thus rapidly advancing, it has come, from 93,383 inhabitants in 1840, to number more than quarter of a million people, with public and private buildings of remarkable architectural beauty, with a commerce whitening every sea, with a network of railroads radiating to every part of the country, with a system of free public instruction which commands the admiration of the world, and with prospects for the future absolutely splendid.

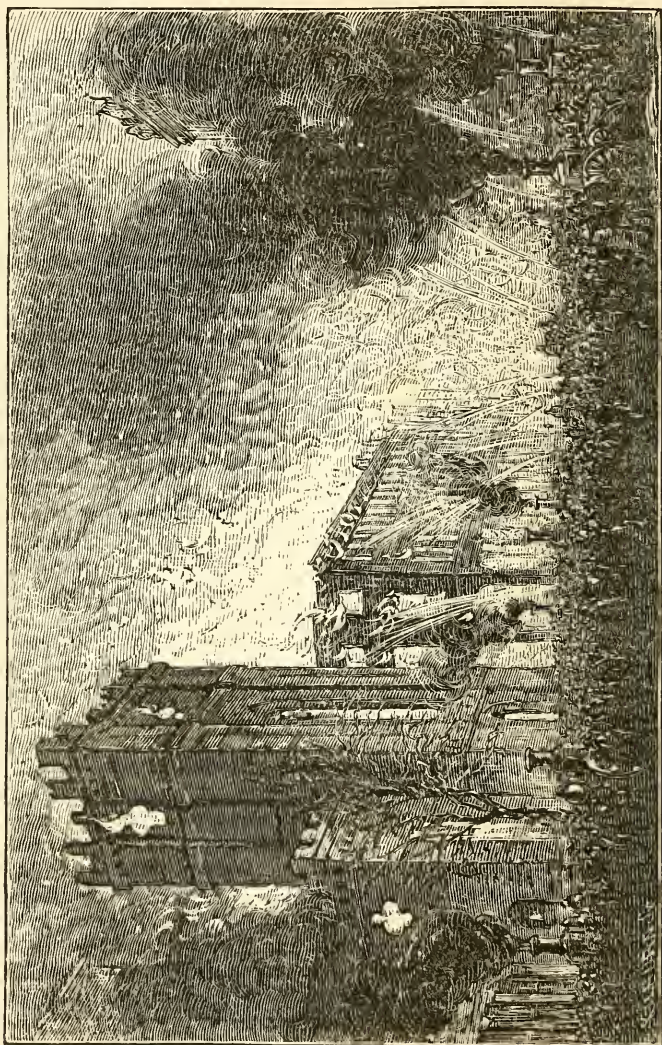
The city took a very active part in the war of the Rebellion, furnishing men and money in unstinted measure. No less than 26,119 men, of whom 685 were commissioned officers, were sent by Boston alone into the service of the army or the navy; and to the memory of the lost it will soon erect a fitting monument.

The growth of the city was, for a time, retarded by the immense conflagration of Nov. 9 and 10, 1872, which, commencing in a large building on the south-westerly side of Summer and Kingston Streets, continued with unabated fury until about 65 acres of the business-portion of the city and 776 buildings were laid in ruins, and property in buildings and merchandise to the amount of \$73,500,000 was destroyed. The fire extended northerly, sweeping every thing before it, as far as the new post-office, and easterly to the wharves. The scene of the conflagration was above description grand and fearful. Nearly a thousand business-firms were destroyed.

This check to the growth of the city is, however, but temporary. Already new and beautiful buildings of brick, iron, or granite, are taking the places of those swept away. The streets and avenues are, in many instances, widened; and the reconstructed section of the city will, under many points of view, surpass the old. Already many firms re-occupy elegant buildings on the site of those destroyed; and, in a few months more, the whole "burnt district," now resounding with the hammer and trowel of carpenter and mason, will be covered with stately structures, and trade will resume with livelier pulse its wonted channels.

Boston has given to the world a large number of eminent men and women, of whom the following may be mentioned :—

INCREASE MATHER, D.D., of Roxbury (1639–1723), a voluminous writer, and president of Harvard College from 1685 to 1701. JOHN COT-

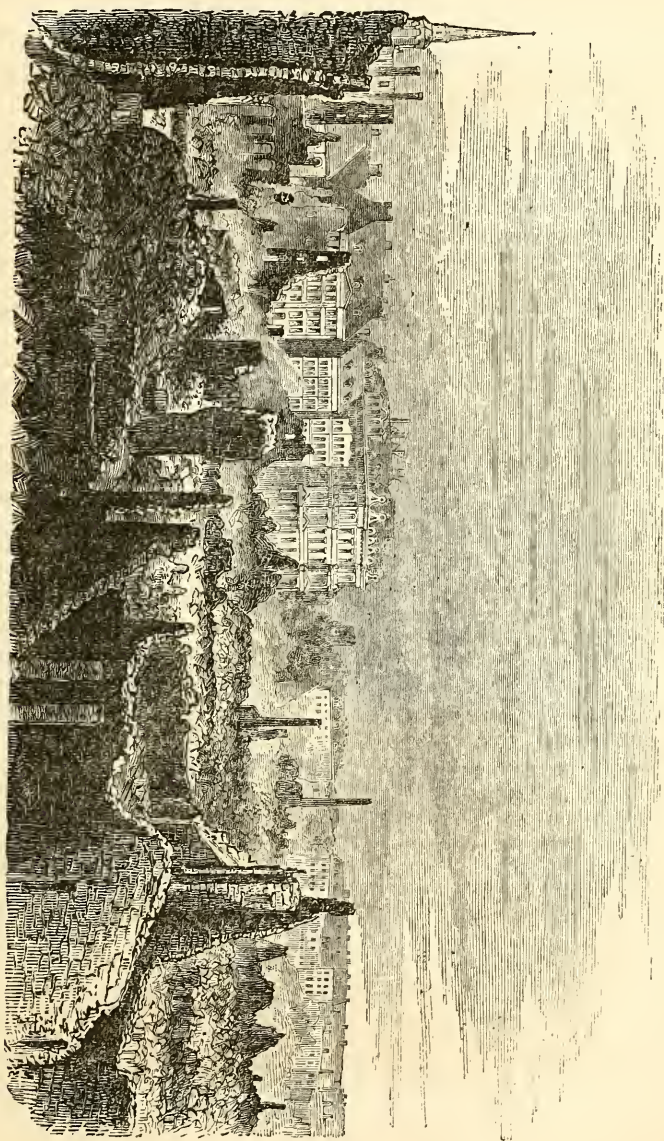


SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE, SUMMER STREET.

TON (1640–1699), distinguished for his knowledge of the Indian tongues (see Mr. John L. Sibley's "Graduates of Harvard College," vol. i. p. 496). JOSEPH DUDLEY of Roxbury (1647–1720), a scholar, and governor of Massachusetts from 1702 to 1715. COTTON MATHER,

D.D. (1663-1728), a noted though pedantic scholar and divine. WILLIAM COOPER (1694-1743), an able preacher and author. MATHER

VIEW OF THE RUINS FROM SUMNER STREET, BOSTON.



BYLES, D.D. (1706-1788), a popular preacher, wit, and poet. JOSEPH GREEN (1706-1780), a satirical poet. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, LL.D.

(1706-1790), an immortal statesman and sage. JONATHAN BELCHER (1710-1776), an able jurist, and governor of the State. THOMAS HUTCHINSON (1711-1780), historian, and also governor of the State. SAMUEL ADAMS (1722-1803), a Revolutionary patriot, and governor of the State. THOMAS PRINCE (1722-1748), editor of "The Christian History," the earliest American religious periodical. SAMUEL COOPER, D.D. (1725-1783), an eminent patriot. JAMES BOWDOIN, LL.D. (1727-1790), a statesman, and governor of the State from 1785 to 1787. THOMAS PEMBERTON (1728-1787), a merchant and historian. ROBERT TREAT PAINE, LL.D. (1731-1814), a signer of the Declaration of Independence. JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1737-1813), a distinguished painter. JEREMY BELKNAP, D.D. (1744-1798), a clergyman and historian. WILLIAM BILLINGS (1746-1800), one of the earliest American musical composers. ISAIAH THOMAS, LL.D. (1749-1831), an eminent publisher and journalist. Gen. HENRY KNOX (1750-1806), a very efficient Revolutionary officer. JONATHAN MASON (1752-1831), a statesman and author. BENJAMIN AUSTIN (1752-1820), a political writer of distinction. Sir THOMAS ASTOR COFFIN (1754-1839), a British admiral of the white. ROYAL TYLER (1757-1826), a poet, wit, and jurist. SAMUEL SEWALL (1757-1814), M. C. from 1797 to 1800. THOMAS DAWES (1758-1825), orator and jurist. WILLIAM BENTLEY, D.D. (1759-1819), an able clergyman and scholar. SAMUEL DEXTER, LL.D. (1761-1816), a distinguished lawyer. Sir ROGER HALE SHEAFFE (1763-1851), a general in the British army. Col. THOMAS HANDASYD PERKINS (1764-1854), a philanthropic merchant. HARRISON GRAY OTIS (1765-1848), an eminent orator. JOHN PHILLIPS (1770-1823), first mayor of Boston. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL.D. (1772-1864), an able statesman and scholar. JOHN PIERCE, D.D. (1773-1849), of Dorchester, an able divine. WILLIAM TUDOR, (1779-1830), diplomatist, and author of "Letters on the Eastern States," and other works. Gen. WILLIAM H. SUMNER of Dorchester (1780-1861), a lawyer and author. JAMES SAVAGE, LL.D. (1784-1872), an antiquary and genealogist. JAMES T. AUSTIN, LL.D. (1784-1870), lawyer, editor, and author. HENRY COLMAN (1785-1849), a clergyman, and writer on agriculture. LUCIUS MANLIUS SARGENT (1786-1867), a successful author. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN (1787-1860), an elegant writer. LEONARD WITHINGTON, D.D. (1789), of Dorchester, a clergyman, author, and critic. ALEXANDER HILL EVERETT, LL.D. (1790-1847), an able scholar and diplomatist. CHARLES SPRAGUE (1791), an elegant poet and essayist. GEORGE TICKNOR, LL.D. (1791-1871), an accomplished author and scholar. NATHANIEL L. FROTHINGHAM, D.D., a divine and poet. CAROLINE GILMAN (1794), an author and editor. EDWARD EVERETT, LL.D. (1794-1865), an eminent scholar and orator. WILLIAM BENTLEY FOWLE (1795-1865), an excellent teacher, and author of many educational works. THADDEUS W. HARRIS, M.D., of Dorchester (1795-1856), an able entomologist and author. CALEB HOPKINS SNOW (1796-1835), author of a History of Boston. JOHN GORHAM PALFREY (1796), an able historical writer. The Rev. SAMUEL JOSEPH MAY (1797-1871), a noted philanthropist. FRANCIS W. P. GREENWOOD, D.D. (1797-1843), an able writer and sermonizer. WILLIAM F. JOHNSON (1798-1858), an eminent come-

dian. GEORGE H. HILL (1799-1849), a well-known actor. JOHN LOWELL, Jun. (1799-1836), founder of the Lowell Institute. WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D. (1799), an eminent surgeon and author. THOMAS WHITTEMORE, D.D. (1800-1861), an able clergyman, author, and editor. JAMES GRIDLEY HOWE, M.D. (1801), a distinguished physician and philanthropist. JOHN ADAMS VINTON (1801), a clergyman, antiquary, and author. RUFUS DAWES (1803-1859), a graceful poet. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, D.D. (1803), a renowned essayist. WILLIAM JOSEPH SNELLING (1804-1848), a poet and journalist. HORATIO GREENOUGH (1805-1852), an eminent sculptor. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS (1807), a distinguished statesman and diplomatist. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS (1807), rear-admiral U.S.N. EDMUND QUINCY (1808), a miscellaneous writer. ALBERT PIKE (1809), an able writer and poet. ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, LL.D. (1809), an accomplished scholar and orator. STEPHEN GREENLEAF BULFINCH, D.D. (1809-1870), a clergyman and poet. WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING (1810), an able writer and divine. CHARLES SUMNER, LL.D. (1811), a distinguished statesman. FRANCES SARGENT OSGOOD (1811-1850), an agreeable poetess. WENDELL PHILLIPS (1811), an accomplished orator. WILLIAM BLAKE TRASK (1812), Dorchester, an accomplished antiquary and author. JOHN BERNARD FITZPATRICK (1812), a fine scholar and Catholic bishop. GEORGE P. A. HEALEY (1813), a distinguished painter. HENRY THEODORE TUCKERMAN (1813-1871), a critic, essayist, and poet. GEORGE L. BROWN (1814), a fine landscape-painter. FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE (1814), an author and editor. CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS CUSHMAN (1816), a popular actress. EDWARD L. DAVENPORT (1816), an accomplished actor. JAMES JACKSON JARVES (1818), an author of ability. THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS, M.D. (1819), a dentist and poet. RICHARD STORRS WILLIS (1819), a musical author and editor. ERASTUS OTIS HAVEN, D.D. (1820), a Methodist clergyman and editor. WILLIAM FRANCIS CHANNING, M.D. (1820), an able author. MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE (1821), a popular speaker and reformer. SAMUEL ELIOT, LL.D. (1821), an able writer. MATURIN M. BALLOU (1822), a popular author and editor. EDWARD EVERETT HALE (1822), an able divine and vigorous writer. GEORGE EDWARD RICE (1822-1861), a humorous poet. SUSAN WEBB MUSPRATT (1822-1859), an agreeable poetess. FRANCIS PARKMAN (1823), a traveller and accomplished author. AUGUSTINE JOSEPH HICKEY DUGANNE (1823), novelist and poet. BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD (1824), a distinguished astronomer. GEORGE PHILLIPS BOND of Dorchester (1825-1865), an astronomical observer and author. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE (1831), an able divine and elegant writer. FRANCIS H. STORER (1832), a chemist, and author of ability. EDWARD S. RAND, Jun. (1834), author and lawyer. PHILLIPS BROOKS (1835), an eloquent Episcopal clergyman. Brig-Gen. CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL (1835-1864), a brave and efficient officer. Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON (1836-1864), a gallant officer. WILLIAM E. NORTON (1843), a skilful marine-painter. MARTIN MILMORE, a sculptor of eminence. WILLIAM WIRT FISHER (1841), a celebrated landscape-painter.

The motto of the city is, "SICUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NOBIS."

A History of Boston, by Charles Shaw, was published in 1817, pp. 311; another, by Caleb H. Snow, appeared in 1825, pp. 404. An admirable work on the "History and Antiquities of Boston," by Samuel G. Drake, the distinguished antiquary, was published in 1856, pp. viii, 840.

☞ Since the above was written, Boston has been enlarged by the accession of the city of Charlestown, and the towns of Brighton and West Roxbury. The vote of the several places on the legislative acts authorizing the annexation was taken simultaneously, and passed in the affirmative, Oct. 8, 1873. The area of the city, as now established, will comprise the 9,583 acres of Boston under its recent measurement, 520 of Charlestown, 2,370 of Brighton, and 6,627½ of West Roxbury; total, 19,100½ acres; population 292,486 under the census of 1870, but now numbering some 325,000, Charlestown contributing 28,323, West Roxbury 8,683, and Brighton 4,967. The valuation amounts to \$765,-785,813: Boston, \$693,831,400; Charlestown, \$35,257,282; Brighton, \$14,548,531; West Roxbury, \$22,148,600.

Boston Corner was incorporated as a district April 14, 1838. It then occupied the extreme south-western corner of the State; but being separated from the town of Mount Washington by a lofty mountain-ridge, and thus locally, as it were, beyond the jurisdiction of the State, it became the theatre of prize-fighting and other illegal practices. In order to bring it under the just restraint of law, it was ceded to the State of New York, to which it naturally belonged, May 14, 1853. It contains about 940 acres of land, and 75 inhabitants. It was first settled by Daniel Porter in or anterior to 1763.

Boxborough is a small farming-town, somewhat hilly and of a passably good soil, lying in the westerly part of Middlesex County, midway between the Concord and Nashua Rivers, and is bounded north by Littleton, east by Acton, south by Stow, and west by Harvard.

It has calcareous gneiss for its formative rock, in which a good quarry of limestone, and specimens of scapolite, garnet, spinel, and augite, are found.

Guggins Brook rises near the centre of the town, and runs easterly into Assabet River; while Beaver Brook running northerly, and Assabet Brook southerly, drain the western section of the town, and afford a little motive-power. Whittington Pond, of an elliptical form, and containing 37 acres, lies in the north-west part of the town.

The number of dwelling-houses is 74, of farms 70, and of people 338: they are nearly all farmers, who earn their living, and a good one, by the sweat of the face.

Valuation, \$243,912; tax-rate, \$1.20 per \$100.

The town has a hall for public purposes, four school-districts, a Congregational and a Universalist church, but no settled pastor. It furnished 28 men for the late war, of whom 3 were lost. Although the Fitchburg Railroad passes through the north-east corner of this town,

the station, together with the post-office, accommodating the people, is at West Acton. The central village is on elevated land, which commands a very pleasant prospect.

Boxborough was taken from parts of Stow, Harvard, and Littleton, and incorporated as a district, Feb. 25, 1783; and as a town, May 1, 1836. The first church was formed April 29, 1784: the Rev. Daniel McClenning was acting pastor in 1869. Ephraim B. Cobleigh is the present town-clerk.

Boxford is a large and long township, of an irregular form, occupying a central position in Essex County, and having only 847 inhabitants. It has Bradford, Groveland, Georgetown, and Rowley, from the latter of which it was originally taken, on its north-eastern, Ipswich and Topsfield on its south-eastern, and Middleton and North Andover on its south-western border.

The land is diversified by hill and valley, and in many places bears the marks of assiduous cultivation. The rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite, together with many bowlders. The flora is rich and varied. The trailing arbutus appears in early spring, the aster and the golden-rod late in autumn. Bald and Long Hills are the most noted eminences. The ponds are numerous, and well stored with pickerel and other fluvial fish. Perley's Pond, near the Georgetown line, contains 54 acres; and Hovey's Pond, at West Boxford, 36 acres. Hasseltine Brook, rising in West Boxford, flows easterly into Parker River. Pye Brook, running through Wood's, Four-mile, and Spofford's Ponds, and Fish Brook, coming into Boxford from North Andover, are affluents of the Ipswich River. These streams furnish motive-power for three grist and four saw mills. The town has 125 farms, 175 dwelling-houses, and 2,212 acres of woodland, covered mostly with pine, oak, birch, and maple. It has one box and one match factory: but the chief pursuit of the inhabitants is agriculture; and, for the advancement of this interest, they sustain a farmers' club. The pastor of the first Congregational church, organized 1702, is the Rev. Sereno D. Gammell. The church of West Boxford, organized 1736, is without a pastor. The late John Tyler left a bequest of nearly \$30,000 for the support of its ministers. The number of schools is five; and \$1,200 were voted in 1873 for their support. Seventy-six men went from Boxford into the late war, of whom 23 died in the service.

The Danvers and Newburyport Railroad runs through the easterly part of the town. The postal centres are Boxford and West Boxford, which are six miles distant from each other. The valuation is \$902,510; the rate of taxation, \$0.88 per \$100.

This town was named, it is supposed, from Boxford, Suffolk County, Eng., and incorporated Aug. 12, 1685. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Thomas Symmes, a graduate of Harvard in 1698, ordained 1702, and somewhat celebrated as a writer. His successors were John Rogers, settled 1709; Elizur Holyoke, 1759; and Isaac Briggs, 1808. The first pastor of the second church was the Rev. John Cushing, ordained Dec. 29, 1736; the next was the Rev. Moses Hale (H.U. 1771), settled Nov. 16, 1774.

This town was very patriotic in the Revolution, and eight of its citizens were killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Col. THOMAS KNOWLTON, an intrepid Revolutionary officer, was born here Nov. 30, 1740; and was killed in the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776. Washington said he "would have been an honor to any country."

SAMUEL HOLYOKE, a musical composer, author of "The Columbian Repository of Sacred Music" and other works, was born here Oct. 15, 1762 (H. U. 1789); and died at Concord, N.H., Feb. 7, 1820. Of all his tunes, "Arnheim" alone, composed when he was sixteen years old, remains popular.

Boylston, so named in honor of the Boylston family in Boston, was taken from Shrewsbury, and incorporated March 1, 1786. It lies in the easterly part of Worcester County, on the Massachusetts Central Railroad, about 40 miles west of Boston, and 7 miles north-east of Worcester; and is bounded north by Sterling and Clinton, south-east by Berlin and Northborough, south by Shrewsbury, and west by West Boylston. It is an agricultural town of 124 farms, 159 dwelling-houses, and 800 inhabitants. The land is elevated, broken, and of good quality. Merrimack schist, calcareous gneiss, and the St. John's group, constitute the geological formation. Iron ore is found; also good stone for building; and the town can boast of a mineral spring. On Diamond Hill, near the Centre, glistening specimens of crystallized quartz occur, to which the people give the name of "diamonds." This hill commands a fine view of the surrounding country, which appears rocky, wild, and wooded, with here and there a distant church, a sheet of water, or a mountain-peak. The southern branch of the Nashua River, here a very beautiful stream, flows through the north-west section of the town, affording power for manufacturing-purposes. There are some rich interval-lands upon its banks. French and Muddy Brooks rise near each other, and discharge their waters into this river. Rocky Pond, of 86 acres, — having a beautiful island near its centre, — and Sewell's Pond, both in the southerly section of the town, are well supplied with perch, bream, and pickerel, and are much frequented in the summer season. Rocky Pond is full of bowlders; and hence the appellation.

The air of Boylston is salubrious; and the people are noted for longevity. They are mostly farmers, owning the land they till, leading quiet and industrious lives, and raising large quantities of hay, grain, beef, pork, milk, apples, and potatoes, for the market.

The town has one cotton-mill of 8,320 spindles, one box-manufactory, one grist-mill, and two saw-mills. There is a post-office at Boylston and at Boylston Centre; and, in addition to the principal village, there is a pleasant settlement, called "Straw Hollow," in the south-east, and another on the Nashua River, in the north-west section.

*The town has a good public hall built of stone, and a public library, six school-districts, and one Congregational church, of which the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., is pastor. The valuation of the place is \$563,897; the number of voters, 186; and the rate of taxation, \$1.20 per \$100. The number of soldiers furnished by the town for the late war was 41, of whom 7 were lost.

A church was organized here Oct. 6, 1743; and in October of the same year the Rev. Ebenezer Morse was ordained as pastor. He was dismissed in 1775 for opposition to the war with England. The Rev. Eleazer Fairbanks succeeded him in 1777, and remained until 1793.

JOHN ANDREW, M.D., a leading physician here for forty years, was a native of the town, and died in December, 1872.

Bradford is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, in the north-westerly part of Essex County, and contains 349 dwelling-houses and 2,014 inhabitants. In form it somewhat resembles a shoe; and its bounds are Haverhill (with which it is connected by two bridges, each about 700 feet in length) on the north, Groveland on the east, Boxford on the south, and Methuen on the west. Its area is about 15 square miles. It is by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes through its north-western corner, 31 miles north of Boston, and 10 miles by rail from Newburyport. The land is handsomely diversified by hill and valley. The soil is generally productive, and the climate healthful. Little Pond, in the southerly part of the town, sends through Johnson's Pond, in Groveland, a small tributary to the Merrimack, and beautifies the landscape. The town has 90 farms, and very little woodland. Several of its people are engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Haverhill, with which city it is intimately connected. The town is noted for its good order, mental and social culture, and high moral tone.

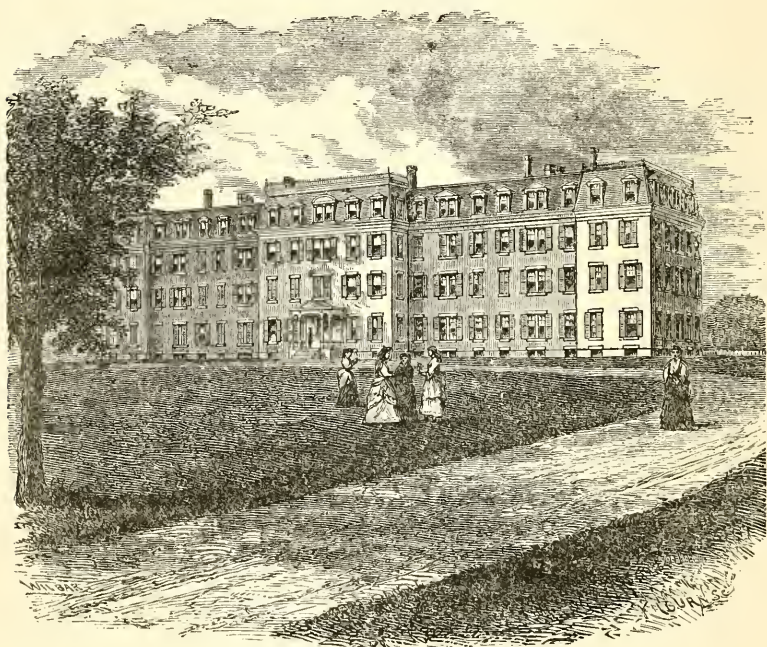
It has one post-office, one academy, eight public schools (one of which is a high school), and one handsome Congregational church, of which the Rev. John D. Kingsbury is pastor.

Originally this town bore the name of Merrimack; afterwards that of Rowley Village. It was first occupied as wild land by Ezekiel Rogers and others in 1658; and in 1675 it was incorporated under the name of Bradford. It probably received this appellation from a large town in the West Riding of York, Eng. On the 3d of May the ensuing year, Thomas Kimball was shot by the Indians, and his wife and five children carried away captives. The cellar of his house may still be seen on the road to Boxford.

A church was organized here, and the Rev. Zachariah Symmes ordained pastor, Dec. 27, 1682. He was succeeded in 1708 by his son, the Rev. Thomas Symmes, who died in 1725. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph Parsons in 1726, and by the Rev. Samuel Williams in 1765. He was the author of a "History of Vermont."

The marked feature of public interest in the town is Bradford Academy. This institution was founded in 1803 for the higher education of both sexes. The female interest, from the first, predominated; and in 1836 the school became totally a female seminary. Benjamin Greenleaf and Miss A. C. Hasseltine were long associate principal: Miss Hasseltine was associate principal and alone for almost half a century. This was the school of Ann H. Judson and Harriet Newell; and in it are concentrated many sacred and tender memories of the Christian culture of woman. Bradford Academy opened a new era in female education. It combined, then as now, three elements,—the solid, the Christian, and the ornamental. The present principal, Miss Abby

Hasseltine Johnson, has had the administration of it for fifteen years. The institution now has its third hall, erected in 1870 at a cost of about \$130,000. No building, probably, surpasses it for academic purposes. It has a front of 216 feet, and a depth of 127 feet; being four stories above the basement. It is furnished with hydrants, gas, and a spacious promenade within its corridors of 200 feet, and gymnasium and croquet-grounds under cover. The young ladies' rooms are in suites of a parlor and two side-apartments, designed for four pupils. The hall has capacity for 138 young ladies, and is full, with applications far in advance. The furnishings are complete, and, for student comfort and elegance, unsurpassed. A more choice location for a school could hardly be found, — rural, agricultural, quiet, with an excellent moral atmosphere,



BRADFORD ACADEMY, BRADFORD.

a small population, and a series of charming and wide-reaching landscapes. The buildings occupy a commanding site overlooking the broad Merrimack, the beautiful city of Haverhill rising from the opposite banks of the river, and a vast extent of picturesque and highly cultivated territory. A view of this academic hall accompanies this compacted notice of Bradford. A memorial volume of Bradford Academy has been published by the trustees from the pen of one of its graduates and teachers, — Mrs. E. A. Barrows, the wife of the Rev. William Barrows, D.D.

Mrs. ANN (HASSETTINE) JUDSON, a distinguished missionary (1789–1826), and the Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, an able lawyer and M.C. (1804–1870), were natives of this town.

Braintree, one of the most ancient and respectable towns of the State, lies in the north-eastern part of Norfolk County, 10 miles south of Boston, with which city it is connected by the Old-Colony Railroad. It has a population of 3,948 inhabitants; and is bounded north by Quincy, east by Weymouth, south by Holbrook, and west by Randolph and Quincy. It received its name from Braintree, in the county of Essex, Eng., whence some of its early settlers came; and was incorporated May 13, 1640. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified with hill and valley; and some of the eminences afford delightful prospects of the ocean.

The Blue-hill and Cochato Rivers, uniting, form the Manatiquot River, which affords several good water-privileges, and meets the tide at Weymouth Fore River, where there is a convenient landing. Gooch Pond, of 150 acres, in the south-westerly, and Cranberry Pond, of 25 acres, in the south-easterly section of the town, are pleasant sheets of water, stored with fish.

There are some quarries of excellent granite in this town, from which Mr. John Hayward, as early as 1752, furnished the material for King's Chapel, Boston. Mining for coal has been attempted, but none of consequence discovered. The soil is a gravelly loam, strong, and somewhat productive. The holly-tree (*Ilex aquifolium*) is here indigenous; and the white-oak is considered very fine for ship-building, but it has nearly all been cut away.

The town has two pleasant postal villages, — Braintree and South Braintree, — 684 dwelling-houses, and 133 farms, embracing 5,241 acres, valued, with the buildings, at \$501,785. It has 3,028 acres in woodland, and as many as 25 acres in cranberry-meadows.

It is largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes: but, in addition to this lucrative business, it has one saw and one grist mill; one twine, one shovel, one tack, one crash-webbing, and one carpet-yarn manufactory; also two woollen-yarn and two extensive paper manufactories.

It has a good town-hall and town-library, a lyceum and a farmers' club, a Post of the G. A. R., a high school, ten school-districts, and three Congregational and two Baptist churches.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., — installed July 3, 1811, — is pastor of the first church, organized Sept. 10, 1707. The Rev. T. W. Clarke is pastor of the Baptist church, South Braintree.

The other churches are without settled ministers.

The valuation is \$2,299,575; tax-rate, \$1.32 per \$100; number of voters, 1,102.

The late Gen. Sylvanus Thayer made this town a munificent bequest for the founding of a literary institution, the buildings of which are to be erected near his late residence, when the funds shall have reached the sum of \$250,000. Memorial tablets in honor of the soldiers lost in the late war are to be placed in this building.

Anterior to its incorporation, the territory of this town was called by the first settlers, who came here in 1625, "Mount Wollaston." It included what is now Quincy, Randolph, and Holbrook.

The town purchased the Indian right and title to its lands of *Wam-patuck*, Oct. 7, 1679.

The part now called "Braintree" was voted to be a distinct parish on the 3d of November, 1708. The Rev. Hugh Adams, ordained Sept. 10, 1707, was the first minister. He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Niles, ordained May 23, 1711. The Rev. Ezra Weld was ordained Nov. 17, 1762; and was followed by the Rev. Sylvester Sage, installed Nov. 4, 1807, and dismissed May 4, 1809. The Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., is his successor.

The first church-edifice of the Union C. T. society in the pleasant village of East Braintree, on Weymouth Fore River, was dedicated in 1812; and the Rev. Daniel A. Clark was, at the same time, ordained as pastor. The Rev. Jonas Perkins, a man of an excellent spirit, still living, was ordained over this society June 14, 1815.

The Rev. Lyman Matthews, ordained Aug. 4, 1830, was the first minister of the Congregational church at South Braintree. The Baptist society erected a house of worship in 1842; and the Rev. George N. Wait (settled Sept. 1, 1844) was the first pastor.

This town has given to the world —

BENJAMIN THOMPSON (1642-1714), a learned schoolmaster and poet; EDMUND QUINCY (1681-1738), an able jurist; JOHN ADAMS (1735-July 4, 1826), an eminent statesman, second President of the United States; ZABDIEL ADAMS (1739-1801), an eloquent divine; ELIHU THAYER, D.D. (1747-1812), a noted minister and scholar; SAMUEL HAYWARD, M.D. (1749-1821), an eminent physician; SARAH WENTWORTH (APTHORP) MORTON (1759-1846), a celebrated poetess; JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1767-1848), the sixth President of the United States; Gen. SYLVANUS THAYER, LL.D. (1785-1872), a noted military officer and benefactor; and RICHARD SALTER STORRS, Jun., D.D. (1821), an able divine.

Brewster lies on the inner side of the bend, in the elbow of Cape Cod, 89 miles south-east of Boston by the Cape-Cod Railroad; and has Cape-Cod Bay on the north, Orleans on the east, Harwich (from which it was taken at its incorporation, Feb. 19, 1803) on the south, and Dennis on the west.

The harbor, in the centre of the shore-line of the town, is formed by a breakwater; and in it small vessels may rest secure at any season of the year.

The Indian name of the place was *Sawkattukett*: its present name was given it in honor of Elder William Brewster.

It has 1,259 inhabitants, 56 farms, 274 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of \$685,887. The tax-rate is \$1.40 per \$100; the number of voters, 286.

The surface of the town is somewhat uneven, and partially covered with a growth of oak and pine timber.

Pines have been successfully planted in the open ground; and the lowlands are beautified by the azalea, wild rose, lily, and other flowers. Cranberries are successfully cultivated. An eminence in the north-east angle was taken as a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State; and on its summit stands a packet-signal, visible at sea for a long distance. The view of the curving line of the Cape from Duxbury to Provincetown, and the vessels in Cape-Cod Bay, is very beautiful. Bowlders are scattered over the ground in liberal profusion.

Peat of a good quality is dug in the lowlands, and used for fuel. Many beautiful sheets of fresh water, as Cliff, Sheep, Bangs, Long, and Mill Ponds, diversify the scenery, and afford game to the sportsman. From the last-named pond, which contains 365 acres, a stream called "Herring River" runs northerly into Cape-Cod Bay, and furnishes motive-power, now waiting to be utilized. Long Pond, a splendid sheet of water covering 778 acres, has for its outlet Herring River also, which runs southerly, and empties into the sea below West Harwich.

There is an enormous rock in this town, 16 feet high and 160 feet in circumference, rent, as by the force of some powerful agent, into six or seven pointed fragments. It seems to be the remains of a ledge from which diluvial currents have worn away the sand. This town has, in the north part, a very good soil. It has raised as many as 3,360 bushels of Indian corn and 1,360 bushels of cranberries in a year. Its salt-works have been extensive. It has at present about 100 persons engaged in the coastwise trade.

It has one windmill for grain; four postal villages, — Brewster, East Brewster, South Brewster, West Brewster, or Setucket; two hotels, the Union and the Ocean House; nine school-districts; a ladies' library; a cemetery, in good order; a Baptist church, of which the Rev. William P. Elsdon is pastor; and a Unitarian church, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Dawes. It sent 72 men into the late war, of whom 7 were lost. The citizens of Brewster are prosperous, intelligent, and hospitable. It is considered one of the most pleasant towns in Barnstable County.

A church was formed here Oct. 16, 1700, when the Rev. Nathaniel Stone was ordained pastor. The members were N. Stone, Thomas Crosby, William Marick, John Freeman, Thomas Freeman, Edward Bangs, Simon Crosby, and Joseph Paine. The early records, in the handwriting of Mr. Stone, are well preserved. The first entry is, "Uxor mea Reliance admissa est Decem. 15, 1700." The Rev. Isaiah Dunster was ordained Nov. 2, 1748; and died in 1791, when the Rev. John Simkins became the pastor.

Bridgewater is a fine old town, partly agricultural and partly manufacturing, in the western part of Plymouth County, 30 miles south of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, and containing 590 dwelling-houses and 3,660 inhabitants. It is of an oval form, and bounded north by West and East Bridgewater, east by Halifax, south by Middleborough (from which it is separated by Taunton River), and west by Raynham. The surface of the town is, for the most part, level, or gently undulating; but it rises into an elevation called "Sprague's Hill," 153 feet above sea-level, in the northern part. It is very well watered by Nippenicket Pond, a handsome sheet of water of 388 acres, containing several pretty islands, in the western part; by South Brook, flowing through a little pond of 42 acres, in the centre of the town; by Town and Matfield Rivers, which, uniting in the eastern part, form, with the Winnetuxet River from Halifax, the Taunton River, a handsome stream, which washes the whole south-eastern border of the town. These streams afford several important mill-sites, which have long been occupied. The town has at

present one iron, one copper, one nail, one tube, and one shoe manufactory. It has four saw-mills, two iron foundries, and two large cotton-gin manufactories, the products from which are sent to all the cotton-growing parts of the world. It has also two extensive brick-yards, in which as many as 2,600,000 bricks have been made in a year. The farms, of which the whole number is 205, are in very good order; and the people in general are sober, intelligent, industrious, and thrifty.

This place has one post-office; one hotel, the Hyland House; one institution for savings; a good town-hall; an institution called "The Bridgewater Academy," incorporated 1799; a State normal school, established 1840; a State workhouse; a high school of 50 pupils, and fourteen school-districts; a Masonic Lodge; a lyceum; and six churches, with the following pastors,—the Revs. H. D. Walker, C. T., Central Square; A. G. Duncan, C. T., Scotland; G. H. Hosmer, Unitarian; T. F. Wright, New-Jerusalem; John Conlon, Roman-Catholic; and B. R. Gifford, Episcopal church.

This town sent a surplus of 60 men above its full quota to the late war, and 27 of its men were lost. Valuation, \$2,131,540; and rate of taxation, \$1.15 per \$100.

Bridgewater, named from a town in Somerset County Eng., was called by the Indians *Nunketest*, and originally embraced a large extent of territory, which was purchased of Massasoit by Miles Standish and others for "seven coats, nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose-skins, and ten yards of cotton." The town was incorporated June 3, 1656. The first meeting-house was built in 1717; and, in the year following, the Rev. Benjamin Allen was ordained pastor. He was succeeded in 1731 by the Rev. John Shaw, who died in 1791, in the 60th year of his ministry. He was followed by the Rev. Z. Sanger, D.D.

This town was early distinguished for its iron manufactories; and, as far back as 1775, cannon were cast here by Mr. Hugh Orr for the government.

Lazell, Perkins, and Company commenced the manufacture of iron and heavy machinery in 1810; and their business has come to be one of the largest of its kind in the country. The shops cover an area of ten acres. During the late war, these works were largely employed by the government; and seven hundred hands were kept laboring day and night. The forgings for the celebrated "Monitor," invented by John Ericsson, were executed at this establishment.

This beautiful town is noted for its excellent schools, as well as for its varied industries. Its academy has been liberally patronized, and under the charge of the Hon. John A. Shaw, Zechariah Eddy, Samuel Barrett, Baalis Sanford, F. G. Pratt, Horace M. Willard, and other accomplished preceptors, has exerted a most favorable influence upon the place. A new building was erected in 1869; and under the present preceptor, J. E. Crane, jun., the former reputation of the academy is well sustained.

The teachers of the State normal school, one of the oldest in the Commonwealth, which has now 145 pupils, have been Nicholas Tillinghast and Marshal Conant. The present principal is A. G. Boyden.

The Rev. Ebenezer Gay, for fifty years a minister of the gospel, still

resides here, in the serenity of age, amongst a people who hold his services in grateful remembrance.

Among its eminent sons may be mentioned NATHANIEL AMES (1708–1764), an able mathematician, who published his famous *Almanac* from 1725 until his death ; after which it was continued by his son Nathaniel until 1775. He was the father of Fisher Ames, the celebrated orator. SIMEON HOWARD, D.D. (1733–1804), an able divine ; minister of the West Church, Boston, from 1767 until his death. PEREZ FOBES, LL.D. (1752–1812), a clergyman, and professor of natural philosophy in the College of Rhode Island. LEVI W. LEONARD, D.D. (1790–1864), an author, divine, and proficient in entomology. WILLARD PHILLIPS, LL.D. (1784), an author and judge. GEN. GEORGE L. ANDREWS (1827), a gallant officer in the late war, professor of French at West Point. I. E. Crane is the town-clerk.

Brighton, celebrated for its cattle-fair, is, territorially, a small town, lying on Charles River, in the southeasterly part of Middlesex County, five miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and containing 760 dwelling-houses and 4,967 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and east by Charles River (here a navigable stream), on the south-east by Brookline, and on the south-west by Newton. In the eastern part of the town the land is low and marshy ; but towards the south and west it rises into beautiful eminences, which command delightful views of Boston and its environs. From Nonantum Hill in the western part, which is covered with ornamental trees and tasteful buildings, the city of Cambridge, and the towns of Waltham, Watertown, Belmont, with their villas, seminaries, and churches rising above the trees, are seen to very great advantage ; while the view of the ocean on the east, in contrast with the mountains towards the west, is one of the grandest on the seaboard. The number of farms is only 36, the land being too valuable to be used for raising farming produce. As many as 190 acres are devoted to market-gardening ; and a large area is occupied for nurseries, among which those of William C. Strong, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are well known. Many gentlemen whose business is in Boston have beautiful residences along the shaded streets or on the sloping hill-sides of this pleasant suburban town. The land, naturally fertile, is rendered very productive by cultivation ; and the growth of every kind of ornamental tree is rapid. An enormous horse-chestnut in front of the old mansion of Peter Fanenil is an evidence of the fertility of the soil.

Brighton has two post-offices, — one at Allston (a new and prosperous village), the other at the Centre ; one national and one savings bank ; a good town-hall ; a public library of 10,000 volumes, purchased by a gift of \$6,000 from Mr. J. Holton ; a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge ; a graded system of public schools, embracing a good high school ; a good public journal called "*The Brighton Messenger* ;" and five churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. David T. Packard, C. T. ; the Rev. J. V. Wilson, Universalist ; the Rev. Edward I. Galvin, Unitarian ; and the Rev. P. J. Rogers, Roman Catholic.

The Congregational church was erected at an expense of about \$30,000. The Roman-Catholic society is now building a very handsome church of stone.

This town has a very beautiful burial-place called "Evergreen Cemetery," consecrated Aug. 7, 1850, and well shaded with ornamental trees. In it stands a handsome monument of Quincy granite, erected in 1865 in honor of its soldiers lost in the late war. It bears on one face the inscription:—

"In grateful remembrance of the patriotic and brave volunteers of Brighton whose lives were sacrificed in defence of liberty and the Union during the Great Rebellion."

The town furnished about 223 men for the war, and 23 of them were lost: it also made large contributions in money and in clothing.

Brighton was originally called "Little Cambridge;" and was incorporated July 4, 1807. A church was organized here in 1730. This place, then a part of Cambridge, shared largely in the perils and sufferings of the Revolutionary War; and Col. Thomas Gardner, who resided here, fell, mortally wounded, while leading his regiment in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Brighton has the largest cattle-fair in New England. It was commenced here during the Revolutionary War, and has been increasing in importance ever since that period. Vast numbers of cattle are brought here in the cars, bought, slaughtered, and sent to Boston market, or put into barrels for exportation.

It is stated that the freight-money upon the cattle transported from the West, and received at the Brighton Station, amounts to the large sum of about \$2,000,000 in a single year, the Boston and Albany Railroad accounting to the other roads between Boston and Chicago for their *pro-rata* share of the amount received.

The sum of \$400,000 has already been invested in the Abattoir, or new Union Slaughtering Establishment, of the Brighton butchers. The land of this company, consisting of about fifty acres, lies on Market Street and Winship Avenue; and sloops and schooners can approach the wharf. The rendering-house, barns, sheds, stables, engine and boiler house, are ample, and of the most approved construction. Hot water and steam are furnished for all the buildings; and this vast establishment alone affords facilities for all the slaughtering in the vicinity of Boston, and also for transmuting the refuse into valuable fertilizing agents. In a sanitary and economical point of view, it will doubtless be of invaluable service to the community.

TITUS STRONG, D.D., an eminent clergyman and author, was born here Jan. 26, 1787; and died June 11, 1855. JOSEPH BRECK, a noted florist, and author of "The Book of Flowers," died here, at the age of 78 years, June 17, 1873. Since the above was written, Brighton has become a part of Boston. The legislative act was passed May 21, 1873: the city and the town accepted the act Oct. 8, 1873.

Brimfield is an excellent farming-town in the south-east part of Hampden County, having 256 dwelling-houses, 313 voters, 1,288 inhabitants, a valuation amounting to \$682,720, and two post-offices, — one at Brimfield Centre, and the other at East Brimfield. The railroad-stations for Brimfield Centre are at Warren and at Palmer. It is bounded north by Warren, east by Sturbridge, south by Holland and Wales, and west by Monson. The geo-

logical structure is dolorites and ferruginous gneiss; and specimens of iolite in gneiss, adularia or white felspar, molybdenite, mica, and garnet, are found in the northern part. On one of the eminences 500 feet in height, in the western section of the town, there is an immense boulder, called "Steerage Rock," from the summit of which a vast extent of country may be seen. Great Pond of 95 acres, enclosed by hills, Little Alum Pond of 134 acres, and Baker's Pond of 16 acres, diversify the landscape. Several streams meeting near the Centre form Mill Brook, an affluent of the Quinnebaug River, which winds through the south-east corner of the town; while a rapid stream flows through the westerly part of the town into the Chicopee River, which runs along the north-western border. The town has 206 farms, and extensive tracts of land still unimproved. Large quantities of lumber, firewood, bark, and charcoal, are annually prepared for market; and the growing of wool engrosses some attention.

The Rev. M. B. Boardman is pastor of the Congregational church at the Centre. The Christian church at East Brimfield, and the Moravian church, are destitute of settled ministers. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the north-west part of the town; but a branch (6 miles) to the Centre is greatly needed.

Brimfield sent 138 men to the late war, of whom 18 died in the service. In honor of these it has erected an elegant monument at an expense of \$2,500.

This town, incorporated July 14, 1731, was granted to certain citizens of Springfield in 1701; and was named, perhaps, from the parish of Brimpsfield, 8 miles from the city of Gloucester, Eng. "Forty years ago," says Dr. J. G. Holland, "one of the old inhabitants was enabled to point out what were once 'hills of corn,' grown by the Indians on Indian Mountain, where now there are large trees." Moses Brooks, a son of Deliverance Brooks, is said to have been the first white child born in the place. This was in 1717. The first family that settled here bore the name of Hitchcock. The Thompson family came from Woburn, and the Russell and Blodget families from Lexington. In its original limits the town included Monson, Wales, and Holland. A church was built in 1722; and the Rev. Richard Treat was the first minister. The records of the church were burned in 1748. Brimfield took a very active part in the Revolutionary War, furnishing about 200 men.

Gen. William Eaton, renowned for his exploits in Egypt, was long a resident of this town; and here he closed his life. His epitaph on a stone in the old burial-place is as follows:—

"This is erected as a faint expression of filial respect, and to mark the spot where repose the remains of Gen. WILLIAM EATON, who died June 1, 1811, æ. 47."

On another stone is inscribed, "In memory of Stephen Pynchon, Esq., who died Feb. 5, 1828, æ. 55.

'One truth is certain,—when this life is o'er,
Man dies to live, and lives to die no more.'

Col. TIMOTHY DANIELSON, a Revolutionary officer and patriot, was born here in 1733; and died here Sept. 19, 1791. His widow was married to Gen. William Eaton.

Henry F. Bowen is the present town-clerk.

Bristol County lies in the south-eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Norfolk County on the north, Plymouth County on the east, Buzzard's Bay and Rhode Island on the south, and Rhode Island on the west. It has an area of about 517 square miles, and contains 3 cities — New Bedford, Taunton, and Fall River — and 16 towns. The population is 102,886; and the valuation, May 1, 1872, was \$96,960,718.

The county was incorporated June 21, 1685, and named from its shire-town, Bristol, which was subsequently set off, together with Barrington, Little Compton, and Warren, to Rhode Island. The seats of justice are New Bedford and Taunton. The county is entitled to three senators and eighteen representatives in the State legislature.

The geological formation is carboniferous, granite, and felspathic gneiss. Bog-iron ore is of frequent occurrence, and boulders have been scattered by glacial action liberally over the whole county. The surface of the land is, for the most part, level, or moderately uneven; and the soil is not of the best quality. It is, however, easy to cultivate, and, in some sections, very productive.

The sea-coast is indented with numerous bays, creeks, and harbors; and navigation and fishing are extensively carried on by men noted for daring and good citizenship. The Taunton River is the principal stream; but many smaller rivers and brooks flow southerly through the county, furnishing more or less motive-power to every town. The manufacturing interests are very important; and perhaps no section of the country of equal extent produces such an amount of iron-work in its various forms as Bristol County.

The accommodation for freight and travel by the Boston and Providence, the Old-Colony and Newport, and the Taunton Branch Railroad, is excellent. By them and their connections, direct communication is opened between the cities of New Bedford, Taunton, and Fall River, with Lowell, Worcester, Blackstone, Providence, and the more distant cities of the north and west.

The Indian name of this county, once the favorite hunting-ground of King Philip, was *Pawkunnawkutt*, or, as some now spell it, *Pokanoket*.

Brookfield lies in the south-west part of Worcester County, 55 miles from Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and contains 160 farms, 440 dwelling-houses, and 2,527 inhabitants. It has North Brookfield on the north, Spencer on the east, Sturbridge on the south, and Warren and West Brookfield on the west. There is a post-office at the Centre, and also at East Brookfield. The geological structure is ferruginous gneiss, in which is found bog-iron ore. The surface of the town is well diversified by hill and valley, woodland, stream, and lake; and the soil is fertile. The highest points of land are Cooley and Blanchard Hills in the north, and Teneriffe, High Rock (a ledge 40 feet high, and almost a mile long), Stone, and Wheelock Hills in the east and south-east. There is a mineral spring north of High Rock. Quaboag or Podunk Pond, a very beautiful sheet of water, about a mile square, and well stored with a variety of fish, lies in the centre of the town, and is connected by a canal

with South Pond, of 340 acres, lying partly in this town, and partly in Sturbridge. Great Brook and East-Brookfield River discharge their waters into Quaboag Pond; and from it flows the Quaboag, or south branch of the Chicopee River. The otter occasionally visits these ponds. A small steamboat now runs from South Pond, through the canal and Quaboag Pond, to G. L. Twitchell and Company's saw, grist, and box mills at the dépôt. Extensive swamps, through which the Boston and Albany Railroad passes, spread over much of the northern portion of the town.

The people of Brookfield are industrious and frugal. They are mostly engaged in cultivating the soil, making boots and shoes, bricks, iron-ware, and carriages, and in currying hides. The Brookfield Steam-Mills, three saw and two grist mills, and a cotton-mill, give employment to many persons, and enrich the town, which has now a valuation of \$1,159,124. The town has one hotel, the Brookfield House; a fine public hall, built of brick, and costing about \$70,000; a free library, called "The Merrick Library;" a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic Lodge; a good high school; eight school-districts; and a Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Methodist, and Catholic church. The pastors are the Revs. Joshua Coit, C.T., and A. F. Schaufler, C.T.; the Rev. A. J. Rich, Unitarian; the Rev. D. Wait, Methodist; and the Revs. R. D. Putney and S. C. Stevens, Baptist, at East Brookfield. D. S. Fiske, M.D., is the physician at the Centre; D. W. Hodgkins, M.D., at East Brookfield.

Brookfield, the Indian name of which is *Quaboag*, originally included North and West Brookfield, and was granted to a number of citizens of Ipswich in May, 1660, on condition that there should be twenty families resident here within three years, and that an able minister should be settled and supported. This place, for a long time an isolated settlement between the towns in the valley of the Connecticut River and the seaboard, suffered severely from the assaults of the Indians. In 1675 they rushed into the town, and, after burning about twenty houses and barns, attacked the garrison. "The inhabitants collected in one house, which they fortified in the best manner their circumstances would permit. This was defended with desperate bravery, against an overwhelming superiority of numbers, for three days, during which time the assailants made the most vigorous attacks by a constant discharge of balls and burning arrows, by which latter they hoped to set fire to the house. At length, finding all other means ineffectual, they loaded a cart with flax, straw, and other combustibles, and, by the aid of long poles, endeavored to thrust the burning mass against the building. At this moment of peril, a plentiful shower of rain, which seemed to the besieged quite miraculous, extinguished the flames, and saved the inhabitants from destruction. At length, when all the resources of the inhabitants were exhausted, and they were on the point of surrendering in despair, Major Willard, with 'a troop of forty-eight light-horse' from Lancaster, made his appearance. The savages burned the meeting-house and the only dwelling-house left in the town, and hastily retreated."

It was incorporated Nov. 12, 1718; and the name might have been suggested by the natural features of the place. The first church was

organized April 5, 1756; and the Rev. Nathan Fiske was ordained pastor in 1758. He was succeeded in 1801 by the Rev. Micah Stone.

Eminent men:—

DWIGHT FOSTER (1757–1823), an able jurist, and United-States senator from 1800 to 1803; KIAH BAILEY (1770–1857), an able clergyman; Col. ENOS CUTLER (1781–1860), a brave soldier; WILLIAM APPLETON (1786–1862), a successful merchant. SAMUEL JENNISON (1788–1860), an antiquary and author; PLINY MERRICK, LL.D. (1794–1867), an eminent lawyer and judge.

Brookline is a wealthy and beautiful suburban town, lying on the Charles River, in the north-eastern extremity of Norfolk County, 4 miles south-west of Boston, and containing 971 dwelling-houses and 6,650 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by Charles River (which separates it from Cambridge), on the south-east by Boston and West Roxbury, on the south-west by the latter and Newton, and on the north-west by the latter and Brighton. It is about four miles and a half long and two miles wide, and has an area of about 4,300 acres. The Mill Dam, or Western Avenue, opened with much *éclat* July 2, 1821, is a continuation of Beacon Street, Boston, across the Back Bay, through Brookline. It is a very solid structure, broad, well shaded, and the favorite thoroughfare of the Bostonians into the western suburbs. The Boston and Albany, and a branch of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, pass through the town; and a horse-railroad also gives it constant communication with the city. The surface of the town is beautifully varied by hill and valley; and the scenic aspect, especially as viewed from the metropolis, is very charming. The land rises into a beautiful swell at Longwood, and then, to the south and west, into five prominent elevations, named Aspinwall Hill, 240 feet; Fisher's Hill, 250 feet; Corey's Hill, 260 feet; Lyman's Hill, 280 feet; and the two Walnut Hills, about the same height above sea-level. The view from Corey's Hill, embracing the distant summits of Wachusett and Monadnock Mountains and the hills of Waltham, on the north-west; the charming landscapes of Watertown, Mount Auburn, and the university of Cambridge, on the north; and the cities of Boston and Charlestown and Chelsea, with the islands in the harbor, Nantasket, and the ocean, on the east,—is one of the most splendid in the Commonwealth.

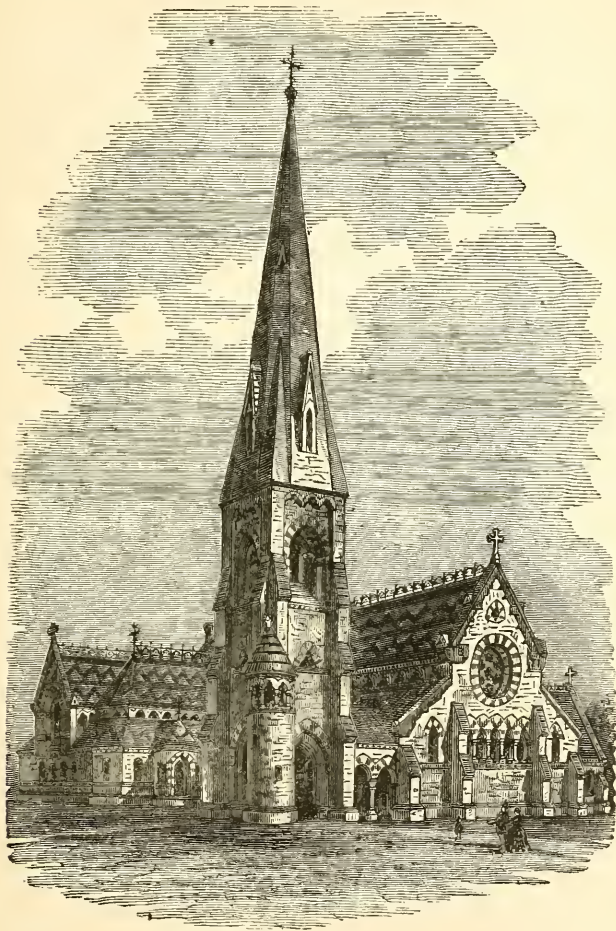
In addition to Charles River, on which there is a landing for sloops, the town is watered by several small streams, the largest of which is Muddy River, a tidal creek, which enters the Back Bay south of the Mill Dam.

Two small ponds, and a very charming artificial reservoir connected with the Boston Water-Works, enhance the beauty of the scenery. The soil is varied, and the flora quite exuberant. About 300 acres of the town are still in woodland; and it is said that almost every forest-tree indigenous to the State is here represented.

The number of farms is 29, embracing 1,197 acres; of acres in English mowing, 676; of salt-marsh, mown, 69½; of horses, 480; and of milch-cows, 291. A large part of this delightful town is, however, covered with elegant mansions, with ample grounds and gardens,

walks and avenues, decorated with ornamental trees, shrubbery, and flowers, and occupied by gentlemen engaged in professional or mercantile business in the neighboring city.

The streets are kept in excellent condition, and several of the sidewalks laid in concrete. Many of them are well shaded. Brookline has a very large and handsome town-hall, built of granite at an expense of



THE HARVARD CHURCH, BROOKLINE.

about \$150,000, and containing an audience-chamber capable of seating 1,200 persons. It has a public-library building of brick, and finished interiorly with butternut-wood, which was opened Dec. 2, 1857, and contains about 15,000 volumes. To it John L. Gardner, the principal donor, gave \$10,000. The town has ten public schools — including a high

school of the first order, the salary of whose principal is \$2,800 — and seven churches. The Harvard church-edifice, erected of stone from various parts of the world at an expense of more than \$100,000, is a model of ecclesiastical architecture. It was dedicated May 8, 1873, and is without a pastor. St. Paul's Church is remarkable for its chaste and elegant form and finish. Mr. Upjohn was the architect.

The Rev. E. D. Winslow is pastor of the Methodist, the Rev. William Lamson, D.D., of the Baptist, and the Rev. Artemas B. Murray is pastor of the Chestnut-hill Unitarian society. The Rev. Howard N. Brown is pastor of the 1st Unitarian society. The Rev. W. W. Newton is rector of the Episcopal society, and the Rev. L. J. Morris is pastor of the Roman-Catholic church.

The valuation of the town is \$29,413,914; the tax-rate \$0.87 per \$100.

Brookline was originally a part of Boston, and bore the name of Muddy-river Hamlet. The first mention made of it is in Winthrop's Journal, Aug. 30, 1632. "Notice being given," he writes, "of ten sagamores and many Indians assembled at Muddy River, the governor sent Capt. Underhill, with twenty musketeers, to make discoveries; but at Roxbury they heard that they were broke up."

The first entry on the town-records bears the date of Jan. 19, 1687, when the town voted, that, "for the annual maintenance of the school-master, £12 per annum should be raised, and the remainder necessary to support the charges of the master be laid equally upon the scholars' heads, save any persons that are poor to be abated in part or in whole." The town was separated from Boston, and incorporated Nov. 13, 1705, under the name of Brookline, because of the two brooks which formed a part of its boundary. It was embraced in Suffolk County until 1793, when, contrary to the wishes of its people, it became a part of Norfolk. The old Aspinwall House, built in 1660, still remains; and traces of the dam of a foundry, where cannon were cast in the Revolution, are still visible.

The first church was organized here Oct. 26, 1717; and, on the 5th of November of the ensuing year, the Rev. James Allen was ordained as the minister. He was succeeded in 1748 by the Rev. Cotton Brown of Haverhill, who died April 13, 1751, at the early age of twenty-five years. The Rev. N. Potter was ordained Nov. 19, 1755; the Rev. Joseph Jackson, April 9, 1760; and the Rev. John Pierce, D.D., March 15, 1797. The first meeting-house in the town was raised Nov. 10, 1714.

Several years since, Mr. David Sears founded a chapel, at a cost of about \$40,000, in the easterly part of the town; and near this stands a memorial church, built by Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, at a cost of about \$50,000. The latter is built of Roxbury stone, and trimmed with white marble.

Distinguished men: ZABDIEL BOYLSTON, F. R. S. (1680-1766), an eminent physician, who introduced inoculation for small-pox into this country; JEREMY GRIDLEY (1705-1767), a distinguished lawyer, teacher of James Otis; WILLIAM ASPINWALL, M.D. (1743-1823), a celebrated physician; ELHANAN WINCHESTER (1751-1797), author and clergyman; Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL (1784), an able lawyer and

gallant soldier; GEORGE SEWALL BOUTWELL (1818), a distinguished statesman, Governor of Massachusetts 1851-53, and Secretary of the United-States treasury since March, 1869.

Buckland is a pleasant farming-town, of 1,946 inhabitants and 320 dwelling-houses, lying in the western part of Franklin County. Its boundaries are Charlemont (from which it is separated by the Deerfield River) on the north, Shelburne (with the separation of the same river) and Conway on the east, Ashfield on the south, and Hawley and Charlemont on the west.

Notown was its former name. It once constituted a part of Charlemont; and was incorporated April 14, 1779. It has a station on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and is 125 miles north-west from Boston.

The geological structure is calciferous mica-schist and calcareous gneiss. Valuation, \$602,993; rate of taxation, \$1.87 per \$100.

The leading pursuit of the people is agriculture; though many are engaged in manufacturing.

The surface of the land is very uneven, and the scenery near the Deerfield River charmingly picturesque.

There are 119 farms, embracing 11,333 acres, of which 8,283 are under cultivation.

The town has one establishment for the manufacture of wooden-ware, one for making boxes, and one for tanning and currying; three saw-mills; three feed-mills; and a manufactory for making augers, bits, and gimlets. The Lamson and Goodenow Manufacturing Company, for the making of cutlery, employ from 200 to 400 hands.

There are several streams in the town, — as First, Second, Third, Ware's, Clark's, and Taylor's Brooks, — all being tributaries to the Deerfield River. But the principal is Clesson's River, affording water-power for mills and manufactories, and flowing centrally and north-easterly; being also a tributary to the beautiful Deerfield River. Shelburne Falls are on the boundary-line between Buckland and Shelburne, the village of that name lying partly in each town. There is a post-office here, a house of entertainment called "Woodward's Hotel," a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge.

This town is the birthplace of MARY LYON, a celebrated teacher, and author of "Missionary Offering" and other works. She was born Feb. 28, 1797; and died in South Hadley, Mass., March 5, 1849. Dr. J. G. Holland, in his "History of Western Massachusetts," says, in speaking of this illustrious lady, "That her active and devoted mind was the initial point of an influence greater and better than that of any other woman who ever lived in Western Massachusetts, none will doubt who contemplate the mass of educated, cultivated, and Christianized mind that passes into society every year from the walls of the institution associated forever with her name and memory."

The first child born here was Jonathan Ward.

A Congregational church was formed in October, 1785, with 18 members. The first pastor was the Rev. Josiah Spaulding, who was held in high esteem. There are now three churches, — one Orthodox Congregational, the Rev. C. L. Guild, pastor; and two Methodist, one of which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. M. Avann.

Burlington is a small agricultural town, of 105 farms, 124 houses, and 626 inhabitants, in the easterly section of Middlesex County, about 10 miles north-west of Boston, with which it has no direct railroad-communication. The nearest station is at Woburn Centre, 3 miles distant. The boundaries are Bedford and Billerica on the north-west, Wilmington on the north-east, Woburn on the east, and Lexington on the south-west. The surface is broken and uneven; and there are conspicuous eminences at the north, centre, and south, from which admirable landscape-views are obtained. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite; and the trees are maple, oak, walnut, gray-bird, and pine. A beautiful stream called Vine Brook, an affluent of the Shawshine River, winds through the south-west part of the town, affording water-power for mills, and trout for the disciples of Izaak Walton. Sources of the Ipswich River also originate in the easterly part of the town. The soil is rather light, but, under skilful cultivation, produces good crops of hay, grain, and culinary vegetables. The town has one saw and one grist mill; also mills, owned by Thomas Barr and Company, for printing woollen fabrics. It has one post-office, a public hall and library, five school-districts, and a Congregational church, organized Oct. 29, 1735, and having for its present pastor the Rev. Alfred S. Hudson, installed Dec. 19, 1867.

The Central Village is pleasantly situated on elevated land; and, with good railroad accommodation, Burlington, being in such close proximity to Boston, would doubtless soon become a very populous and prosperous town.

It sent 82 men (a large number for so small a place) into the late war; and 9 of them were lost.

The town was taken from Woburn, and incorporated Feb. 28, 1799. The number of voters is 212; the valuation, \$510,537; and the tax-rate, \$1.20 per \$100.

Samuel Sewall is the present town-clerk.

CAMBRIDGE, (*L. Cantabridgia*), the seat of Harvard University, and the semi-capital of Middlesex County, is an opulent and elegant city, lying in the south-west extremity of the above county, about three miles north-west of Boston; and is bounded on the north-east by Somerville, on the south-east by Boston (from which it is separated by Charles River), on the south-west by Brookline and Brighton (from which it is divided by the same river), on the west by Watertown and Belmont, and on the north-west by Arlington. It contains 39,634 inhabitants, 6,626 dwelling-houses, and 10,867 legal voters. The total valuation is \$55,248,350.

The city comprises four sections, — North Cambridge, Cambridge proper (the seat of the University), East Cambridge (Lechmere Point), and Cambridgeport, — in each of which there is a post-office and a magnetic telegraph. Of the five wards, four correspond with the sections above mentioned, and the other embraces the southern section partially enclosed by a curvature in Charles River. East Cambridge is connected with Charlestown by Prison-point Bridge, and with Boston by Canal Bridge and the viaduct of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. Cambridgeport is united with Boston by West-Boston Bridge, a broad and

well-constructed thoroughfare, 6,190 feet in length, and having a draw for vessels passing up and down the river. A drawbridge connects the city with Brookline, and thence at least open the way into Brighton. In addition to Charles River, a broad and navigable tidal stream, which winds gracefully around its southern frontier, the city has within its limits a part of the celebrated Fresh Pond, containing 175 acres, and affording not only ice for storage and a broad area for skating in the winter, but also a supply of water for the accommodation of the people through the year. It sends a small tributary, called "Alewife Brook," which flows along the north-western border of the city, into Mystic River. Miller's River, a noxious tidal stream rising in Somerville, separates wards number two and three from Somerville and Charlestown. Efforts are now being made to improve the condition of this miasmatic stream.

The surface of Cambridge is, for the most part, level, and, in some sections on the margin of the streams, low and marshy; but there are some beautiful eminences, — as Dana Hill, between Cambridgeport and Old Cambridge, and the grounds of the Observatory in the western section, — which present admirable sites for building, and command delightful scenic views. The soil is rich and moist, clay being abundant; and the flora is remarkably varied and luxuriant. The principal thoroughfares are Main Street, Harvard Street, and Broadway, leading from West-Boston Bridge through Cambridgeport; and Cambridge Street from Craigie's Bridge, through East Cambridge, to Harvard Square in Old Cambridge; North Avenue extending thence to North Cambridge; Concord Avenue, to Belmont; and Brattle and Mount-Auburn Streets, to Mount Auburn and Watertown. These broad and beautiful avenues are shaded with ancient elms, and lined with elegant mansions, having, in many cases, lawns and gardens ornamented with shrubbery, statuary, and fountains.

Over these highways horse-cars are constantly running for the accommodation of the people. The city has in all more than 70 miles of streets; and of these more than 40 miles are adorned with shade-trees. Cambridge is accommodated with steam as well as horse railroads; yet one of the former kind is greatly needed at the Centre. The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes through East Cambridge. The Grand Junction Railroad sweeps through the same, and along the margin of Charles River, into Brookline. The Fitchburg Railroad crosses the north-western section of the city, and there connects with the Middlesex Central Railroad; and also sends off a branch by Fresh Pond and Mount Auburn into Watertown. The citizens of Cambridge are intimately allied, in respect to business, literature, and social life, with those of Boston. They are in general urbane, well educated, patriotic, and progressive. Many of them are engaged exclusively in literary pursuits; and a large number of families reside here for the educational advantages which the city and the university afford.

The manufactures consist principally of steam-engines, glass (for making which there are two large establishments at East Cambridge), books on an extensive scale at the University and the Riverside Press, monumental stones, soap (for the manufacturing of which there are 16 establishments), cabinet-ware, tin-ware, chemical preparations, bricks, brushes,

boxes, brass and iron castings, musical instruments, clothing, and confectionery. The trade in ice and lumber is very extensive. Much attention is given to the cultivation of fruits, large and small, and to market-gardening. Indeed, the whole city is under the highest state of cultivation; and beauty, more than profit, seems to guide the owner of the soil. The city has six banks of discount; four savings-banks; one insurance-office; an efficient police and fire department; a substantially-built city-hall at Cambridgeport; a horticultural association, organized in October, 1860; a public library, located in the city-hall; a lyceum; an institute, named in honor of Thomas Dowse, sustaining a course of public lectures; an institute called "The Irving Literary Association;" several Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges; together with many other civic and benevolent institutions. It has also a military organization called "The Cambridge City Guard," and three Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The public schools are graded, and in excellent order. The public journals are "The Cambridge Chronicle" and "The Cambridge Press," both of which are ably conducted.

The city has in all twenty-seven churches, which, in the order of age, are as follows: First Parish, organized Feb. 11, 1636 (Unitarian); now without a pastor. Christ Church, Garden Street, organized Oct. 16, 1761; the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D.D., rector. Cambridgeport Parish, incorporated March 1, 1808; the Rev. G. W. Briggs, D.D. (Unitarian), pastor. First Baptist, Cambridgeport, organized Dec. 17, 1817; the Rev. H. K. Pevear, pastor. First Universalist, Cambridgeport, incorporated Feb. 9, 1822; the Rev. B. F. Bowles, pastor. Second Universalist, East Cambridge, incorporated Feb. 11, 1823; the Rev. Sumner Ellis, pastor. First Methodist, East Cambridge, organized July 28, 1823; the Rev. W. P. Ray, pastor. Third Congregational, East Cambridge, incorporated June 15, 1827; the Rev. S. W. McDaniel, pastor. Second Baptist, East Cambridge, organized Sept. 3, 1827; no pastor. The First Evangelical, organized Sept. 20, 1827; the Rev. William S. Karr, pastor. The Shepard-Memorial Society, Old Cambridge, organized in 1829; the Rev. A. McKenzie, pastor. St. Peter's Church, Cambridgeport, organized Oct. 27, 1842; the Rev. Edwin B. Chase, rector. The Evangelical Congregational, 50 Second Street, organized Sept. 8, 1842; no pastor. St. John's Church, dedicated in 1842; the Rev. John W. Donahue, pastor. The Second Methodist-Episcopal Society, Harvard Street, organized in 1842; the Rev. A. McKeown, pastor. The Old-Cambridge Baptist Society, constituted Aug. 30, 1844; no pastor. The Lee-street Church, organized March 17, 1847; the Rev. J. P. Bland, pastor (Unitarian). St. Peter's Church, Old Cambridge, edifice dedicated Dec. 25, 1849; the Rev. M. P. Dougherty, pastor. The Allen-street Universalist Society, organized in 1851; the Rev. William A. Start, pastor. The North-Cambridge Baptist, organized March 22, 1854; the Rev. William S. Apsey, pastor. The North-avenue Orthodox Congregational Society, organized as the Holmes Church Sept. 23, 1857; name changed Aug. 17, 1866; the Rev. David O. Mears, pastor. The Broadway Baptist, organized May 9, 1865; the Rev. Henry Hinckley, pastor. The St. James Protestant-Episcopal Church, North Cambridge, organized in 1866; the Rev. W. H. Fultz, rector. The Methodist-Episcopal So-

ciet, North Avenue, organized March 7, 1868; the Rev. Pliny Wood, pastor. St. Mary's Church, Harvard Street, dedicated March, 1868; the Rev. Thomas Scully, pastor (Roman Catholic). St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street, consecrated Nov. 19, 1869; the Rev. John S. Stone, D.D., dean: it is the property of the trustees of the Episcopal Theological School. The Pilgrim Congregational Church, Magazine Street, incorporated April 14, 1871; the Rev. George R. Leavitt, pastor. The church-edifices of these societies are, in general, commodious and elegant; several of them splendid. The St. John's Memorial Chapel is, in point of symmetry, grace, and finish, one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in the country. The Baptist Church in Old Cambridge is an ornament to the city; and the edifice of the Shepard-Memorial Society, erected at great expense, has many architectural beauties.

Aside from its celebrated university, Cambridge has many buildings and other objects of interest to the visitor. On one side of the common stands the famous Washington Elm, under which it is said that the "Father of his Country" took command of the Continental Army on the 3d day of July, 1775; and on Brattle Street is the fine old mansion where he held his headquarters while in Cambridge, now occupied by the well-known poet, Henry W. Longfellow. On Main Street, in Cambridgeport, is the Ralph Inman Place, the headquarters of Gen. Israel Putnam during that eventful period. The extensive works of the New-England Glass Company, having a chimney 230 feet in height; the large nurseries of C. M. Hovey, on Cambridge Street; the Cambridge Water-Works; and the celebrated Fresh Pond; to say nothing of the elegant homes of men well known in science and in literature, that delight the eye upon the way, — are well worth visiting.

But, to many, the beautiful and shaded avenues, the picturesque scenes, the storied monuments, and the sacred associations, of Mount Auburn, lying in the south-westerly section of the city and in Watertown, will be most attractive. Next to Père-la-chaise in Paris, this is one of the earliest of rural cemeteries; it having been dedicated Sept. 24, 1831. It contains an area of about 125 acres, the highest point of which is 175 feet above Charles River. The scenery is remarkably varied by wooded hill, valley, and lake; and of these natural features the landscape-gardener has not failed to take advantage. In his address at the consecration, Chief Justice Story thus beautifully describes the place: "What spot can be more appropriate than this for such a purpose? Nature seems to point it out with significant energy as the favorite retirement for the dead. There are around us all the varied features of her beauty and grandeur, — the forest-crowned height, the abrupt acclivity, the sheltered valley, the deep glen, the grassy glade, and the silent grove. Here are the lofty oak; the beech, 'that wreathes its old fantastic roots so high;' the rustling pine; and the drooping willow, — the tree that sheds its pale leaves with every autumn, a fit emblem of our own transitory bloom; and the evergreen with its perennial shoots, instructing us that the wintry blasts of death kill not the buds of virtue. Here is the thick shrubbery to protect and conceal the new-made grave; and there is the wild flower, creeping along the narrow path, and planting its seeds in the

upturned earth. All around us there breathes a solemn calm, as if we were in the bosom of a wilderness, broken only by the breeze as it murmurs through the tops of the forest, or by the notes of the warbler pouring forth his matin or his evening song.

"Ascend but a few steps, and what a change of scenery to surprise and delight us! We seem, as it were, in an instant to pass from the confines of death to the bright and balmy regions of life. Below us flows the winding Charles, with its rippling current, like the stream of time hastening to the ocean of eternity. In the distance the city—at once the object of our admiration and our love—rears its lofty towers, its graceful mansions, its curling smoke, its crowded haunts of business and pleasure, which speak to the eye, and yet leave a noiseless loneliness on the ear. Again we turn, and the walls of our venerable university rise before us, with many a recollection of happy days passed there in the interchange of study and friendship, and many a grateful thought of the affluence of its learning, which has adorned and nourished the literature of our country. Again we turn, and the cultivated farm, the neat cottage, the village church, the sparkling lake, the rich valley, and the distant hills, are before us through the opening vistas; and we breathe amidst the fresh and varied labors of man.

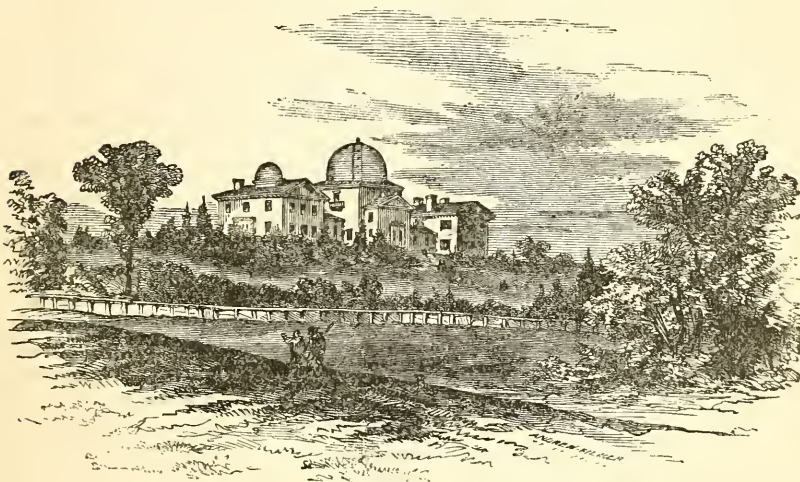
"There is, therefore, within our reach, every variety of natural and artificial scenery which is fitted to awaken emotions of the highest and most affecting character. We stand, as it were, on the borders of two worlds; and, as the mood of our minds may be, we gather lessons of profound wisdom by contrasting the one with the other, or indulge in the dreams of hope and ambition, or solace our hearts by melancholy meditations."

The gateway to the cemetery is from an Egyptian model; and the first monument that attracts attention, on the left of the main avenue, is that of John Gaspar Spurzheim, who died Oct. 10, 1832. It is a copy of the tomb of Scipio Africanus. The chapel, built of stone, at an expense of \$25,000, in 1848, is used for funeral-services; and the lofty stone tower, on the summit of the highest eminence, commands one of the grandest views in the whole country.

Cambridge University, founded in September, 1636, is not only the oldest, but also the best endowed and most extensive institution of the kind in America. The college-grounds, embracing an area of more than 22 acres, are almost entirely covered with buildings pertaining to the university. In close proximity to each other stand the substantial structures used for dormitories, recitations, museum, library, law-school, public worship, and other purposes, bearing the well-known names,—Holworthy Hall, Stoughton Hall, Holden Chapel, Hollis Hall, Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall; Matthews Hall, a handsome structure built of brick with sandstone trimming, and finished in 1872; Dane Hall, devoted to the study of law, and dedicated Oct. 23, 1832; Gray's Hall, built in 1863; Boylston Hall, of granite, and used for museum and lecture-rooms; Weld Hall; University Hall; Thayer Hall, for dormitories, a beautiful structure built in 1871; Gore Hall, an elegant granite building, universally admired, and used for the college-library; and Appleton Chapel, built of freestone, and appropriated to the public religious services of the institution.

On the same grounds, east of these stately buildings, are the residences of the president and of some of the professors, surrounded by shrubbery, and imbosomed in ancient trees. In addition to this group of classic halls and private residences, the university has, at some distance towards the north, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, and the Divinity Hall, which are plain and substantial brick structures, surrounded with lofty elms; and farther towards the west, on Garden Street, the Cambridge Observatory, with its grand refracting telescope, and the Botanic Garden. The commodious edifice of the Medical School is in Boston.

This university is worthy of its name. In addition to the usual collegiate course, provision is made not only for the study of what is called the learned professions, — divinity, law, and medicine, — but also for



THE OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE.

that of dentistry, mining, agriculture, and other liberal arts and sciences.

The alumni of the institution now choose the board of overseers; and the course of study for the undergraduates is largely elective. The university has nine libraries, with an aggregate of nearly 200,000 volumes; and the number of students in the various departments, now under the efficient direction of Pres. Charles W. Eliot, is about 1,200: A splendid Memorial Hall in honor of the "Sons of Harvard" lost in the late war is now in process of erection in the angle on the north of the college square.

The settlement of Cambridge was commenced in the spring of 1631; and the place was at first called *New-Town*. "In the ensuing year a palisade was made around the buildings; and the Braintree Company, which had begun to set down at Mount Wollaston, by order of the court removes to New-Town." On the 11th of October, 1633, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who had just arrived from England with John Cot-

ton, Samuel Stone, and others, was ordained pastor of the church. Mr. Hooker and his people disposed of their houses and lands to the Rev. Thomas Shepard and his company, and set out for Connecticut in June, 1636. In the same year Mr. Shepard was ordained pastor of a new church organized in place of the one which had left with Mr. Hooker. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, ordained Aug. 21, 1650; and his successor was the Rev. Uriah Oakes, ordained Nov. 8, 1671. The next minister was the Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, ordained Nov. 15, 1681. His successors were the Revs. William Brattle, 1696; Nathaniel Appleton, 1717; Timothy Hilliard, 1783; and Abiel Holmes, 1792 to 1831.

The place was incorporated under the name of New-Town Sept. 8, 1633; and, on receiving for the school the sum of about £800 from the Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown in 1638, it was agreed to raise the school to a college, and, in honor of Mr. Harvard and others, to change the name New-Town to Cambridge, where so many of them had received their education. In 1639 a printing-press was set up by Stephen Day in the house of Pres. Henry Dunster; and the next year there issued from it a version of the Psalms in metre, which was the first book printed in British America. In 1642 Cambridge embraced "*Menotomy*," now Arlington; the "*Farms*," now Lexington; the lands on the Shawshine, now Billerica; and *Nonantum*, afterwards called New Cambridge, and at present Newton. In 1660 Goffe and Whalley, two of the regicides (see Hadley), were kindly entertained by the Rev. Jonathan Mitchell; and in 1668 several respectable men were chosen "for Katechiseing the youth of this towne." From the commencement of the Revolution to its close, Cambridge evinced an earnest and unwavering patriotism; and it has the honor of having raised the first company in the country which volunteered for the suppression of the Rebellion. During the war it furnished 3,600 men for the service, of whom 470 were lost. To perpetuate the names and deeds of these, a costly monument has been erected on the common. Parts of Charlestown were annexed to Cambridge March 6, 1802, Feb. 12, 1818, and June 17, 1820. It was incorporated as a city March 17, 1846; and, on the 30th day of the same month, the act was accepted by the people. The motto is, "*LITERIS ANTIQVIS NOVIS INSTITVTIS DECORA.*"

The growth of the city has of late been rapid; and indications of improvement manifest themselves on every hand.

For its educational facilities, literary and scientific culture, its amenities in social life, and its municipal arrangements, Cambridge holds an enviable reputation. Its past is honorable; its present, with some exceptions, admirable; its future, brilliant.

As might well be supposed, Cambridge has produced many eminent men, among whom may be mentioned—

THOMAS OAKES (1644–1719), an able physician and counsellor; BARTHOLOMEW GREEN (1666–1732), the first printer of a newspaper in America; JONATHAN BELCHER (1682–1757), a colonial governor; THOMAS FOXCROFT (1697–1769), a learned and devout clergyman; RICHARD DANA (1699–1772), an able jurist; WILLIAM BRATTLE, F.R.S. (1702–1776), an able legislator; JOHN ADAMS (1704–1740),

a popular preacher and poet; SAMUEL DANFORTH, M.D. (1740-1827), a successful physician; WILLIAM EUSTIS, LL.D. (1753-1825), an eminent physician, and governor of Massachusetts from 1823 to 1825; AMOS WHITTEMORE (1759-1828), an inventor of a machine for making cards; JONATHAN SEWELL, LL.D. (1766-1839), an able jurist and author; CHARLES KILBOURNE WILLIAMS, LL.D. (1782-1853), an able jurist; RICHARD HENRY DANA (1787), a fine poet and essayist; GEORGE BETHUNE ENGLISH (1787-1828), an author of ability; ISAAC HILL (1788-1851), an able journalist and politician; JOSEPH WILLARD (1798-1865), an author and antiquary; EZRA STILES GANNETT, D.D. (1801-1871), an eloquent divine; FREDERIC HENRY HEDGE, D.D. (1805), an eminent divine and author; ALFRED LEE, D.D. (1807), an Episcopal bishop and able writer; FRANCIS HILLIARD (1808), an able lawyer; CHARLES H. POOR (1808), rear-admiral United-States navy; GEORGE LIVERMORE (1809-1865), an accomplished scholar and merchant; OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M.D. (1809), a popular essayist and poet; SARAH MARGARET FULLER, Countess D'Ossoli (1810-1850), an elegant authoress; RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jun. (1815), an able advocate and writer; EDMUND TROWBRIDGE DANA (1818-1869), a translator and editor; JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1819), an able writer and poet; RICHARD FREDERICK FULLER (1821-1869), an able lawyer; ARTHUR BUCKMINSTER FULLER (1822-1862), clergyman, and chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment (shot while bravely crossing the Rappahannock River in the battle at Fredericksburg); THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON (1823), a vigorous writer and lecturer; MARY ANDREWS DENISON (1826), a popular authoress.

Canton is an active manufacturing and farming town, of 3,879 inhabitants, 89 farms, 600 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of \$2,782,702, lying in Norfolk County, 14 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad. It has Milton and Randolph on the north-east, Stoughton and Sharon on the south and south-west, and Dedham (from which it is separated by the Neponset River) on the north-west. The scenery is varied and picturesque. The Blue Hill, on the north-eastern border of the town, rises to the height of 635 feet, and commands a magnificent view of Boston, the islands in the harbor, and the ocean. It is the first land seen by mariners approaching the coast. It is mostly clothed with forest-trees, and receives its name from the color it presents to the observer at a distance. It is still the favorite abode of the rattlesnake. The Fowl Meadows, which contain peat of excellent quality, extend from Sharon to Hyde Park, along the whole north-western border of the town. Punkapoag Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of 208 acres, well stored with fish, and lying partly here and partly in the town of Randolph, sends a tributary through Punkapoag Village into the Neponset River; and York Brook and Steep Brook, affluents of the same river, furnish, with their extensive reservoirs, valuable motive-power at South Canton. In this town there are two copper-works, a rolling-mill, an axle-shop, a machine-shop, a branch shop of the North-Easton Shovel-Works, two silk, two cotton, five fancy-woollen mills, one rubber-mill, and one iron foundery.

The town has one bank, one high school, seven school-districts, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, many beautiful private residences, and five churches with the following pastors, — the Rev. E. Davis, Universalist; the Rev. J. H. Hartman, Baptist; the Rev. J. F. Jennison, Congregationalist; and the Rev. John Flattelley, Roman Catholic. The Unitarian church is without a pastor.

The town sent 350 men into the late war, it being 23 above its quota. Of these, 29 were either killed, or died in the service.

The viaduct of the Boston and Providence Railroad over one of the streams at this place, built at an expense of \$93,000, is about 615 feet in length, and 70 feet above the water, for the passage of which there are six broad arches. Since a double track was laid, the safety of the public demands a reconstruction of this piece of masonry.

The Indian name of this place was *Punkapoag*. Here John Eliot had an Indian church, consisting of natives dwelling around Punkapoag Pond. His son succeeded him in preaching to this church. In 1674 there were only twelve families in the tribe.

The town was detached from the northerly part of Stoughton, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1797. The first church was organized here in 1717, and the Rev. Joseph Morse was ordained the same year. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, 1727.

Eminent men : —

Major-Gen. RICHARD GRIDLEY (1711–1796), a distinguished soldier; Gen. STEPHEN BADLAM (1751–1815), a Revolutionary officer; BENJAMIN BUSSEY (1757–1842), a benefactor of Harvard College; JOHN DOWNES (1784–1854), a commodore in the United-States navy.

Carlisle is a small farming-town, of 119 dwelling-houses and 569 inhabitants, in the central part of Middlesex County, about 20 miles north-west from Boston, and having for its boundaries Chelmsford on the north, Billerica and Bedford (from the latter of which it is separated by Concord River) on the east, Concord on the south, and Acton and Westford on the west. The township is of a circular form; and the principal village consists of two churches, a town-hall, schoolhouse, stores, mechanic-shops, and a few dwelling-houses. Farm-houses are scattered sparsely over the remainder of the territory.

The geological structure of the town is calcareous gneiss, in which specimens of tourmaline, garnet, scapolite, and actinolite occur. The land is uneven, rocky, and not very productive. It is drained in the northern section by River-meadow Brook, which has some motive-power; in the eastern by a small tributary of the Concord River, on which there is a saw-mill. There are 97 farms, and 1,701 acres of woodland, the growth of which is principally oak, pine (hard and soft), maple, chestnut, and gray-birch. Much attention is given to the production of milk for the Lowell market; the number of gallons sold in one year being 36,186, valued at \$5,428. The town has one post-office, a public library, and five school-districts, in which the children are instructed several months during the year. The appropriation for these schools for 1872 was \$800.

The valuation of the town is \$373,123; and the rate of taxation,

\$1.75 per \$100. The people are honest and industrious yeomen, generally free from debt, and independent in thought and action.

The town sent 85 soldiers to the late war, of whom 49 were citizens. About 12 of them were lost.

This town, named from Carlisle in Scotland, was taken from sections of Acton, Billerica, Chelmsford, and Concord, and incorporated as a district, April 28, 1780; and as a town, Feb. 18, 1805. The first church-edifice was erected in 1783. The Rev. Paul Litchfield, settled Nov. 7, 1781, was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1830 by the Rev. Stephen Hull. The Rev. Moses Patten is the present pastor of the Congregational church; and the Rev. Alex. Dight is now supplying the pulpit of the Unitarian church.

Carver, so named from the first governor of Plymouth Colony, was taken from Plympton, and incorporated June 9, 1790. It is in Plymouth County, 38 miles south-east of Boston; has 228 dwelling-houses and 1,092 inhabitants; and, for its boundaries, Plympton on the north, Kingston and Plymouth on the east, Plymouth and Wareham on the south, and Middleborough on the west. In territory the town is large, and well supplied with ponds and streams, which add much to the beauty of the scenery. Of the former there are 12, whose names are Wenham, Sampson, Crane, Mohootset, Cooper, Muddy, Vaughan, John, Flax, Clear, Barrett, and Wankonquog. Near the latter the crane and eagle build their nests. Sampson Pond was so called from an Indian sachem, for whom a reserve of 200 acres was made in 1705, with the privilege of fishing and hunting, making tar and turpentine, and cutting poles and bark in the undivided cedar-swamps. These ponds once furnished large quantities of iron ore. Beaver-dam and Cedar Brooks flow through and drain the town.

The soil is a light and sandy loam; the natural timber-growth being pitch pine and red-oak on the uplands, and white-cedar in the swamps. The red deer still roam in the long range of woods between this town and Sandwich. The number of farms is 161; and in woodland there are over 9,000 acres. Cranberries cover more than 100 acres. The town has one cotton-mill for the manufacture of braids and shoe-strings, six saw-mills, and two iron-foundries. The Ellis Foundry, near Sampson's Pond, was established, under the name of the "Charlotte Foundry," as early as 1757; and here was cast, about 1762, the first iron tea-kettle made in this country. The hollow iron-ware of these furnaces is of excellent quality, and widely known. Carver has three post-offices, — one at Carver Centre, one at North Carver, and the other at South Carver; seven district-schools; and five churches, — one Congregational, one Baptist, one Methodist, one Adventist, and one Union. The Rev. Frederick Jones is pastor of the first. Railroad facilities are greatly needed for the advancement of the town.

The cemetery at South Carver is very beautiful, and worthy to be imitated. The first burial was in 1776. There are several Indian burial-places in town; and traces of the aborigines are frequently discovered. South Meadows was purchased of the natives in 1664; and, in 1700, lands were sold to settlers at 2 shillings per acre.

A church was organized here May 13, 1733; and the Rev. Othniel

Campbell was ordained in the following year. The Rev. John Howland succeeded him in 1746, and died in 1804.

The Baptist church at the Centre was established in 1791. George Whitefield once preached in the church which it occupies. The Methodist church at the South was organized in 1831, and the Union Society in 1853.

The valuation of the town is \$542,773. The rate of taxation for 1872 was \$0.93 per \$100. Number of dwelling-houses, 228.

Of the men which Carver sent into the late war, about 22 were lost.

Charlemont is a long and narrow township, very irregular in its outlines, lying among the mountains in the westerly section of Franklin County, and bounded north by Rowe, Heath, and Coleraine, east by Shelburne, south by Buckland (from which it is separated by Deerfield River) and Hawley, and west by Savoy and Florida in Berkshire County. It contains 1,005 inhabitants, 182 dwelling-houses, 136 farms, and has a valuation of \$376,377. Distance from Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, which passes near the principal and the postal villages, East Charlemont, Charlemont, and Zoar, 130 miles. The surface of the town is rough and mountainous, presenting many wild and picturesque views of alpine forests, crags, defiles, and waterfalls. The Deerfield River runs over a rocky bed, in a circuitous course, south-easterly through the town, receiving from the mountains on the right and left many rapid currents, — as Pelham, Mill, Hartwell, Avery, and Wilder's Brooks, from the north; and Cold River, Checkley River, Bozrah, First, Second, Third, and Clesson's Brooks, from the south. Few towns have fresher streams or more abundant water-power. The railroad crosses the Deerfield River four or five times in its passage through the town; and the passenger is often delighted with the shifting views, — now of a craggy mountain rising almost perpendicular from the river's bank, now of an interval of the deepest verdure, now of a streamlet dashing down the wild ravines, and now of a hamlet nestling in amongst the wooded eminences. Mount Peak lifts its head 1,144 feet abruptly from the right bank of the river; and Bald Mountain rises grandly on the other side. In the valley between the two lies the pleasant little village of Charlemont, with its churches, stores, hotel, schools, and dwelling-houses. Pocumtuck Mountain, in the north-east extremity of the town, rises to the height of 1,888 feet above sea-level. The principal business of the people is farming and lumbering. Good crops of hay, grain, potatoes, fruit, and tobacco, are produced. For the rearing of sheep the land is well adapted; and more than \$8,000 worth of wool is some years sold. The present number of sheep is 817. Few towns in the county make more maple-sugar. The amount made in 1865 was 9,680 pounds, valued at \$1.613.13.

Charlemont has four saw-mills, one shingle-mill, seven school-districts, a lyceum (in connection with the Deerfield-river Agricultural Society, which has a commodious hall), a good old-fashioned hotel (the Dallymple House), and three church-edifices. The pastors are the Rev. H. G. Marshal, C. T.; the Rev. H. V. Baker, Baptist; and the Rev. George Chapman, Methodist. The town sent 121 soldiers to the late war, of whom 16 were lost.

Col. Ephraim Williams established a line of forts in this town in 1754, the remains of which are still visible. In June of the next year, Capt. Moses Rice and Phineas Rice were killed, while at work in a meadow near Rice's Fort, by the Indians. A monument has been erected, on the left bank of the river, to their memory. It is visible from the railroad. The town was incorporated June 21, 1765; and named in honor of James Caulfield, created Earl of Charlemont, Oct. 29, 1763. A part of Zoar—a wild mountainous tract of 1,875 acres and six families—was annexed to it April 2, 1838. The first church was formed in 1788; and the Rev. Isaac Babbit, settled in 1796, was the first pastor.

CHARLESTOWN is a large, compactly-built, and flourishing city, in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, occupying the peninsula included between the estuaries of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, and containing 4,812 dwelling-houses and 28,323 inhabitants. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and lined with well-constructed private and public buildings. Territorially it is the smallest municipality in the State; and its area of about 600 acres is almost entirely covered with dwelling-houses, stores, and work-shops, together with schools, churches, and other public institutions. It lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 2'$ north, and longitude $71^{\circ} 3' 33''$ west; and is bounded north by the Mystic River, which separates it from Everett and Chelsea, with both of which it is connected by bridges; east by the same river, which divides it from East Boston; south by Charles River, which divides it from Boston; and west by the same river and by Somerville, with which it is united by a low and narrow neck.

Charles-river Bridge, 1,503 feet long, and built in 1786, and Warren Bridge, 1,400 feet long, and built in 1828, unite the city with Boston. The surface of the ground is very uneven. It rises from the water into an eminence, called "Breed's Hill," 62 feet high, in the southern part; and into a still higher elevation, called "Bunker Hill," 98 feet in height, towards the north. From these eminences very beautiful and extensive panoramic views of Boston and vicinity are enjoyed. Buildings erected on their sides and summits appear to great advantage. The principal avenues are Chelsea Street, extending from Warren to Chelsea Bridges; and Bunker Hill, Main, and Medford Streets, running from Chelsea Street through the whole length of the peninsula, and uniting in Broadway at the Neck, which stretches over Winter Hill to Medford. Monument Square, the largest public park, has an area of about six acres. Market Square is a beautiful area in the southern section of the city, flanked by the city-hall and other handsome buildings.

The harbors on the south and eastern sides of the town have water of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest class.

The people, as in Boston, are engaged in commercial, mercantile, mechanical, and literary pursuits.

The State Report gives the following among the results of the industrial pursuits: Engines, boilers, &c., \$158,000; chemicals, \$65,000; brushes, \$40,000; sugar-refiners, \$2,750,000; clothing, \$74,000; lead pipe and sheets, \$250,000; blacksmiths, \$220,200; cabinet-work,

\$359,000; tanning and currying, \$1,289,500; whips, \$72,000; ice, \$300,000; pickles and preserves, \$400,000; distilleries, \$228,400; drugs and dye-stuff, \$65,000; bakeries, \$228,000.

The city has one post-office in the savings-bank building on Main Street; a fine city-hall, in which there is a public library of more than 14,000 volumes, established in 1860; one high school; five grammar and thirty-eight primary schools; a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and numerous other civic and social organizations; three ably-edited public journals, — "The City Advertiser," "The Charlestown Chronicle," and "The Charlestown Times;" two banks for discount, called "The Bunker-hill" and "The Monument" Bank; two banks for savings, called "The Warren" and "The Five-cent Savings" Bank; one insurance-company, named "The Mutual Protection;" and twelve churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. A. S. Twombly, C. T.; Charles E. Grinnell and C. F. Barnard, Unitarian; W. T. Stowe, Universalist; T. R. Lambert, Episcopal; George W. Gardner and Addison Parker, Baptist; W. F. Eaton, Freewill Baptist; Mark Trafton, Methodist; G. A. Hamilton and others, St. Mary's; M. Supple and others, St. Francis de Sales (Roman-Catholic) Church.

The city has excellent railroad facilities by steam and horse cars, and is abundantly supplied with pure water from the upper Mystic Lake. It has three burial-places, the earliest inscription in the oldest one bearing the date of 1652. It has erected a fine marble monument in Winthrop Park in commemoration of its soldiers and seamen lost in the late war.

In the south-west angle of the city, near the terminus of the Prison-point Bridge, connecting it with East Cambridge, is the State Penitentiary, — an octagonal building having four wings, constructed of granite, and enclosed by a lofty wall of the same material. It is capable of holding 500 prisoners; but it will probably be soon removed to some more suitable locality in the interior of the State.

Bunker-hill Monument, erected in commemoration of the battle which occurred June 17, 1775, and in which 449 American and 1,055 British soldiers fell, is the most commanding object in the city. It stands in Monument Square, on Breed's Hill, near the spot where Gen. Joseph Warren was killed while urging his compatriots forward in the conflict. The corner-stone was laid by the Marquis de Lafayette, June 17, 1825. The structure was completed and the event celebrated on the 17th of June, 1843. The oration then, as at the laying of the corner-stone, was by Daniel Webster.

It is an obelisk of hewn granite, 30 feet square at the base, and rising to the height of 220 feet. A winding staircase within leads by 294 steps to the summit, where there is a chamber 11 feet in diameter, and containing four windows, from which a magnificent prospect is obtained. Near the monument on the south-east is the navy-yard. It was established in 1798, and occupies $83\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, enclosed, except upon the water-side, by a granite wall. The dry dock on the upper side, constructed of chiselled granite in 1833, is 341 feet long, 80 wide, and 30 deep. The first vessel repaired in it was the frigate "Constitution." The machine-shop in the navy-yard covers several acres, and is capable of employing as many as 2,000 men, and of making all kinds

of machinery and ordnance for the naval service. The chimney of the building rises to the height of 240 feet.

The valuation of the city is \$34,942,120.

The Indian name of Charlestown was *Mishawum*; and the original occupants of the place were called *Alberginians*. Their chief was *John Sagamore*, who entertained the English kindly, and allowed them to begin a settlement on his territory. Thomas Walford, a blacksmith, built a house here anterior to 1628; and, in that year, six persons from Salem settled near him. In the following year, about one hundred people came with Thomas Graves from Salem, and laid the foundation of the town. He divided the town into lots of two acres each, on which the people erected tents and cottages. A large tree served them for a place of public worship. The town was named in honor of Charles the First, and incorporated June 24, 1629. The first church was organized Nov. 2, 1632; and the Rev. Thomas James was ordained pastor. The town was incorporated as a city June 22, 1847; and all its mayors are still living. Their names are, G. W. Warren, 1847 to 1850; Richard Frothingham, 1851 to 1853; James Adams, 1854; T. T. Sawyer, 1855 to 1857; James Dana, 1858 to 1860; H. G. Hutchins, 1861; P. J. Stone, 1862 to 1864; Charles Robinson, jun., 1865 and 1866; L. Hull, 1867 and 1868; E. L. Norton, 1869; W. R. Kent, 1870 to 1872; and Jonathan Stone, 1873.

Eminent men: JOHN HALE (1636-1700), minister of Beverly, and chaplain in the Canada expedition, 1690; JOHN ALFORD (1686-1761), founder of a professorship in Harvard University; ANDREW CROSWELL (1709-1785), an able writer; DANIEL FOWLE (1715-1787), editor and printer; STEPHEN BADGER (1726-1803), minister to the Natick Indians; BENJAMIN EDES (1732-1803), a Revolutionary journalist; NATHANIEL GORHAM (1738-1796), an eminent statesman; ISAAC RAND (1743-1822), a distinguished physician; FRANCIS DANA, LL.D. (1743-1811), an able jurist; Col. RICHARD CAREY (1747-1806), *aide de camp* to Washington; Col. DAVID HENLEY (1748-1823), Revolutionary officer; JAMES FREEMAN, D.D. (1759-1835), first Unitarian minister in the United States; THADDEUS MASON HARRIS, D.D. (1768-1842), an author of distinction; BENJAMIN GORHAM (1775-1855), member of Congress, and an able lawyer; WILLIAM JOHNSON WALKER, M.D. (1790-1865), a distinguished physician; SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, LL.D. (1791-1872), one of the inventors of the electric telegraph; FRANKLIN DEXTER, LL.D. (1793-1857), an eloquent speaker; SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE (1794), an able journalist; DANIEL PIERCE THOMPSON (1795-1868), author of "Green-mountain Boys," 1840; FRANCIS BOWEN (1811), an author and instructor; RICHARD FROTHINGHAM (1812), an able historian; SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D. (1812), author of "Student Life," &c.; THOMAS BALL (1819), a sculptor and singer; Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jun. (1820), an able lawyer and soldier; WILLIAM SIMONDS (1822-1859), editor, and author of "The Aimwell Stories," &c.; Gen. GEORGE HENRY GORDON (1825), a gallant soldier.

A History of Charlestown, by Richard Frothingham, was published in 1845, pp. 368. Since the above was written, Charlestown has been annexed to the metropolis. The act authorizing the union was passed by

the General Court, May 14, 1873; and the vote of the two cities accepting the same was taken Oct. 8, 1873.

Since the above was written, Charlestown has been annexed to the city of Boston. The act authorizing the union was passed May 14, 1873; and the vote of the two cities on the annexation was taken Oct. 8, 1873.

Charlton, formerly the west part of Oxford, was incorporated Nov. 2, 1764; and might, perhaps, have been named from Sir Francis Charlton, Bart., who was gentleman of the privy chamber in 1755. It is a large and pleasant agricultural town, of 1,878 inhabitants and 404 dwelling-houses, situated in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, and bounded north by Spencer and Leicester, east by Oxford, south by Dudley, south-west by Southbridge, and west by Sturbridge.

It is 57 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, which passes through the north-west section of the town. The station is at the highest grade between Boston and Springfield.

The geological structure is upper gneiss; and the land is elevated, and somewhat rough and rocky. From Muggett Hill, near the Centre, four different States and nineteen villages are discernible. The scenery of the whole town is quite varied and romantic.

The traces of the old "Bay Path," so beautifully described by Dr. J. G. Holland in his romance of that name, may still be seen.

The streams — of which the principal are Little River in the easterly, Cady's Brook and Globe Brook in the westerly part of the town — flow southerly into the French or the Quinnebaug River. Hick's Pond, of 120 acres, having for its outlet Cady's Brook, is a very beautiful and valuable sheet of water. The view of it from William's Hill is admirable.

The town has three postal villages, — Charlton Centre, situated on elevated land, commanding a beautiful prospect; Charlton City, on Cady's Brook; and Charlton Dépôt. It has manufactures of wool and shoddy, boots and shoes, and boxes. It has also many saw-mills, preparing large quantities of lumber, lathes, clapboards, shingles, and staves for market.

It has a town-hall, and 13 district-schools, for the support of which the sum of \$3,696 was appropriated in 1871.

A church was organized here April 16, 1761; and, on the 15th of October of the same year, the Rev. Caleb Eustis was ordained pastor. His successors were the Revs. Archibald Campbell, ordained Jan. 8, 1783; Erastus Learned, in 1796; Edward Whipple, in 1804; John Wilder, in 1827; William H. Whittemore, in 1833; and Isaac Barber, in 1836. The Rev. John Haven, installed April 1, 1850, is the present pastor. The Rev. J. J. Woodbury is the pastor of the Methodist, and the Rev. E. Smiley of the First Universalist church.

The town furnished 175 men for the last war, 12 of whom died in the service of their country.

The valuation of the town is \$985,510; rate of taxation, \$0.90 per \$100. The Bellevue House, which stands opposite the central church, affords excellent entertainment.

MARTIN RUTER, D.D., an author of some celebrity, was born here April 3, 1735; and died in Texas, May 16, 1838.

WILLIAM T. G. MORTON, M.D., discoverer of the use of ether as an anæsthetic in surgery, was born here Aug. 9, 1819; and died in New-York City, July 15, 1868.

He obtained a patent for his great discovery, under the name of "letheon," in November, 1846.

Chatham occupies the extreme south-eastern angle of Cape Cod and Barnstable County; and being indented by numerous coves, harbors, creeks, and inlets, is, topographically, one of the most irregular towns in the Commonwealth. It has Pleasant Bay, separating it from Orleans, on the north, the ocean on the east and south, and Harwich on the west. It has 567 dwelling-houses, and 2,411 people, who are hardy, adventurous, and nearly all engaged in maritime pursuits.

The surface of the town is varied by a succession of sand-hills (often changing), villages, creeks, and fresh-water ponds, of which there are more than thirty; and some of them, in the summer season, are covered with the beautiful white lily. Goose Pond, containing 66 acres, is the largest. Nauset Beach extends for many miles between the easterly part of the town and the sea, forming Chatham Harbor, the entrance to which is frequently shifted by the action of the wave. Monomoy is a long and narrow island, running about 10 miles south-easterly, as if in continuation of Nauset Beach. Great Hill is the highest point of land; and from it Nantucket sometimes can be seen without a glass. The number of farms is 11; and of woodland there are 458 acres, valued at about \$10,000. The cranberry-crop is valuable. By the last report of the industry of the State, Chatham had 39 vessels, with 381 men, employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries; 77 men were engaged in taking shell-fish; and the number of barrels of alewives, shad, and salmon taken, was 1,000. Seventeen vessels, with 47 men, were employed in the coastwise trade. The valuation of the town is \$922,240; rate of taxation, \$1.58 per \$100; legal voters, 591. There are five post-offices, — Chatham, Chatham Port, North Chatham, South Chatham, and West Chatham. This town has fourteen schools, including a high school; a Congregational church, organized June 15, 1720, of which the Rev. Hiram Day (installed in 1870) is pastor; a Methodist church, of which the Rev. Edward A. Lyon is pastor; a Universalist church, having the Rev. George Proctor for its pastor; and a Baptist church, now without a pastor. It has a good hotel (the Nauset House), an insurance-office, a Masonic Lodge, and a good public journal, "The Chatham Monitor." It furnished 256 men to the late war, of whom 13 were lost. To perpetuate their memory it has erected a handsome monument. The nearest railroad dépôt is at Brewster, about six miles distant.

The Indian name of Chatham is *Monomoy*. Gov. William Bradford visited this place in the Plymouth shallop, to purchase corn, in the first voyage of the Pilgrims around the Cape. The land was bought of the sachem by William Nickerson in 1665, and a settlement soon commenced. Among the early settlers were William Nickerson, Thomas

Hinckley, John Freeman, and Nathaniel Bacon. The descendants of these men are very numerous. It was incorporated June 11, 1712, and named, perhaps, in honor of the Earl of Chatham.

A church was organized June 15, 1720; and the Rev. Joseph Lord was ordained pastor. There was preaching in town anterior to this, as may be seen from the following quaint extract from the early and almost illegible records:—

"At a town meeting held at *Monamoyit* the 4 day of January in the year of our Lord, 1703, and then ye inhabitants ded agree with Gasham Hall to come to us & to dispense the word of God amonkes ous on Sabbath dayes and the inhebitanse did agree to pay him the said Gasham hall twenty pound yearly so long as he continew in that work.

"Recorded by me, William Nickerson, Clorke of *Monamoy.*"

This town has furnished many brave and skilful seamen to the country, and is noted for the number of its sea-captains.

Chelmsford, so named from Chelmsford, eight miles from Billericay, Essex County, Eng., is an ancient and pleasant manufacturing and farming town, of 426 dwelling-houses and 2,374 inhabitants, in the northern part of Middlesex County, and about 26 miles north-west of Boston. It has four postal villages,—Chelmsford Centre, North Chelmsford, West Chelmsford, and Middlesex Village; and, for its boundaries, Tyngs-borough, Dracut (from which it is separated by the Merrimack River), and Lowell on the north, the latter and Billerica on the east, Carlisle on the south, and Westford on the west. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist, in which occurs a bed of limestone. The surface of the town is agreeably diversified by hill, valley, cultivated field, and woodland; and the soil, though somewhat sandy, is, in general, very good. The principal eminences are, Rocky Hill, abounding in ledges, in the south-east; Robbins's Hill, a very conspicuous elevation, south of the Centre; and Vine Hill, Chestnut Hill, and Francis Hill, towards the west. They lie in parallel ranges, which incline from the north-west to the south-west. Between the two former hills the River-meadow Brook flows north-easterly, and, near the Centre, onwards into Lowell, where it enters the Concord River above its confluence with the Merrimack. Stony Brook runs through the north-west section of the town, affording motive-power at West Chelmsford and at North Chelmsford, where it falls into the Merrimack. Deep Brook drains the extreme north-west section of the town. Hart Pond, of 105 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water in the south-western angle of the town; and Sheldon's Pond of 80 acres, at North Chelmsford, is valuable for its ice, as well as for its reserved supply of water-power. This town is well accommodated by the Lowell and Nashua Railroad, which runs along the right bank of the noble Merrimack; the Stony-brook Railroad, which connects with the former at North Chelmsford, and follows the valley of the Stony Brook by West Chelmsford; and also by the Lowell and Framingham Railroad, which passes in a south-westerly direction through the central village.

The number of farms is 308; and they are, in general, enclosed with good stone walls, and well improved. Considerable attention is given

to market-gardening; and a large quantity of milk is sold in Lowell. As many as 1,300 bushels of cranberries have been gathered from the meadows in a year, and apples to the value of \$8,000 have been raised. Good stone for building-purposes is quarried here; but most of what is called the "Chelmsford granite" is furnished by Graniteville in Westford. The principal manufacturing points are North Chelmsford and West Chelmsford. The former is a pleasant village at the confluence of Stony Brook with the Merrimack, having a variety of industrial interests, among which are the Baldwin Company, making worsted and carpet yarns, and employing about 70 persons; Silver and Gay's machine-shop, having 90 hands, and making worsted and other machinery; and the Chelmsford Foundry, employing about 70 persons. The latter, on the confines of Westford, has a woollen-mill, now making tricot, and also an establishment for producing knives. It is a beautiful and prosperous village.

Since the opening of the Lowell and Framingham Railroad, the central village, which is finely situated, has assumed a lively and progressive aspect. The town has fourteen public schools, for the support of which it raised, in 1871, the sum of \$3,070. They are in excellent order. There is a Methodist church at West Chelmsford, of which the Rev. J. W. Walker is now acting pastor; a Congregational church at North Chelmsford, organized April 27, 1824, of which the Rev. Daniel Phillips (settled in 1870) is pastor; a Unitarian church in the Centre, organized in 1655, now without a pastor; and a Baptist church, with the Revs. G. H. Allen and J. Rounds pastors. The Church of St. John the Evangelist (Roman-Catholic) is supplied by a minister from Lowell. The physicians are J. C. Bartlett, Nathan B. Edwards, and L. Howard.

The people of Chelmsford are intelligent, industrious, and temperate. They sustain a course of lyceum lectures in the three principal villages, and take a large number of periodical publications.

The Indian name of this town was *Pawtucket*; and the first grant of its territory, then including Westford and a part of Lowell, was made in 1653 to persons in Concord and Woburn. It was then in the form of a parallelogram. The town was incorporated May 29, 1655; and the following year William How was admitted an inhabitant, and granted twelve acres of meadow, and eighteen of upland, "provided he set up his trade of weaving, and perform the town's work." The Rev. John Fiske (settled in 1655) was the first minister. He served his people also as a physician, and was an excellent man.

By request of the church, he composed a catechism, which was printed in 1657 by Samuel Green of Cambridge. It bears this quaint title: "Watering of the Plant in Christ's Garden, or a Short Catechism for the Entrance of our Chelmsford Children." In the latter part of his life he was carried to his church in a chair, from which he addressed the people. The Rev. John Eliot preached to the Indians here on the 5th of May, 1674. The successors of Mr. Fiske, who died Jan. 14, 1677, were the Revs. Thomas Clark (1697), Samson Steddard (1706), Ebenezer Bridge (1741), Hezekiah Packard (1793), and Wilkes Allen (1803).

Eminent men: BENJAMIN PIERCE (1757-1839), a Revolutionary

officer, and governor of New Hampshire in 1827; JOHN FARMER (1789-1838), a celebrated antiquary; JEFFRIES WYMAN, M.D. (1814), a distinguished anatomist and author; JOHN C. DALTON (1825), an able physiologist and author.

A History of Chelmsford by Wilkes Allen was published in 1820, pp. 192.

CHELSEA is a beautiful and rapidly-increasing city in the northerly part of Suffolk County, inhabited by merchants and mechanics who do business, to a great extent, in Boston. The distance from State Street, being only about four miles, can be traversed by steam and horse cars, or ferry-boat, in from twenty to thirty minutes.

Chelsea is one of the most ancient settlements of the Commonwealth; lands having been taken up here as early as 1630, at which date it was known as "Rumney Marsh," and formed a part of Boston.

It was incorporated Jan. 10, 1738, as a town, under its present name; given it, probably, in honor of Chelsea, in Middlesex County, Eng. Until the year 1848, the territory of this place comprised nearly all of the north portion of Suffolk. In that year North Chelsea was separated from it, and made a new town, the name of which was changed, in 1870, to Revere. This separation curtailed Chelsea of a large part of its territory, which embraces now about 1,000 acres of varied surface. The Indians called the place *Winnissimmet*. In 1855 it contained 10,151 inhabitants; and in 1857 it had a population of over 12,000, and it was on April 13 of that year incorporated as a city.

Since that period, the place has continued to increase in population and in wealth. At the last census, the population was 18,547; the number of dwelling-houses, 3,265; and of legal voters, 4,842. The valuation is \$16,707,343; and the rate of taxation, \$1.80 per \$100.

The boundaries of the city are Revere on the north, Chelsea Creek (dividing it from East Boston) on the south-east and south, and Everett on the west.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium. The surface is uneven, and rises into several gently-swelling eminences, the most conspicuous of which is Powder-horn Hill, about 220 feet above sea-level. Near the summit of this hill has recently been erected a splendid hotel, the Highland-park House, opened to the public June 10, 1873. It commands a magnificent view of the city, the metropolis, and the ocean.

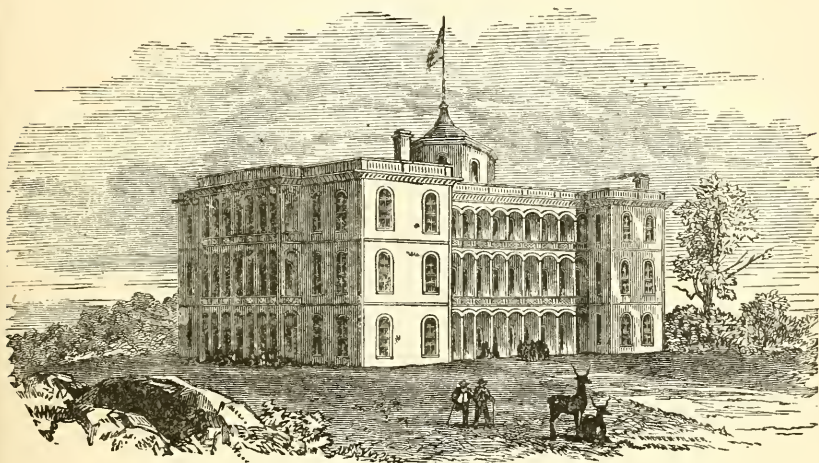
The soil is rich, and well adapted to gardening, on which considerable attention is bestowed. The city contains many very pleasant streets, with handsome private and public buildings. It is well supplied with water from the Mystic Lake by wrought-iron and cement pipes. The total length of the main pipe is 25½ miles: there are 99 hydrants and 174 gates, with 16 miles of service-pipe. The total cost of these water-works, up to the commencement of 1873, was \$249,330.46.

Although large numbers of the inhabitants of this city are engaged in various kinds of business in Boston, still there are at home manufactures of sewing-machines, India-rubber and woollen goods, brass and iron work, and other articles.

The city has a bank of discount, a savings-bank (incorporated April

29, 1854), and an excellent system of public-school instruction. The high-school building, erected at an outlay of \$70,000, and dedicated Jan. 2, 1873, is spacious, elegant, and well arranged. The city has a Post of the G. A. R., two Masonic Lodges, one Royal Arch Chapter, and one Commandery of Knights Templars, — all in a flourishing condition; also a public library, a lyceum, and two public journals, — “The Telegraph and Pioneer,” and “The Chelsea Public.”

The churches are well built and well attended. The pastors are the Revs. T. Eddy, D.D. (recently dismissed), and A. P. Foster, C.T.; E. A. Titus, L. B. Bates, and George Sutherland, Methodist; Charles J. Baldwin and Preston Gurney, Baptist; A. J. Canfield, Universalist; John B. Green, Unitarian; J. T. Burrill, Episcopal; John Couch, Second Advent; James McGlew, Roman Catholic; and Mary A. Ricker, Bible Christian Society.



THE UNITED-STATES MARINE HOSPITAL, CHELSEA.

The United-States Marine Hospital, erected in 1827, stands upon an elevated site, commanding a grand view of teeming cities, towns, and villages, with the harbor studded with picturesque islands, and the distant ocean.

The building is of gray granite, imposing and elegant in exterior, as well as judiciously and conveniently arranged within.

Chelsea has the honor of having been among the foremost in sending its quota of men to the army and navy during the late war; and its “Roll of Honor,” published in 1865, is evidence of the patriotism and bravery of its citizens.

A shaft of granite, surmounted by the statue of a private soldier with his gun, has been erected in honor of the fallen heroes. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 19th of April, 1869. The inscription on the east side is, “A tribute to our citizens who fought in defence of the Union, 1861–65;” on the south side, “The world will little note what we say, but can never forget what they did;” on the

west side is the shield of the State; and on the north, "Liberty and Union." The whole is surrounded by a handsome iron fence.

As a place of residence, Chelsea presents many advantages. The scenery is picturesque; the rents are reasonable; the citizens temperate, peaceable, and intelligent. The climate is healthful, and the city, generally, in a flourishing condition.

The old saying, "Dead as Chelsea," is now obsolete; since few cities can exhibit a more rapid growth or greater material prosperity.

The Rev. HORATIO ALGER, Jun., a popular preacher and author, was born here Jan. 13, 1834; H. U. 1852.

This city is the residence of B. P. SHILLABER ("Mrs. Partington"), an able writer; and also of DANIEL C. COLESWORTHY, a popular poet, author of the beautiful lyric commencing, —

"A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion, or a tear,
Has often healed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere;"

and many other well-known lyrics.

Cheshire is a fine grazing-town in the northerly part of Berkshire County, having 1,758 inhabitants, 283 dwelling-houses, and 87 farms, from which large quantities of excellent butter and cheese are annually sent to market. The township is very irregular in its form, the boundary-line taking as many as twenty-one different courses. It has New Ashford and Adams on the north; Savoy, Windsor, and Dalton, on the east; the latter and Lanesborough on the south; and this, together with New Ashford, on the west. The centre of the town, through which the Pittsfield and Adams Railroad passes, is a rich and fertile valley, flanked by hills and mountains on the east and west, among which Round's Rocks was selected for a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State.

Calcareous gneiss, Levis limestone, Lauzon schist, and the Potsdam group, constitute the geological structure. There is a curious cavern here, which has been explored a long distance; but the end has not yet been reached. Very excellent sand for glass-making—fine, and free from iron rust—is found in several parts of the town. The Hoosac River, which here runs north-easterly, and its affluents, Dry Brook, South Brook, and West Brook, which come dashing down from the mountains, furnish valuable water-power, now used for saw-mills, grist-mills, one iron-furnace, and one cotton-factory.

Cheshire has one post-office; a hotel, — the Cheshire House; a Masonic Lodge; a social library of 1,500 volumes; a Baptist church, of which the Rev. H. A. Morgan is pastor; a Methodist church; a Universalist church, of which the Rev. Q. Whitney is pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church.

This town was settled by Joseph Bennett, Col. Joab Stafford, John Buckland, and others from Rhode Island, as early as 1767. They were mostly Baptists, and formed the first church at Stafford's Hill in 1769. Elder Peter Werden was chosen pastor.

Cheshire presented a mammoth cheese, weighing about 1,450 pounds,

to Pres. Thomas Jefferson, on the 1st of January, 1802; which had some influence in bringing its dairies, which are truly excellent, into notice. Valuation, \$986,777; rate of taxation, \$1.60 per \$100. The town was incorporated March 14, 1793.

Chester, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery, occupies the north-west extremity of Hampden County, and has for its bounds Worthington on the north, Huntington on the east, Blandford on the south, and Becket on the west. The population is 1,253, dwelling mostly in three postal villages, — Chester, Chester Centre, and North Chester. The number of dwelling-houses is 249. The land is mountainous, rocky, and covered, to a large extent, with timber. It is a fine field for the student of Nature. Beautiful specimens of many kinds of minerals, as scapolite, spodumene, magnetic iron, hornblende, chromic iron, and indicolite, will reward him for "prospecting." The living springs and rivulets will furnish trout, and the mountain air invigorate his system. There are three emery mines in the township. The mineral appears like brown granite, is dug from quarries extending far into the mountain-side, and broken into fragments by machinery for the market. The west and middle branches of the Westfield River, with their tributaries dashing down the wild ravines, furnish abundant motive-power, which, in time, will doubtless be improved. The town has now one cotton-mill of 10,000 spindles, and six or seven saw and two grist mills. The number of farms is 137, embracing over 20,000 acres; and of sheep 605, which makes it now the first wool-growing town of the county. The butter and cheese here produced are of superior quality. As many as 23,755 pounds of maple-sugar have been manufactured in a single year. The valuation of the town is \$518,258.

The Boston and Albany Railroad winds along the margin of the west branch of the Westfield River, through the south-west section of the town. The Congregational church at the Centre, established Dec. 20, 1769, is under the pastoral care of the Rev. H. A. Dickinson: the second church, at the dépôt (organized Nov. 13, 1844), is under that of the Rev. E. A. Smith. The pastor of the Methodist church is the Rev. L. A. Bosworth.

This place was incorporated under the name of Murrayfield, in honor of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, Oct. 31, 1765; and in 1783 the name was changed to Chester, — perhaps from that of Chester, Eng. It was one of ten townships sold by order of the General Court June 2, 1762. For it William Williams, the purchaser, paid £15,000; and the settlers, mostly Scotch-Irish, bearing the family names of Bell, Gordon, Henry, Holland, Moore, Hamilton, &c., began to take up lands about this period. The Rev. Aaron Bascom, ordained Dec. 20, 1769, was the first minister. Three of his sons — Samuel Ashley, John, and Reynolds — graduated at Williams College.

Chesterfield, so named from the fourth Earl of Chesterfield, and remarkable for the variety of its mineral productions, lies in the north-westerly part of Hampshire County, about 100 miles north-west of Boston; and is bounded north by Cummington, and on a zigzag line by Goshen, east by the latter and

Williamsburg, south by Westhampton and Huntington, and west by Worthington. It has 152 farms, 181 dwelling-houses, 811 people, a valuation of \$397,746, and two villages, — the Centre and West Chesterfield, — in each of which there is a post-office, together with several hand-some dwelling-houses. The land is mountainous, the ranges running north and south, with long and pleasant valleys intervening. Through these valleys flow Dresser Brook and East Branch in the east, and Westfield River, here a noble stream, in the west part of the town, affording motive-power, which is used for driving six saw and three grain mills, a mill for making plane-handles, a mill for making sieve-rims, and a machine-shop. In one place the water of the Westfield River has cut a channel thirty feet deep and sixty rods long through the solid rock as symmetrically as if done by art. It is a remarkable curiosity. The geological formation is granite in the east, and calciferous mica-schist in the west. In this there is found a vein of albite, with various other minerals, such as blue, green, and red tourmaline, smoky quartz, spodumene, kyanite, rose-beryl of large size, garnet, tin ore, columbite, and lithia-mica. The scholar can hardly find a better locality for studying the curious forms and combinations which the metamorphic rocks of the State present. The land is better fitted for grazing than for tillage; and large numbers of cattle and sheep are raised.

The town has a good town-hall and a public-library, a public-house called "The Clapp Tavern," eight school-districts, and one Congregational church, of which the Rev. J. P. Smith is pastor. The physician is D. W. Streeter, M.D.

The town sent 56 of its own citizens into the late war, of whom 9 were lost in the service. It also furnished 35 substitutes, who were mostly hired in Boston.

The nearest railroad *dépôt* is at Williamsburg, six miles distant.

This town at first bore the name of New Hingham: it was incorporated June 11, 1762; and the first church was organized Oct. 30, 1764. The first pastor was the Rev. Benjamin Mills, ordained the same year.

Chicopee, one of the most important manufacturing towns of Hampden County, contains 1,409 dwelling-houses, 9,607 inhabitants, and 2,456 legal voters; and has for its boundaries South Hadley and Granby on the north, Ludlow on the east, Springfield (from which it is in part separated by Chicopee River) on the south, and the Connecticut River (dividing it from West Springfield and Holyoke) on the west. The geological formation is middle shales and sandstone, with iron ore in several localities. The land is generally level, and the soil productive. The Chicopee River, which here unites with the Connecticut, affords a very superior hydraulic power, to which the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity and wealth. The affluents of the Chicopee River in the town are Higher Brook, Field Brook, and Crow's-foot Brook, on the north, and Poor Brook, from Springfield, on the south. Slipe Pond of 114 acres, Slabbery Pond of 69 acres, and Smooth Pond of 10 acres, lend variety to the northern section of the town. The number of farms is 120, embracing 8,658 acres; and 1,527 acres are covered with timber. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, broom-corn, rye, wheat, buck-

wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, and tobacco. The number of apple-trees is 16,176; of pear-trees, 990. The farmers find a ready sale for produce in the village, in Springfield, or in Holyoke; and arable land commands high prices.

The manufacturing interests of this place are very important; and multitudes of people, among whom there is a strong foreign element, find employment in the extensive industrial establishments, whose varied machinery is driven by the motive-power of the Chicopee River.

By the last statistical report on the industry of the State, this town had seven cotton-mills with 114,208 spindles, employing 1,218 persons; one woollen-mill with one set of machinery, and 23 persons; one furnace, employing 40 persons; two brass-foundries, employing 400 persons; one establishment for making military equipments, mail-bags, &c., carried on by 250 hands; one also for small-arms, giving employment to 250 persons; one lock manufactory, to 41 persons; and four tinware establishments, in which 11 hands were laboring; together with establishments for making power-loom harnesses, boots and shoes, clothing, brooms, hair-pins, soap, and other articles. The Dwight Manufacturing Company have now seven large cotton-mills; the Ames Manufacturing Company make bronze statues of excellent quality; and the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, J. W. Osgood, agent, make cotton-flannels and other textile goods which stand high in the market. The valuation of the town is \$4,976,267; and the rate of taxation, \$1.40 per \$100.

The town has three postal centres, — Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, and Willimansett, a thriving village opposite the city of Holyoke, — and is accommodated by the Connecticut-river Railroad, which runs along its western border, crossing the Connecticut at Willimansett; and also by a branch railroad which extends from Chicopee along the left bank of Chicopee River to Chicopee Falls. The view of this village from the high bluffs on the right bank of the river is remarkably beautiful. A new cotton-mill, now in process of erection at Chicopee, will be the largest in the western part of the State. The structure will be 425 feet long, 195 feet deep, and will have a capacity of about 600 horsepower. The Belcher and Taylor Company, at the Falls, manufacture a remarkable variety of agricultural implements, embracing the new inventions of acknowledged value.

The town has twenty-five public schools, of which two are high schools; and raised, in 1871, \$20,175 for school-purposes. Its school-buildings are in excellent order, and its schools well taught. It has various civic and charitable institutions, a bank of discount (with a capital of \$150,000), a bank for savings, an efficient fire-department, and an elegant town-hall. Its church-edifices are commodious and in good condition. The Rev. E. B. Clark is pastor of the 1st church, organized Sept. 27, 1752; the Rev. J. T. Tucker of the 2d church, organized July 3, 1830, at the Falls; the Rev. Edwin P. Palmer of the 3d church, organized Oct. 16, 1834. The Rev. Isaac F. Porter is the pastor of the 1st Unitarian society, organized in 1841. The Universalist church, organized 1835, is without a pastor. The Rev. P. Wood has charge of the Methodist church; the Rev. R. K. Bellamy is pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, established in 1828; and the Rev. H. A.

Willdridge of the Central Church, organized in 1835. The Church of the Holy Name of Jesus (Roman Catholic) is supplied by the Revs. Patrick Healey, P. Stone, and James Foley.

Chicopee was originally the north part of Springfield; and among its earliest settlers were Henry Chapin and his brother Japhet, who came here about the year 1640. Twenty years later, a settlement was commenced at *Shipmuck*, about a mile east of *Skenungonuck*, or Chicopee Falls. In 1750 the people in the north part of Springfield, on both sides of the river, were incorporated as "the Fifth or Chicopee Parish." The casting of iron hollow-ware was commenced at the Falls near the close of the last century, the iron being dug from lands in the vicinity. Benjamin Belcher of Easton with his family came here in 1801, and carried on the business until his death, Dec. 17, 1833; after which it was continued by his sons until November, 1846. The manufacture of paper was begun here in 1807, and of cotton-cloth in 1825.

The first minister of the place was the Rev. John McKinstry, who was ordained in September, 1752; and died Nov. 9, 1813, having sustained the relation of a pastor 61 years. He was followed in 1824 by the Rev. Alexander Phoenix, who was dismissed Oct. 7, 1835. The village at the confluence of the Chicopee with the Connecticut River was called Cabotville, in honor of the Hon. John Cabot, until the incorporation of the town on the 29th of April, 1848. At that time the population was 7,861. Gas-works were introduced into the town, at an expense of \$28,000, in 1850.

Chilmark occupies the south-eastern part of Duke's County, on Martha's Vineyard; contains 123 dwelling-houses, and 476 inhabitants; and lies about 83 miles south-east of Boston. It is about ten miles long, and from two to five wide; and is bounded on the north-east by Tisbury (from which it is in part separated by Great Tisbury Pond), on the south by the ocean, and on the north-west by Gay Head (from which it is separated by Squibnocket and Menemsha Ponds) and by the Vineyard Sound, which divides it from Gosnold. The geological formation is miocene tertiary. Boulders, in the form of cones, houses, and sugar-bowls, abound upon the surface; and iron ore and blue and yellow clay are taken in several localities for exportation. The cliffs of colored clays and sand along the southern shore most strikingly exhibit the action of the ocean, rains, and frost, in wearing away the land. The most prominent elevations in Chilmark are Peaked Hill near the Centre, and Prospect Hill in the north-west. The Tiasquam River drains the eastern section of the town; and several other small streams flow from the central part, both north and south, into the sea. Chilmark Pond is a large irregular sheet of salt water in the south; and Squibnocket, Nashaquitsa, and Menemsha Ponds are similar bodies of water in the south-west. A little pond of about an acre, on an eminence 70 feet above the sea, in the north-west section of the town, has never yet been sounded. The soil, especially in the valleys, is productive. The leading business of the people is whaling, trap-fishing, brick-making, and farming. The town has one post-office; one grain-mill, near Cape Higgon; a good town-hall; three school-dis-

tricts; a Congregational church (organized in 1700), now under the care of the Rev. Job Cushman; and a Methodist church, under that of the Rev. Daniel Griffin. The valuation of the town is \$295,882. The Indian name of the place was *Nashnakemmuck*; and, while under the government of New York, it was called the "Manor of Tisbury." It received its present name from Chilmark, in Wiltshire County, Eng., as early as 1698; and was incorporated Oct. 30, 1714. The Hon. TIMOTHY FULLER, an eminent lawyer and politician, and father of the celebrated SARAH MARGARET FULLER, was born here July 11, 1778; and died at Groton, Oct. 1, 1835.

Clarksburg lies in the form of a parallelogram, seven miles long and two and a half miles wide, in the northern part of Berkshire County, about 120 miles north-west of Boston; and is bounded north by Stamford, N.H., east by Florida, south by Adams, and west by Williamstown. It contains 81 farms, 113 dwelling-houses, 686 people, with a valuation of \$246,344. The land is rugged, cold, and mountainous, having for its formative rock granite, Levis limestone, and Lauzon schist. The Clarksburg Mountain, in the western part, rises to the height of 2,272 feet, and was an important station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. Its latitude is $42^{\circ} 44'$ north, and longitude $73^{\circ} 9'$ west.

A very grand view of Greylock and other mountains is obtained from its summit. Northam's Brook courses down from its southern side into the Hoosac River, the north branch of which, together with Hudson's Brook, Muddy Brook, and Beaver Creek, furnishes motive-power of value to the town. The people are principally engaged in farming, lumbering, and the manufacture of powder, bricks, and woollen-cloth. The town has one woollen and one wool-carding mill, and three powder, two grist, and five saw mills. Powder to the value of \$36,000 has been manufactured in a year, and lumber to the value of \$4,300 prepared for market. This consists mainly of oak, chestnut, spruce, and hemlock. A few sheep are raised here, and butter to the value of \$1,517 has been sold in a year. The climate in winter is severe, but salubrious. The snows are very deep, and the facilities of communication limited. The post-office is at North Adams; and from this place most of the supplies of the people are obtained. The town has three school-districts; and the amount raised by taxes for schools, in 1871, was \$600.

The settlement of this town was commenced in 1769 by Capt. Matthew Ketchum, Nicholas Clark, and others. It was named from one of its leading families, and incorporated March 2, 1798. A part of it was annexed to Florida, May 2, 1848. A man by the name of Hudson is supposed to have been the first white person who felled a tree in the town; and hence the name of Hudson's Brook, which passes under the natural bridge soon after its entrance into the town of Adams.

Clinton is a new and flourishing manufacturing town of 697 dwelling-houses and 5,429 inhabitants, situated in the easterly part of Worcester County, and by the Boston, Clinton,

and Fitchburg Railroad, 35 miles north-west of Boston. It was taken from Lancaster, named from De Witt Clinton, and incorporated March 14, 1850. It has for its boundaries Lancaster on the north, Bolton and Berlin on the east, Boylston on the south, and Sterling and Lancaster on the west. In territory it is very limited; its area being only about 5,000 acres, and the number of its farms but 61. Its railroad facilities are excellent; the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg crossing the Worcester and Nashua line at right angles in the centre of the village. The land is uneven, and diversified by hill and valley, forest and plain; and the south branch of the Nashua River pursues a serpentine course north-easterly through the town, affording, with other streams, hydraulic power. This is augmented by the reservoirs which retain the overplus of water in the spring for summer use. Sandy Pond of 75 acres, Mossy Pond, and Clam-shell Pond, are handsome sheets of water, which attract the angler, and embellish the landscape. The flora on the margin of these ponds is rich and varied; and here, among other beautiful plants, the *Trillium grandiflorum* appears in full perfection. The manufactures of this place are extensive and peculiar, consisting of Lancaster gingham, cotton quilts and counterpanes, Brussels and Wilton carpets, hoop-skirts, gala-plaids, wire cloth, horn combs, clothing, and machinery. The Lancaster Mills, of 82,000 spindles, cover more than four acres of land, and employ about 900 persons, turning out 6,000,000 yards of cloth annually. The weaving-room is nearly square, and covers more than an acre. The capital of the company is \$840,000. The Bigelow Carpet Company, with a capital of \$500,000, manufacture 400,000 yards of the best quality of carpeting on looms remarkably complicate; and the Lancaster Quilt Company produce 70,000 counterpanes per annum. The Clinton Wire Cloth Company is said to be the first that ever wove metallic wire by the power-loom. The finer wires are used for mosquito-nettings, the coarser for counter-railings and out-door fences.

Clinton has one post-office, one hotel (the Clinton House), one bank, three insurance-offices, a memorial town-hall (built at a cost of \$90,000), a public library, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, two able public journals ("The Clinton Courant" and "The Reflex"), one high school, seven school-districts, and five churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. De Witt S. Clark, C.T.; the Rev. A. C. Godfrey, Methodist; the Rev. R. J. Patterson, Roman Catholic; and the Rev. I. F. Waterhouse, Unitarian.

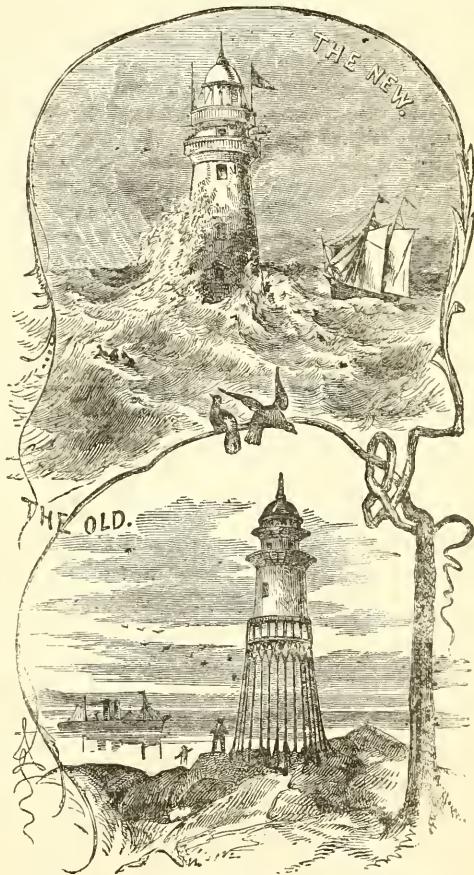
Clinton furnished 336 men for the war of the Rebellion, of whom 85 were lost in the service. The valuation of the town is \$3,197,765; the tax-rate, \$1.76 per \$100.

Cohasset is a pleasant seaboard town and watering-place of 2,130 inhabitants and 475 dwelling-houses, 20 miles south-east of Boston by the South-shore Railroad, and separated from the rest of Norfolk County (to which it belongs) by the intervening town of Hingham. It has Massachusetts Bay on the north-east, Scituate on the south-east, and Hingham (from which town it was taken at its incorporation, April 26, 1770) on the west and north-west. Its name was made from the Indian *Connohasset*, which

signifies a "fishing promontory." The geological formation is sienite; and ledges of this rock give a romantic aspect to the town, and form many picturesque and dangerous reefs, points, and islands off the shore. "The Cohasset Rocks," so called, have sent many a proud vessel to destruction, and are greatly dreaded by the mariner when driven towards the coast by the north-eastern gale. The lighthouse on one of these rocks, called "Minot's Ledge," with its two keepers, was carried away in the tremendous storm of Aug. 16, 1851.

Another lighthouse, on the model of the Eddystone, has since been constructed. From these rocks large quantities of sea-moss, and among them shell-fish to the value of about \$1,000 per annum, are taken. Near the shore, the "Indian Pot" and the "Indian Well" attract the attention of the curious. The former is a cavity worn smooth within a rock, and wide and deep enough to hold twelve pails of water: the latter, in the same ledge of rock, is a depression, circular in form, and about three yards deep, made very likely by small bowlders, kept in motion by the action of the wave. Scituate Hill, the highest point of land in town, is 180 feet above sea-level, and commands an ocean-view of remarkable extent and beauty. Cohasset River flows into the harbor, and affords some motive-power; and Scituate Pond, a fine sheet of water of 53 acres, relieves

the monotony of the scenery in the southern section of the town. The number of farms is 71; and, though the soil is rough and extremely rocky, some of them are productive, and remunerate well the toil bestowed on them. The summer residences of wealthy citizens of Boston beautify the town; and visitors to the shore, for gunning, fishing, boating, bathing, during the warm season, fill the place with animation and variety. Here one has the



THE MINOT'S-LEDGE LIGHTHOUSE, COHASSET.

ocean in its glory; and the shore itself is but an extended natural curiosity. Black-rock Hotel, Kimball's Hotel, and Smith's Hotel, are well-kept public-houses.

Many of the people are engaged in the mackerel-fishery, and several coasting-vessels sail from the place.

The town has a post-office at Cohasset (Charles A. Gross, postmaster) and at North Cohasset (W. Beal, postmaster). It has a savings-bank, a fire-insurance and a fishing-insurance company, a good town-hall, a high school, six district-schools, a Masonic Lodge, and four churches with the following ministers,—the Revs. Joseph Osgood, Unitarian; M. A. Stevens, C. T.; and F. D. Goodrich, Methodist. The Roman-Catholic church is attended from Weymouth. The enlistments for the army and navy for the last war were 145, of whom 11 were lost. The valuation of the town is \$2,068,515; the tax-rate, \$1 per \$100.

The Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, grandson of the Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, and settled in 1721, was the first minister of the place.

BENJAMIN PRATT (1710–1763), a distinguished lawyer and jurist, JOSHUA BATES, D.D. (1776–1854), a scholar and divine, and JOSHUA FLINT BARKER (1801–1864), an eminent surgeon and author, were natives of this beautiful town.

Coleraine, often misspelled “Colrain,” was probably named in honor of Gabriel Hanger, created Baron Coleraine 1761; or from Coleraine, a seaport-town, Ireland, from which country some of its early settlers came. It is in territory a large, mountainous township, in the north part of Franklin County, bordering on New Hampshire, and having five postal villages, which, beginning at the north, bear the names of Elm Grove, Adamsville, Coleraine Centre, Griswoldville, and Shattuckville. The number of farms is 196; of dwelling-houses, 305; of inhabitants, 1,742; and the valuation is \$731,042. To an observer on Christian Hill in the north, and on Cata-mount Hill in the south part of the town, admirable scenic views are presented. The town is well watered by Green River, separating it from Leyden on the east; and by the East and West Branch, which unite near Griswoldville, and form the North River, an affluent of the Deerfield River. The North River makes its way through a narrow defile between precipitous hills; and from the road, which runs along in some places far above the river's bed, the traveller beholds many scenes of wild and picturesque beauty. The land is well adapted to the growth of hay, oats, potatoes, and tobacco, profitable crops of which are annually raised. The number of sheep (1,091) is the largest kept by any town in the county; and the value of butter sold some years amounts to more than \$20,000. The apple-tree and the sugar-maple find here a congenial soil. The air is clear and bracing, and the people are generally strong and healthful. This town has a large number of saw-mills; three cotton-mills, containing an aggregate of about 400 looms; a public-house called “The Gaines Hotel;” thirteen school-districts; a Congregational church, of which the Rev. David A. Strong is pastor; a Baptist church; and a Methodist-Episcopal church, of which the Rev. N. H. Martin is pastor.

Coleraine, originally called "Boston Township," was settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland; and their first minister, the Rev. Alexander McDowell, was ordained in 1753. The Rev. Samuel Taggard, the third minister, settled in 1777, was a member of Congress from 1804 for 14 years; and read the Bible through once every year while at the seat of government, setting thereby an example which it might be well for legislators to consider. Being on the frontier, three fortifications were erected by the early settlers to defend them from the incursions of the French and Indians. Capt. Hugh Morrison was the commander of the North (or Morrison's) Fort. In May, 1746, Matthew Clark, his wife, daughter, and two soldiers, were fired upon by the Indians. Mr. Clark was killed, and his wife and daughter wounded. Ten years later, the Indians made an incursion on the place, wounded John Henry and John Morrison, burned one dwelling-house, and killed some cattle on North River; and in 1759 they captured John McCown and wife, and put their son to death. The town was incorporated June 30, 1761. It sent 75 men into the war of the Rebellion, of whom 10 were lost.

JAMES DEANE, M.D., a naturalist, who made known his discoveries of fossil footprints in the red sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River in 1835, was born here Feb. 24, 1801; and died in Greenfield, June 8, 1858.

Concord. This fine old town is in the central part of Middlesex County, 18 miles north-west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad, and contains 2,413 inhabitants. It is bounded north by Carlisle, east by Bedford and Lincoln, south by Lincoln and Sudbury, and west by Acton. Its Indian name was *Musqueteguid*, meaning "grassy brook;" and it was called Concord from the peaceable manner in which it was obtained from the natives. The date of its incorporation is Sept. 2, 1635. It is "one of the quiet country towns," says Mr. Alcott, "whose charm is incredible to all but those, who, by loving it, have found it worthy of love."

The land is generally level; yet there are several eminences, as Annursnack, Punkatasset, and other hills, which enhance the beauty of the scenery. Bateman's Pond in the north, White Pond in the south, and Walden Pond, made famous by the classic pen of Thoreau, are beautiful sheets of water. The Concord River enters the town from the south, and, flowing sluggishly towards the north-east, receives the waters of the rapid Assabet near the central village; and, continuing its course to Bedford, bends to the north, and forms for several miles the boundary between the two towns. The Assabet and its affluents afford some motive-power; and there is a mill for making flannels at West Concord, and also one for making pails.

The soil upon the plains is light and sandy; on the hills, a gravelly loam; and the native growth of timber is the oak, birch, pine, maple, walnut, and, to some extent, the chestnut. The meadows of the Concord and the Assabet Rivers furnish large quantities of swale or meadow hay. There are 171 farms in the town; and they are generally well cultivated and productive. The celebrated "Concord grape" originated with E. W. Bull, a successful farmer of this place.

The central village is built on level land; and some of the buildings, private as well as public, are very beautiful. Of the latter may be named the town-house, the library, and the high school. The town has a national and a savings bank, an insurance-office, an agricultural hall, a high school, a lyceum, a public library, and a farmers' club. It has erected a fine memorial hall in honor of its 34 heroes who fell during the war of the Rebellion. The new public-library building, of brick, on Main Street, is an elegant structure, costing about \$75,000, the liberal gift of Mr. William Monroe. It is fire-proof, and contains about 10,000 volumes. The public-house is called "The Middlesex Hotel."

There are three churches,—the Unitarian, of which the Rev. G. Reynolds is pastor; the Congregational, of which the Rev. J. C. Grout is pastor; and the Roman-Catholic (St. Bernard's), under the charge of the Rev. John O'Brien.

The Corinthian Lodge and the Walden R. A. Chapter of Masons are established here. The valuation is \$2,381,945; the rate of taxation, \$1.05 per \$100; and the number of dwelling-houses, 391. The railroad facilities are excellent.

Concord was the first inland town settled in the State. Many of the settlers were men of wealth and intelligence, who willingly endured great sufferings for conscience' sake. Simon Willard, John Jones, Mr. Spencer, and others, purchased of *Tahattawan* and *Nimrod*, at the house of the Rev. Peter Bulkley, in 1635, a tract of land, six miles square, near the centre of which stood Mr. Bulkley's house. During the first year, the settlers lived in huts covered with bark and brush-wood; during the second year, many convenient houses were erected. In April, 1676, ten or twelve citizens from this town were killed in the fight at Sudbury.

In 1774 the Provincial Congress held its sessions here; and on the 19th of April, 1775, Gen. Thomas Gage sent a detachment of British troops, under Major John Pitcairn, to destroy some military stores deposited at the house of Col. Barrett and at other places in this town. By the activity of Paul Revere and others, early intelligence of the expedition was received, and the alarm given by the ringing of the bell at three o'clock in the morning. At about seven o'clock, some eight hundred British soldiers entered the town from Lexington, cut down the liberty-pole, destroyed some stores, and proceeded to the old North Bridge across the Concord River. Here, at ten o'clock, they were met by the Concord minute-men under Capt. Brown, and an Acton company under Capt. Isaac Davis; and shots were exchanged across the bridge. Three British soldiers were killed; and, on our part, Capt. Isaac Davis and several others. The regulars then left the bridge, and returned, with heavy loss, under a destructive fire from minute-men posted along the way to Boston.

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,
Their flags to April breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The damage done this day to private property in Concord, by fire, robbery, and destruction, was estimated at £274. 16s. 7d.; and Capt.

Charles Miles, Capt. Nathan Barrett, Jonas Brown, and Abel Prescott, jun., of this place, were wounded.

Two of the British soldiers killed at the bridge were buried on the spot where they fell; and two rough stones identify the place. A granite monument has been raised on the right bank of the river, with the following inscription in commemoration of the fight:—

"Here, on the 19th of April, 1775, was made the first forcible resistance to British aggression. On the opposite bank stood the American militia. Here stood the invading army; and on this spot the first of the enemy fell in the war of the Revolution, which gave independence to these United States. In gratitude to God, and in the love of freedom, this monument was erected, A.D. 1836."

Concord is noted for its steady adherence to the great principles of civil and religious liberty; and it has produced many men of eminence, among whom may be named—

SAMUEL WILLARD (1640–1707), president of Harvard College, and author of "Body of Divinity;" BENJAMIN PRESCOTT (1687–1777), a divine, and author of various works; JONATHAN HOAR (1708–1781), colonel of a provincial regiment, Nova Scotia, 1755; ELEAZER BROOKS (1725–1806), brigadier-general; JOSEPH LEE (1742–1819), first minister of Royalston; TIMOTHY FARRAR (1747–1847), appointed chief justice of New Hampshire in 1802; WILLIAM EMERSON (1769–1811), an eloquent divine, an able writer, and father of Ralph Waldo Emerson; NATHANIEL WRIGHT (1787–1824), author of "The Fall of Palmyra," &c.; EBENEZER MERRIAM (1794–1864), an eminent meteorologist; JOHN AUGUSTUS STONE (1801–1834), actor, author of "Metamora" and other dramas; WILLIAM WHITING (1813–1873), H. U. 1833, an eminent lawyer, and writer on military affairs; EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR (1816), H. U. 1835, a distinguished jurist; and WILLIAM S. ROBINSON (1817), editor.

The distinguished writers, HENRY D. THOREAU and NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, were residents of this town; and here are the homes of RALPH WALDO EMERSON the able essayist, A. B. ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, and other well-known authors. "My house," says Mr. Emerson, "stands on low ground, with limited outlook, and on the skirt of the village."

An accurate History of Concord, by Lemuel Shattuck, was published in 1835, pp. 392.

Conway is a hilly town of 1,460 inhabitants, in the south-western part of Franklin County, having Deerfield River flowing along its north-eastern border, Deerfield and Whately on the east, Williamsburg on the south, and Goshen, Ashfield, and Buckland on the west. Dry Hill and Poplar Hill in the south, and Pine Hill in the west, are prominent features in the landscape. The village itself is beautifully situated in a valley between Billings's Hill in the east and Beal's Hill in the west. Bear River, South River, and Roaring Brook, afford valuable manufacturing privileges. Native alum, fluor-spar, galena, pyrolusite, zoisite, and splendid specimens of rutile, are found in this locality. The town has two cotton-mills, one woollen-mill, and a saw and a flouring mill. The number of farms is

154; the number of sheep, 623; of horses, 243. As many as eighty acres are devoted to the culture of tobacco, which is found to be a very profitable crop. Valuation, \$855,856; rate of taxation, \$1.25 per \$100; and number of dwelling-houses, 272.

The Conway National Bank and Conway Mutual-Insurance Company are well-known institutions. The town has one high school and twelve district-schools; one Masonic Lodge; one hotel, — the Orcutt House; one Congregational church, the Rev. Arthur Shirley, pastor; one Baptist church, the Rev. A. J. Chaplin, pastor; and one Methodist church, the Rev. A. C. Monson, pastor. It is accommodated by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which winds along the left bank of the Deerfield River. Conway sent 146 men into the late war, of whom 22 were lost.

This town, originally the south-west part of Deerfield, was incorporated June 16, 1767, and named, it is presumed, from Henry Seymour Conway, a secretary of state in England. The Rev. John Emerson, settled here in 1769, was the first minister. So few were the inhabitants at that period, that he used to say that it was as in the days of one before him, — “John preaching in the wilderness.”

The town has given to the world the following eminent men: —

CHESTER HARDING (1792–1866), a distinguished portrait-painter; HARVEY RICE (1800), an author, poet, and editor; and H. G. O. DWIGHT, D.D. (1803–1862), a successful missionary and editor.

Cummington is a farming and grazing town, lying among the Green Mountains, in the north-western part of Hampshire County, about 110 miles west of Boston; and bounded north by Plainfield and Ashfield, east by Goshen, south by Chesterfield and Worthington, and west by Peru and Windsor. It contains 1,037 inhabitants, 223 dwelling-houses, 180 farms, and 3,456 acres of woodland. The geological formation is calciferous mica-schist and the Quebec group. Cummingtonite, a variety of hornblende, is found here in mica-slate; rhodonite, or manganese spar, in masses; white pyrites and garnets also occur. Parallel mountainous ridges run south-easterly through the town; and through the valleys intervening flows the Westfield River, which, together with several tributaries, furnishes important motive-power.

There are no ponds of importance; but the scenery is romantic, and the soil moist, and good for grazing. The number of sheep is 494; and of pounds of butter made in a year, 11,600. Some attention is given to the culture of tobacco. The town has several saw and grist mills; but much of its water-power is wasted. It has three post-offices, — one at Cummington, one at West Cummington, and one at Swift River; it has a good hotel, called “The Union House;” a town-hall; and a public library, presented to the citizens by William Cullen Bryant; a lyceum and a farmers’ club; eight school-districts; and three churches, — one in the east village (organized July 1, 1839), the Rev. William M. Gay, pastor; one in the west village (organized Sept. 20, 1840), the Rev. John U. Parsons, pastor; and a Universalist church without a pastor. The nearest railroad-dépôt is 15 miles distant.

Cummington sent 45 soldiers into the late war, of whom 12 were lost. The valuation of the town is \$418,186.

This town was sold by the General Court to Col. John Cummings in 1762. The first person who resided here was a Mr. McIntire from Scotland, who moved into the place in 1770. Many of the early settlers came from Bridgewater and Abington. Among them was Dr. Peter Bryant, born at North Bridgewater Aug. 12, 1767; for an account of whom, see Bradford Kingman's excellent History of that town, p. 179. At that period, red deer were very plenty in town; and their favorite resort was Deer Hill. The first pastor, the Rev. James Briggs, was settled in 1779. He was followed by the Rev. Roswell Hawkes in 1825.

Cummington has the honor of giving to the world one of the most eminent of American poets, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, whose name is a household word in every family. He was the son of Peter Bryant, a physician, who educated his children in his own home; and was born Nov. 3, 1794. He published his "Thanatopsis" in the "North-American Review," 1817; and still continues to delight and instruct the public with the effusions of his classic pen.

THOMAS SNELL, D.D., a clergyman and historian, was born here Nov. 21, 1774; and died at North Brookfield in May, 1862.

LUTHER BRADISH, LL.D., a learned lawyer, was born here Sept. 15, 1783; and died at Newport, R.I., Aug. 30, 1863.

HENRY LAURENS DAWES, a lawyer, editor, statesman, and member of Congress, born Oct. 30, 1816, is also a native of this town.

Dalton, long celebrated for the manufacture of paper, was detached from Pittsfield, and incorporated March 20, 1784. It was named in honor of the Hon. Tristram Dalton, then speaker of the House of Representatives. It is a long and narrow township in the central part of Berkshire County, intersected by the Boston and Albany Railroad, 146 miles west of Boston; and bounded north by Cheshire, east by Windsor and Hinsdale, south by Washington, and west by Pittsfield, Lanesborough, and Cheshire. The number of inhabitants is 1,252; of dwelling-houses, 225; of farms, 84; and of acres in woodland, 5,020. The surface of the town is uneven, and the soil is good. A range of hills extends through the northern, and there are highlands in the southern section of the town.

Through the pleasant and much-admired valley between these eminences flows an eastern branch of the Housatonic River, which, with its affluents, beautifies the landscape, and affords important motive-power. The central village is enclosed on three sides by this river, and, occupying an elevated site, commands a very beautiful prospect of the valley and surrounding country. The town has six paper-mills, turning out writing and other paper to the value of more than \$500,000 per annum. It has one cotton-mill, two woollen, and eight or nine saw mills. Some attention, though less than formerly, is given to the growing of wool, the number of sheep being 542; and large quantities of wood and bark are prepared for market. Dalton has one post-office, one hotel, and a public hall and library; eight school-districts; a Congregational church (founded Feb. 16, 1785), whose pastor is the Rev. Richard S. Billings; and a Methodist church, under the care of the Rev. N. J. Tilley.

Of the soldiers furnished by the town for the late war, only three

were lost. The valuation of the town is \$109,546; and the rate of taxation, \$1.60 per \$100.

This town, once known as "Ashuelot Equivalent," was granted to Oliver Partridge and others of Hatfield in lieu of a township in New Hampshire supposed by the early surveyors to lie in Massachusetts. A settlement was commenced in 1755. The records of the place during the Revolution have not been preserved; but it appears that the people were strongly disaffected towards the government during Shays's Rebellion. The manufacture of paper was commenced here in 1802 by Henry Wiswall, Zenas Crane, and John Willard. Their establishment was called "Old Berkshire." The next paper-mill was built in 1809.

The Rev. James Thompson, the first minister of the town, was settled in March, 1795. He was succeeded in 1802 by the Rev. Ebenzer Jennings, who continued as pastor until 1834, when he was followed by the Rev. Harper Boise.

Dana is situated in the extreme western part of the county of Worcester. In territory and population it is one of the smallest towns in the county. It was incorporated Feb. 18, 1801, and was taken from parts of Hardwick, Petersham, and Greenwich. Its population is 758; and the number of dwelling-houses, 166. Farming is the principal pursuit; but some persons are employed in lumbering, and in the manufacture of parts of piano-fortes, picture-frames, and palm-leaf hats.

A soap-stone quarry is worked with fair returns. By the last report on the industry of the State, there were 118 farms, valued at \$153,416; and 2,699 acres of woodland, valued at \$43,565.

There are intervals of good land here; but, in general, the soil is better adapted to grazing than to tillage.

There is a post-office at Dana, and another at North Dana.

The Athol and Enfield Railroad passes through the North Village. Swift River also flows through this village; and the east branch of this river runs for some distance along the south-east border of the town. There are several handsome ponds, as Pottapaug in the south-east, containing 160 acres, and Neeseponsett in the north, of 118 acres, abounding in pickerel and other fish. In addition to these bodies of water, numerous brooks, and several fine elevations, as Rattlesnake Hill and Pottapaug Hill, with some pleasant meadows, diversify the scenery.

The Rev. C. E. Seaver is pastor of the Methodist, and the Rev. C. A. Bradley of the Universalist church. There are six district-schools, a town-hall, and a hotel which is at North Dana. A lyceum is sustained in the town during the winter season.

The rate of taxation is \$1.80 per \$100; and the number of legal voters, 195. Sixty men were furnished for the late war; and eight were lost.

The boundaries of the town are Petersham on the north and east, Hardwick on the south, and Prescott and Greenwich on the west. The distance from Boston is 75 miles west. A Congregational church was founded here in 1824.

Danvers is an ancient and beautiful town, of 5,600 inhabitants and 898 dwelling-houses, lying in the form of a triangle, in the southerly section of Essex County, and having for its boundaries Wenham and Beverly on the north-east, Peabody on the south-west, and Middleton and Topsfield on the north-west. It has three postal villages, — Danvers, Danvers Centre, and Danvers-port; the last of which is at the head of sloop-navigation on Porter's River. The Lawrence and the Newburyport Railroads intersect each other near the central village, and thus afford communication with Boston, Salem, Lawrence, and Newburyport. The underlying rock is sienite; over which are strewn many boulders, giving ample evidence of the glacial period.

Good clay for bricks and pottery is found in several localities; and the meadows afford peat for fuel and for the improvement of the uplands. From several eminences in the north-westerly section of the town the observer gains extensive views of varied and charming rural scenery. The southern part of the town is an extensive plain, well watered by Beaver-dam Brook, an affluent of Ipswich River, which flows north-easterly between this place and Middleton; and Crane Brook, of some motive-power, and a tributary of Porter's River, a navigable and tidal stream, which flows into Beverly Harbor. Frost-fish Brook, another affluent of Porter's River, drains the eastern section of the town. The flora of this place is rich and varied. The principal timber-growth is oak, pine, walnut, gray-birch, alder, and maple. The white or canoe-birch occasionally appears; and a rare plant, called the "cowberry" (*Vaccinium vitis idæa*), bearing a sour red fruit not unlike the cranberry, is found in the northern part of the town. The farms, of which the number is 140, are under the very best of management, and yield heavy crops of hay, corn, rye, oats, barley, and potatoes. Much attention is given to market-gardening; and as many as 13,135 bushels of onions and 1,575 of beets have been raised here in a year. The number of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit is 20,076. No town of its size in the county derives an equal profit from its orcharding. The coal, wood, and lumber trade is the leading business done at Danvers-port; the navigable river and the railroad furnishing good facilities for transportation.

The manufacture of shoes is carried on extensively at the Plains, and of carpets at the Centre. There are also flouring-mills and iron-works in the town.

Danvers has, like most of the large towns in the State, a good public hall; a bank for discount, and also for savings; a Post of the G. A. R.; a well-conducted public journal, "The Danvers Mirror;" a Masonic Lodge, and other civic institutions. It has also an efficient fire-department, a good high school, eight school-districts, and a literary institution called "The Bowditch Club." By the munificence of Mr. George Peabody, it now enjoys the benefit of the PEABODY INSTITUTE, incorporated March, 1867. The edifice is erected on Peabody Park, and the cost of construction was \$18,500. It contains a carefully-selected library of about 7,000 volumes, and a fine hall for lectures, for the support of which, as well as for the library, an ample fund was provided by the liberal donor.

This town has eight church-edifices, and the following pastors: The

Revs. Charles B. Rice, C.T., 1st church; James Brand, C.T., Maple-street church; J. A. Goodhue, Baptist church (organized 1793), at Danvers-port; and L. J. Livermore, Unitarian. The Episcopal and Universalist churches are without settled pastors.

It has erected a handsome monument to perpetuate the names and the deeds of its soldiers lost in the late war.

The valuation is \$3,296,950; and the rate of taxation, \$1.28 per \$100.

Danvers originally embraced Salem Village and the middle parishes of Salem, and was incorporated as a district Jan. 28, 1752; and as a town June 16, 1757. It is supposed to have been named in honor of Sir Danvers Osborn, Bart., governor of New York in 1753. South Danvers, now Peabody, was detached from it, and incorporated May 18, 1855. The district called "New Mills," in the north-eastern part of the town, was settled in 1754.

The first church was formed in 1671, as a branch of the church in Salem. The first pastor was the Rev. James Bailey, settled in October of the same year. His successor was the Rev. George Burroughs, settled Nov. 25, 1680, and inhumanly executed on Gallows Hill in Salem for witchcraft, Aug. 19, 1692. The church became an independent society Nov. 10, 1689; and, on the 15th of the same month, the Rev. Samuel Parris was ordained as its fourth pastor. It was in the family of this minister that the terrible delusion known as the "Salem Witchcraft" first appeared in 1692. In Dr. Joseph B. Felt's "Annals of Salem," it is thus noticed: "Feb. 25, Tituba, an Indian servant of Rev. S. Parris, is complained of for witchcraft. Before this, John, her husband, another Indian servant of Mr. Parris, had been persuaded by Mary Sibley to make a superstitious experiment for discovering persons, who, they supposed, secretly afflicted Mr. Parris's daughter Elizabeth, aged nine, and his niece Abigail Williams, aged eleven, and Ann Putnam, a girl of the neighborhood.

"March 1. — Sarah Osborn, Sarah and Dorothy Good, Tituba, servant of Mr. Parris, Martha Cory, Rebecca Nurse, Sarah Cloyce, John Proctor, and his wife Elizabeth, all of Salem Village, are committed to Boston jail on charge of witchcraft.

"11th. — Mr. Parris and other ministers observe a Fast at Salem Village because witchcraft had appeared there. Mary Sibley, having confessed that she innocently counselled John, the Indian, to attempt a discovery of witches, is permitted to commune with Mr. Parris's church. She had been previously disciplined for such counsel, and appeared well."

Mr. Parris made the following record:—

"27th March, Sab., 1692, — Sacrament Day. — After the common auditory were dismissed, and before the church communion of the Lord's table, the following Testimony against the Error of our sister Mary Sibley, who had given direction to my Indian man in an unwarrantable way to find out witches, was read by the Pastor.

"It is altogether undeniable that our great and blessed God hath suffered many persons, in several Families of this little village, to be grievously vexed and tortured in body, and to be deeply tempted, to the endangering of the destruction of their souls, and all these amazing facts (well known to many of us) to be done by Witchcraft and Diabolical Operations. It is also well known that when these calamities first began, which was in my own family, the affliction was several weeks before such hellish ope-

rations as Witchcraft was suspected. Nay it never brake forth to any considerable light until diabolical means was used by the making of a cake by my Indian man, who had his directions from this our sister Mary Sibley; since which apparitions have been plenty, and exceeding much mischief hath followed. But by this means it seems the Devil hath been raized amongst us, and his rage is vehement and terrible; and when he shall be silenced the Lord only knows."

For a further account of the origin of this delusion, see Mr. S. P. Fowler's interesting "Life of Parris," and "Salem Witchcraft," by C. W. Upham, 2 vols. 8vo, 1867.

The following distinguished men have arisen in Danvers and Peabody:—

ISRAEL HUTCHINSON (1728–1811), a colonel in the Revolution (he was at the battle of Lexington); SAMUEL HOLTON (1738–1816), an eminent physician and Revolutionary statesman; BENJAMIN FOSTER, D.D. (1750–1798), an able Baptist divine; MOSES PORTER (1755–1822), a brigadier-general U. S. A.; SAMUEL PUTNAM, LL.D. (1768–1853), an able jurist; DANIEL POOR, D.D. (1789–1855), a missionary to India; GEORGE PEABODY (1795–1869), an eminent banker and philanthropist; DANIEL PUTNAM KING (1801–1850), M. C. from 1843 to 1849, and scientific farmer; HANNAH O'BRIEN CHAPLIN CONANT (1842–1865), an able author and editor, and an Oriental scholar.

A History of Danvers, by J. W. Hanson, was published in 1848, pp. 304.

Dartmouth, whose Indian names were *Apponaganset*, *Acushena*, and *Coakset*, is delightfully situated in the southern part of Bristol County; and its people, numbering 3,367, are engaged mostly in farming and fishing. It is bounded on the north-west by Fall River and Freetown, on the east by New Bedford and the ocean, on the south by the latter, and on the west by Westport. The shore-line is quite irregular; it being broken by Apponaganset and other bays, and also projecting far into the sea at Mishaum and Barney's Joy Points. The New-Bedford and Taunton Railroad just touches the north-eastern angle of the town. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss. The land is undulating, and soil very good. The Pamanset River, rising in Acushnet, flows through the central part of Dartmouth, and afterwards spreads out into a beautiful bay. The main branch of Westport River flows through the north-west corner of the town, by the pleasant village of Hicksville, into Westport. There are three other villages where there are post-offices, stores, and churches. They are Dartmouth; North Dartmouth, or Smith's Mills, about three miles west of New Bedford; and South Dartmouth, sometimes called Padanaram, at the head of Apponaganset Bay. The number of farms is 479, embracing 29,007 acres; of dwelling-houses, 634; and of acres in woodland, 11,860. From the farms, milk to the value of more than \$15,000 per annum is sent to market. The farms are enriched by manhaden, taken in great quantities in Buzzard's Bay. The forests furnish business for five or six saw-mills, in which a large amount of lumber, laths, clapboards, and shingles, is prepared for building-purposes. Many of the people are engaged in market-gardening;

and in 1865 three vessels, with 75 men, were employed in the whale-fishery.

The town has two salt, five saw, and eight grist mills, one carding-mill, three hotels, a farmers' club, a town-hall, a high school, and twenty-three district-schools. It appropriated \$4,500 for the support of schools in 1871. It has fifteen churches, — one Union, one Congregationalist, five Baptist, one Methodist, two Millerite, and five Friends. The valuation of the place is \$2,039,200. The people are hardy, industrious, and hospitable. A public library and lyceum are needed; also better railroad accommodation.

This town was named from Dartmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, Eng., and incorporated June 8, 1664. It then embraced the territory of the present towns of Westport and Fairhaven, together with the city of New Bedford. The place suffered severely from the incursions of the Indians during Philip's War. Many people were killed, and the town laid in ruins. About 160 Indians surrendered to the commander of Russell's garrison, the remains of which are still visible at Apponaganset, and, contrary to promise, were afterwards sold and transported.

The Indians had a fort on the bank of the Apponaganset River; and several of their burial-places are still discernible.

HENRY H. CRAPO, governor of Michigan from 1865 to 1869, was born in this town May 24, 1804; and died in Flint, Mich., July 23, 1869.

Dedham is a fine old town, the seat of justice in Norfolk County, about 10 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, and containing 915 dwelling-houses and 7,342 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$6,072,851.

It has for its boundaries Needham (from which it is in part separated by Charles River) and West Roxbury on the north, Hyde Park and Canton on the east, the new town of Norwood on the south, and Walpole and Dover on the west. The geological structure is sienite, in which asbestos and galena occur. The highest point of land, 400 feet above sea-level, is about one mile south-west of the Centre. The scenery is picturesque and varied. The soil is well adapted to the raising of hay, fruit, and to market-gardening. It is in general highly fertilized, and under skilful cultivation. The town is watered by Charles River and several tributaries in the north, and Neponset River and Mother Brook in the east. Buckminster and Wigwam Ponds are small but pleasant sheets of water, from which rivulets flow to Bubbling Brook and Charles River. Mother Brook is in part a canal, some three miles in length, which carries about one-third of the water of the Charles into the Neponset River. It was the first canal cut in this country; and was opened within ten years after the founding of Boston, in order to make available the descent between the Charles and Neponset Rivers, which is about 60 feet, for hydraulic purposes. After leaving the former river, the water follows the canal for about one mile, when it pursues a natural course for about two miles farther, affords important motive-power, and enters the latter stream in Hyde Park.

The people of Dedham are engaged in agricultural, mechanical, and mercantile pursuits. Many merchants and professional men doing business in Boston have their homes in this pleasant town. The railroad facilities are excellent, and as many as 400 passengers travel by season-tickets to the city. There are two woollen-mills in town, which produce goods to the amount of about \$2,000,000 yearly. There is a post-office at West Dedham, and another in Memorial Hall, in Dedham Village, which is the principal settlement. This place is remarkable for the comfortable, quiet, and elegant aspect of its well-shaded streets and buildings, and for the intelligence and urbanity of its people.

Dedham has a handsome granite court-house and a jail; a house of correction; a fine memorial hall; a high school and a graded school system; a Post of the G.A.R.; a Masonic Lodge; a public-house, called "The Phoenix Hotel;" a public library and a reading-room; a national and a savings bank; a good newspaper, called "The Dedham Transcript;" two insurance-offices; many beautiful private residences; and eight churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. Jonathan Edwards, C.T.; George M. Folsom, Unitarian; Z. A. Mudge, Methodist; Edwin Bromley, Baptist (South Dedham); S. B. Babcock, D.D., St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church; and John Brennan, Roman Catholic.

The whole number of men raised and mustered into the military and naval service during the late war was 672; and to the memory of the 47 lost a fine monument has been erected in the cemetery.

Dedham, the territory of which the Indians named *Tist*, was originally settled in 1635, and called *Contentment*. On the 8th of September, 1636, it was incorporated, and named from the town of Dedham in Essex County, Eng. The town then embraced the territory of what is now Wrentham, Walpole, and several other places. Among the early settlers were John Allen, John Rogers, Daniel Fisher, Samuel Morse, Ralph Shepard, Francis Austin, Michael Metcalf, John Ellis, Samuel Guild, Thomas Carter, and Eleazer Lusher. The last-named settler was a major, and a representative to the General Court. After his decease, the people for a generation used to say,—

"When Lusher was in office, all things went well;
But how they go since it shames us to tell."

Capt. Daniel Fisher was another prominent actor in the founding of the town.

The first water corn-mill in Dedham was constructed in 1640, the first saw-mill in 1664, the first fulling-mill (on Mother Brook) in 1681. The first schoolhouse was built in 1640, and the first meeting-house in 1637. It was a low, thatched-roof building, having a ladder resting upon it for access to the roof in the event of fire. The "pitts," as the pews were called, were five feet deep, and four and a half wide. The seats for the elders and deacons were in front of the pulpit. "The greatest tax-payer had the highest seat." The Rev. John Allen, ordained in 1639, was the first pastor. He was followed by the Revs. William Adams, 1685; Joseph Belcher, 1693; Samuel Dexter, 1724; Jason Haven of Framingham, 1756; and Joshua Bates, 1803. The first minister of the second parish was the Rev. Thomas Balch, ordained 1736, and succeeded in 1776 by the Rev. Jabez Chickering.

The Rev. William Clark became rector of the Episcopal society in 1768: he was removed and imprisoned for refusing to swear allegiance to the State in the Revolution. The Rev. William Montague became rector of the church in 1791, and remained in that office until 1818. The Baptist society was incorporated in 1811, and the Rev. William Gammell was ordained pastor.

In 1675 the town was well prepared for Philip's War; and watch was kept in the belfry of the church, built about 1673, for the stealthful enemy. Although no attack was made upon the village, the first white man shot by the Indians in that bloody contest was killed in Dedham woods. In return, a party of men from this town and Medfield, July 25, 1676, killed *Pomham*, and took fifty of his followers; which aided much in bringing about the final issue of the conflict. There is an old Indian burial-place near Wigwam Hill; and the last person buried there was *Sarah*, wife of *Alexander Quabish*, who died in 1774. The Rev. Jason Haven officiated at her funeral.

A number of soldiers went from Dedham into the "Spanish war" in 1740, not one of whom returned. The town was also well represented at the siege of Louisburg in 1745; and at the news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, the whole military force of the town repaired to the field of action. For the war which followed the town furnished more than 100 men.

Dedham has given to the country the following as well as other eminent men: ELIPHALET ADAMS (1677-1753), H. U. 1694, a learned divine; EBENEZER GAY, D.D. (1698-1787), an able clergyman; Gen. JOSEPH DWIGHT (1703-1765), a distinguished soldier and judge; JOSHUA FISHER, M.D. (1749-1833), H. U. 1766, an able physician and naturalist; FISHER AMES, LL.D. (1758-1808), one of the most eloquent orators and profound statesmen of his age (his writings were published, together with a memoir by Dr. J. T. Kirkland, in 1809; this memoir ranks as an American classic); NATHANIEL AMES (1835), son of the preceding, a seaman and an able author; WARREN COLBURN (1793-1833), a distinguished mathematician; SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN (1806), archæologist and author, for many years librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; REUBEN A. GUILD (1822), author, and librarian of Brown University since 1848.

A History of this town, by Erastus Worthington, was published in Boston, 1827, pp. 146.

Deerfield is the oldest and one of the most fertile and beautiful towns of Franklin County. It lies on the right bank of the Connecticut River, and has Shelburne and Greenfield on the north, Montague and Sunderland (by each of which it is connected with a bridge) on the east, Whately on the south, and Conway and Shelburne on the west. The number of inhabitants is 3,632; of dwelling-houses, 614; and of farms, 251. The valuation is \$1,375,674. The surface of the town is beautifully varied; here spreading out into broad and verdant intervals, there rising into picturesque and rocky eminences, — as Arthur's Seat in the north-west, the Deerfield Hills in the north-east, and the conical Sugar-Loaf of red sandstone, rising grandly

from the Connecticut River to the height of 500 feet, in the south-east. From the summit of this mountain a most splendid view of the valley of the Connecticut River and the towns upon its margin may be had. It is highly probable that this eminence, with Mt. Toby opposite, once formed a barrier to the waters of the river, and that a large lake spread over the alluvial lands of Montague and Deerfield. Pocomtuck Rock, which overlooks the village and the valley, is another picturesque object near the territorial centre of the town. The geological formation is the lower sandstone; and specimens of amethyst, carnelian, chalcedony, agate, stilbite, and heulandite, appear. In the easterly part of the town there is a trap-rock ledge of great extent. While the broad and beautiful Connecticut River flows along the eastern border of the town, presenting scenes of remarkable richness and variety, the Deerfield River, entering the north-west corner, winds in graceful curves through the centre, and then, sweeping northward through meadows of great fertility, receives the waters of Green River, and enters the Connecticut near the north-east angle of the town. The view of this beautiful stream; the rich alluvial interval, called the "Deerfield Meadows," through which it makes its devious way; the farm-houses and churches; the graceful elms rising here and there over the well-cultivated farms; and the picturesque hills around, as seen from the cars, which sweep along the elevated ridge from Greenfield to West Deerfield, overlooking the whole scene, — is one of the most charming in the Commonwealth. Mill River passes through the south-west section, and receives from the base of Sugar-loaf Hill the celebrated Bloody Brook, which, with Sugar-loaf Brook, drains the southern slope of the town. The base line of the trigonometrical survey of the State, 73,882 miles in length, commences at Bloody Brook, and extends on level ground nearly to the great swamp in Hatfield. The Connecticut-river Railroad, running parallel with the river, divides the place into nearly equal sections, and crosses the Deerfield River by a bridge 750 feet in length, and 90 feet above the water. The Troy and Greenfield Railroad follows the course of the Deerfield River to its junction with the Connecticut-river Road near the Greenfield line.

The principal manufactures of this place are cutlery, to the amount, in some years, of more than \$400,000; pocket-books, carriages, boxes, and brooms: but farming is the leading business of the people; and in this many have become wealthy, several opulent. Hay, grain, potatoes, and tobacco are the chief productions. As many as 484 acres are devoted to the culture of tobacco; and the profits on this crop, to which the alluvial soil is well adapted, transcend those of any other.

This town has two post-offices, — one at Deerfield, the other at South Deerfield; a good hotel, — the Pocomtuck House; an incorporated academy; two high schools, and other graded schools; two public libraries; a lyceum, called "The Adelphi;" two farmers' clubs; a Post of the G.A.R.; and a memorial association (incorporated 1870, of which Mr. George Sheldon is president) for the purpose of preserving the local relics of the aborigines and the early settlers. It has a Unitarian church, the Rev. Edgar Buckingham, pastor; a Methodist (South Deerfield), the Rev. N. M. D. Granger, pastor; a Baptist, without

a pastor; a Roman-Catholic church; and two Congregational churches, of which the Revs. C. T. Brooks, and Robert Crawford, D.D., are pastors.

Deerfield furnished for the Grand Army of the Republic 320 soldiers; and, to perpetuate the memory of those who were lost, it has erected, of Portland sandstone, a beautiful monument.

The Indian name of this place was *Pocomtuck*; and it was deeded by the Indians to John Pynchon, Esq., on the 24th of February, 1665. Four years later, the grant of the land was made by the General Court; and the town was incorporated May 24, 1682. It was a favorite resort of the Indians; and articles of their domestic and military life are frequently discovered. "I have on my own land," says Mr. George Sheldon, "the site of an Indian village; and I can locate some of the wigwams, and also a burial-place from which I have taken up many skeletons."

The Pocomtuck tribe and the early white settlers dwelt together in peace until the opening of Philip's War in 1675, when, the fidelity of the Indians being suspected, they were ordered to deliver up their arms. This they promised to do; but, on the night prior to the day appointed for the delivery, they secretly fled. Capts. Beers and Lothrop, pursuing, made an attack Aug. 26, and killed 26 of them near the base of Sugar-loaf Hill: the remainder fled to Philip. On the 1st of September following, the Indians came suddenly upon Deerfield, killed one person, and burned most of the buildings. Soon afterwards, Capt. Lothrop, with 84 soldiers, called the "Flower of Essex County," guarding men and teams, went from Hadley to Deerfield to secure the grain left by the settlers in their flight. On returning, Sept. 18, his party was suddenly surrounded by seven or eight hundred savages just as it was crossing Bloody Brook, at the south point of Sugar-loaf Hill; and only seven or eight escaped to relate the story of the massacre. Capt. Mosely, hearing the roar of the conflict, hurried on from Deerfield with his men as fast as possible; but the slaughter had been effected ere he reached the spot, and the Indians were engaged in mangling the bodies of the dead. He attacked them gallantly, and, after several hours of desperate fighting, caused them to retreat. The number of the enemy killed was ninety-six.

A marble monument, erected over the remains of Capt. Lothrop and his men in 1838, bears this inscription:—

"On this ground Capt. Thomas Lothrop, and eighty-four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians, and the captain and seventy-six men slain, Sept. 18, 1675 (Old Style). The soldiers who fell were described by a contemporary historian as a choice company of young men, the very flower of the county of Essex, none of whom were ashamed to speak with the enemy in the gate."

"And Sanguinetto tells you where the dead
Made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red."

Long a frontier-settlement, this place suffered more, perhaps, than any other town from Indian outrage and ferocity.

In the night of Feb. 29, 1704, Major Hertel de Rouville, with a force of 342 French and Indians, entered the fort,—which was a large enclosure, embracing the church and several dwelling-houses, and which had been

left unguarded, — and massacred or took the people captive. The Rev. John Williams, seizing his pistol, snapped it at an Indian entering. Missing fire, it was knocked aside; and Mr. Williams was taken prisoner. Two of his children and a servant were murdered at the door. His wife was killed in Greenfield two days afterwards. He himself and five remaining children were marched away into captivity. The number taken prisoners was 112; and 47 persons, old and young, were slain. A flag-ship sent from Boston to Quebec, in 1706, returned with Mr. Williams and 56 redeemed captives, among whom were four of his children. His other child, Eunice, grew up among the Indians, accepted one of them as her husband, and, with him, visited once or twice her early home in Massachusetts. From her was descended the Rev. Eleazer Williams, the pretended son of Louis XVI. of France.

The epitaph on Mrs. Williams is, —

“Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Eunice Williams, the vertuous & desirable consort of the Revrd. Mr. John Williams, & daughter to ye Revrd. Mr. Eleazer and Mrs. Esther Mather of Northampton. She was born Augt. 2, 1664, and fell by rage of ye barbarous Enemy March 1, 1703-4. — Prov. 31. 28: Her children rise up & call her Blessed.”

In his “Redeemed Captive returning to Zion,” Mr. Williams gives a very touching picture of his sufferings in captivity.

In this attack on Deerfield, the Indians, cutting a hole for a musket through the door of Mr. Sheldon’s house, fired, and killed Mrs. Sheldon just as she was rising from her bed. The old door of this house now hangs, enclosed in a frame of chestnut, in the hall of the Pocumtuck House. The peasant-bard of Gill thus speaks to it: —

“Bless thee, old relic, old and brave and scarred!
And bless old Deerfield! says her grandson-bard.
Towns may traditions have by error spun:
She has the DOOR OF HISTORY; that’s the one!”

The meeting-house where Mr. Williams preached was built in 1694.

Deerfield has given these distinguished men to the country: TIMOTHY CHILDS, M.D. (1748-1821), an ardent patriot; Gen. EPAPHRAS HOYT (1765-1850), historian and antiquary; STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, M.D. (1790-1855), a distinguished physician and author; EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL.D. (1793-1864), an eminent clergyman and geologist; RICHARD HILDRETH (1807-1865), journalist and author; JOHN WILLIAMS, D.D. (1817), P. E. bishop of Connecticut; RUFUS SAXTON (1824), brevet brigadier-general U.S.A., 1865.

Dennis is a long and narrow town on Cape Cod, having five postal villages, — Dennis, Dennis Port, East Dennis, South Dennis, and West Dennis, — 658 dwelling-houses, 96 farms, and 3,269 inhabitants. It has Cape-Cod Bay on the north, Brewster and Harwich on the east, the ocean on the south, and Yarmouth (from which it is nearly divided by Bass and Chase-garden Rivers) on the west. It was taken from Yarmouth; received its name in honor of the Rev. Josiah Dennis, its first minister; and was incorporated June 19, 1793.

Its Indian name was *Nobscusset*. The scenery is diversified by several beautiful ponds, which, in all, cover an area of about 450 acres. Swan Pond, of 179 acres, is the largest, and sends a little river of the same name to the sea. Bass River is the largest stream on Cape Cod, and furnishes some manufacturing power. Scargo Hill, in the northerly part, is the highest eminence in Barnstable County; and from it a magnificent prospect, reaching from Minot's Ledge to Martha's Vineyard, is obtained. The Cape-Cod Railroad passes through the central part of the town.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium; and many boulders are strewn confusedly over the surface.

At South Dennis, a square resembling a hearth, formed of these boulders, embedded in mortar, has been exhumed from beneath the stump of an oak-tree, which, from its size, must have been standing at the commencement of the settlement.

The Indians are not known to have formed such structures; and hence it has been inferred that it is a relic of the Northmen.

The timber-growth is oak and pine; and the latter tree is now extensively planted in the sandy wastes.

The whortleberry, sweet-fern (*Comptonia asplenifolia*), azaleas, and asclepias, with asters and golden-rod in the autumn, cover the fields.

There is some very good land, especially in the northern part of Dennis; and fair crops of corn, rye, and potatoes, are produced. Nearly 200 acres are devoted to the culture of the cranberry, which is here of a superior quality. The manufacture of salt, commenced by Capt. John Sears as early as 1776, has been extensively carried on. The water is raised by windmills from the sea, and then evaporated in large vats, leaving the salt in pure white crystals. By the last State Report, 48 vessels, with 722 men, were employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and the capital invested was \$117,000; also 85 vessels, with 445 men, were engaged in the coastwise trade. The amount of alewives, shad, bass, and blue-fish, taken here, is very large; and thus, with its income from the land and sea, together with its railroad-accommodation and its healthful ocean-breezes, Dennis may be set down as a very prosperous and happy town.

The place has two hotels (one of which is the Nickerson; the other the Cape-Cod-Bay House, commanding a fine view of the ocean), a town-hall, a free library, an insurance-office, fifteen schools, and four churches, two of the Congregational, and two of the Methodist denomination. The pastors are the Revs. W. C. Reed, C.T. (South Dennis); J. Price, Methodist (North Dennis); Edward Edson, Methodist (West Dennis); and J. H. Allen, Methodist (North Dennis). The first church in this place was organized, and the Rev. Josiah Dennis ordained pastor, in 1727. He was succeeded in 1764 by the Rev. Nathan Stone.

This town furnished 220 men for the army and 150 for the navy during the late war.

The valuation is \$1,456,919; the tax-rate, \$1.44 per \$100.

Gen. NATHANIEL FREEMAN, an able speaker, jurist, physician, and military commander, was born here April 8, 1741; and died at Sandwich Sept. 20, 1827. He was twice married, and had twenty children.

Dighton lies in the central part of Bristol County, 40 miles south of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad; and has Taunton (from which it is separated for a short distance by the Three-mile River) on its north, the Taunton River (here a beautiful stream dividing it from Berkley) on the east, Somerset and Swansea on the south, and Rehoboth on the west. The number of farms is 114; of dwelling-houses, 331; of people, 1817; and the valuation is \$766,691. Though generally level, the town has several delightful elevations, — as Richmond Hill and Hunter's Hill, — from which extended views of the adjacent country are obtained. From the summit of one of these hills more than 40 churches can be seen, the range of vision extending from the beautiful Mount Hope on the south as far as the Blue Hills on the north. The marks of glacial action on this hill are very distinct. They comprise the usual indications of this irresistible force in past ages; such as the rounding of the rock-summits on the north-west side; grooves, scratches, and striæ on the abraded surfaces. Another curiosity on the hill is a juniper-tree (*Juniperus communis*), which spreads over the ground with a circumference on its outer edge of more than 60 feet; while its height is nowhere more than two feet. The Sweganset River, an affluent of the Taunton River, rises in the western part of the town, flows south-easterly, and affords valuable water-power. From the Taunton River, shad, salmon, and alewives are taken to the value of about \$4,000 annually. Much attention is given to the cultivation of the strawberry; and as many as 1,200 boxes of this delicious fruit were sent from this town to Boston market in a single day in June, 1873. The Old-Colony Railroad runs along the margin of the Taunton River through the entire length of the town. The post-offices are at Dighton and North Dighton. The town has one cotton, one shoddy, one white-lead, and one paper mill, and also one furnace. It has a new town-hall, ten public schools, and seven churches; viz., three Baptist, two Methodist, one Unitarian, one Episcopal, and one Congregational. The ministers are the Revs. E. Dawes, jun., C.T.; Frank E. Kittredge, Unitarian; C. H. Bates and J. S. Morehouse, Methodists, at North Dighton; J. C. Bloomer, Baptist.

Dighton was originally a part of Taunton, and was incorporated May 30, 1712. "It was named," says William H. Whitmore in his able essay on "The Origin of the Names of Towns in Massachusetts," "most probably in honor of Frances Dighton, wife of Richard Williams, one of the first settlers, and sister of the second wife of Gov. Thomas Dudley." If this be so, it is the only town in the State deriving its name from a lady. The first church was organized in 1710, and re-organized in 1826. Assonet Neck, on which is situated the famous Dighton Rock, whose inscriptions have puzzled the antiquaries of Europe and America, lies on the left bank of the Taunton River, in the town of Berkley, an account of which is given under the head of that town.

Dorchester, the Indian name of which was *Mattapan*, was named in honor of the Rev. John White of Dorchester, the capital of Dorset County, Eng.; incorporated Sept. 7, 1630; and annexed to Boston (which see) June 4, 1869.

Douglas is a large agricultural and manufacturing town, having 159 farms, 355 dwelling-houses, 607 voters, 2,182 inhabitants, and lying on the State line in the southerly part of Worcester County, 48 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad; with Oxford and Sutton on the north, Uxbridge on the east, Burrillville, R.I., on the south, and Thompson, Conn., and Webster, on the west.

It has a valuation of \$982,685, and a tax-rate of \$1.95 per \$100.

The postal villages are Douglas Centre and East Douglas. There is also a pleasant village, called "Tasseltop," in the southerly part of the town.

The geological formation is felspathic gneiss; and bowlders of almost every shape and size are liberally scattered over the surface, which is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and streamlet.

Good stone for building-purposes is profitably quarried from the gneissic ledges. The most prominent elevations are Bald Hill, 711 feet, Wallum-pond Hill, 778 feet, and Mount Daniel, 735 feet in altitude, overlooking a vast extent of territory in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Reservoir Pond, discharging its waters into Mumford River, covers an area of 470, Bad-luck Pond of 106, and Wallum Pond, on the southern border, of 150 acres. Mumford River, rising in the central, flows through the easterly section of the town, affording fine mill-seats at East-Douglas Village. Rocky Brook, a lively stream, drains the south-west section of the town.

The land, especially on Mumford River, is excellent. The manufacture of axes and edge-tools is carried on extensively at East Douglas. There is also one shoddy-mill in the town. The goods of the Douglas Axe Manufactory, of which Edwin Moore is agent, are well known throughout the country.

This town has a good high school and ten school-districts; an ancient tavern, known as "Dudley's Hotel," which once entertained Gen. Washington. It has a lyceum, a village library, a well-filled weekly journal called "The Worcester South Compendium," and five churches. The pastors are the Revs. William T. Briggs, C.T.; J. W. C. Pike, C.T.; W. M. Hubbard, Methodist; and J. B. Couillard, Roman Catholic.

The number of men furnished by this town for the late war was 250, of whom 30 were lost.

Douglas was originally settled about the year 1722 by people from Sherburne (now Sherborn), and, for that reason, was for some time called New Sherburne. It was incorporated as a district in 1746; and as a town, March 23, 1786. It received the name of Douglas in honor of Dr. William Douglas, author of a History of New England, and a benefactor of the town.

A church was organized Nov. 11, 1747, having the Rev. William Phipps for its first minister. His successors were the Rev. Isaac Stone, ordained in 1771, and the Rev. David Holman, ordained in 1808.

The centre of the town is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, near which, in olden times, the Indians built their wigwams, and also a fort, the remains of which are still visible. Their implements of peace and war are occasionally turned up by the ploughman.

Dover is a pleasant rural town, of 645 inhabitants and 127 dwelling-houses, lying in the north-west part of Norfolk County, and about 14 miles south-west of Boston by the Woonsocket branch of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad. It has Needham, from which it is divided by the Charles River, on the north; Dedham, from which it was taken at its incorporation, July 7, 1784, on the east; Walpole for a short distance, and Medfield, on the south; and Sherborn, from which it is divided by Charles River, and Natick, on the west. The surface of the town is somewhat rocky and uneven. Oak Hill, between this town and Medfield, has an altitude of about 400 feet. The rock is sienite and sandstone; and iron pyrites have been found. Nimrod Rock is deemed a curiosity. There is a beautiful boiling-spring near the centre of the town, which flows into Trout Brook, an affluent of Charles River. Great Spring, near the south-west angle of the town, is the source of Mill Brook, which enters the Neponset River at Walpole. Reserve Pond, of 25 acres, is near the source of Noanet's Brook, which drains the eastern section of the town. The number of farms is 121; and of acres in woodland, 4,444. Dover has a paper and a shingle mill; but the people are, for the most part, industrious and honest farmers, who own their homesteads, and who call no man master. The town has a post-office at the Centre, and at Charles-river Village, at the north, four school-districts and three churches. The Rev. C. S. Locke is pastor of the Unitarian; the Rev. J. G. Wilson, of the Congregational; and the pulpit of the Baptist Church is supplied by students from the Theological Seminary at Newton. The town sent as many as 65 soldiers into the late war, of whom 4 were lost.

The first minister of Dover was the Rev. Benjamin Caryl, settled in 1762. He was born in Hopkinton in 1732, and died in the fiftieth year of his ministry. His library, it was said by a witty lawyer, "consisted of a Bible, a Concordance, and an old jackknife." But he was an excellent minister, and highly esteemed by his people. He was succeeded in 1812 by the Rev. Ralph Sanger. The valuation of the town is \$372,575; and the tax-rate, \$1.50 per \$100.

Dracut, which was named from the home of the Varnum family in Wales, is a pleasant farming-town in the north-east corner of Middlesex County, 27 miles north-west of Boston, and having Pelham in New Hampshire on the north, Methuen on the east, the Merrimack River and Lowell (with which it is connected by two handsome bridges) on the south, and Tyngsborough on the west. It has several beautiful eminences, — as Marsh Hill in the north, Loon Hill in the south, and Whortleberry Hills in the west, — from which delightful views of the city of Lowell, the river, and adjacent country, are obtained. Beaver River flows through the town into the Merrimack, below Pawtucket Falls, affording valuable manufacturing power. The Merrimack Woollen Mills, having nineteen sets of machinery, and the paper-mill of the Lowell Wadding and Paper Co., F. M. Spaulding, agent, — turning out about 300 tons of manillas and other colored papers per annum, — are on this stream. Peter's Pond, which sends a small tributary to the Merrimack, is in the extreme north-east corner

of the town. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist.

The soil is generally very good, and many of the people are engaged in raising garden vegetables for the Lowell market. The number of farms is 193, embracing 14,362 acres; and some of them, as that of Milton Fox, Esq., are among the best for hay in Middlesex County. The valuation of the town is \$1,395,779; rate of taxation, \$1.38 per \$100; the number of dwelling-houses, 391; and the people are, for the most part, industrious, temperate, and independent. There are three Congregational churches, of which one only has a settled pastor. This is the Pawtucket or upper church, in charge of the Rev. James Boardman, installed Sept. 1, 1870. The old Centre church is built upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view. The town is in need of a good town-hall, a public library, and also a railroad, for the building of which some measures have been taken.

At the time of its incorporation, Dracut had 25 families. Among the names of those in possession of reserved lots, Jan. 2, 1710, are Ezekiel Cheever from Salem Village, James Colburn, Onesimus Marsh, Nathaniel Fox, John Varnum, Joseph Varnum, and Josiah Richardson.

The first church was formed March 29, 1721; and the Pawtucket church Aug. 31, 1797. During Philip's War, two sons of Samuel Varnum were shot by the Indians while crossing the Merrimack River with their father. Dracut was represented at the battle of Bunker Hill by Capt. Peter Colburn and his company, who did effective service; and all through the Revolution by Gen. Joseph B. and his brother Gen. James M. Varnum, who were distinguished in council as well as in the field.

In 1797, Parker Varnum of this town aided in constructing, at Pawtucket Falls, the first bridge across the Merrimack River.

During the last war, Dracut sent into the service its full share of effective men. The town has many admirable sites for building, and is steadily advancing in wealth, population, and intelligence.

Dudley is a pleasant and prosperous town, lying in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, and having for its boundaries Charlton on the north, Oxford and Webster (from the latter of which it is in part separated by French River) on the east, Connecticut State-line on the south, and Southbridge on the west. The principal business is farming and manufacturing.

There are in operation in the different parts of the town four woollen-mills, employing some 250 persons; a linen-mill, employing about 75 persons; a jute-mill; and several smaller manufactories. Dudley has an excellent literary institution called "The Nichols Academy," founded by Amasa Nichols, Esq., and incorporated in 1819; and eight public schools. A farmers' club and a lyceum are sustained. There is a Congregational and also a Methodist church, both of which are now without settled pastors. There are 303 dwelling-houses; 141 farms, with 1,338 acres, valued at \$530,000; and 3,169 acres of woodland, valued at \$49,000. The rate of taxation is \$1.95 per \$100; and the valuation is \$981,467. The postal centres are Dudley and West Dudley. 147 soldiers were furnished in the late war, and 20 were lost.

The central village is two and a half miles distant from the dépôt of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad on the east, and the South-bridge Branch of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, on the south-west. It is delightfully situated on elevated land, and its prominent buildings are visible at a great distance.

The surface of the town is charmingly interspersed with handsome hills, verdant valleys, rocky ravines, rivulets, fine forests, and beautiful ponds, the largest of which is called Gore Pond, and contains about 224 acres.

French River runs along the eastern border, and furnishes water-power for mills at Merino Village.

Quinnebaug River courses through the south and west corners of the town, furnishing mill-sites at West Dudley.

The soil is rich and productive. "Indeed, it may be doubted," says Dr. Joshua Bates in his Anniversary Discourse, March 20, 1853, "whether a tract of land can be found in New England better adapted to the various purposes of agriculture than that embracing the whole extent of Dudley Hill, with its slopes and the parallel valleys, and ranges of high lands, on either side, especially on the west."

This town was incorporated Feb. 2, 1731, and named in honor of Paul and William Dudley, who were early proprietors. The first church was established in 1732; and the first minister, the Rev. Perley Howe, was settled in 1735. His successors were the Revs. Charles Gleason (1744-1790), Joshua Johnson (installed 1790), A. Williams (1799), J. H. Francis (1831), Walter Follett (1837-1841), and Joshua Bates, D.D. (installed March 22, 1843, and died Jan. 14, 1854). He was a vigorous writer, and member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He published many sermons and discourses, among which is an anniversary discourse delivered at Dudley in 1853.

Dukes County lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off the south-eastern shore of Massachusetts, and comprises the group of the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and other smaller islands, the whole having an area of about 118 square miles.

Martha's Vineyard, the largest and principal island, was settled in 1641 at Edgartown, which is the county-seat. It is nineteen miles in length, with an average width of about five miles. The Elizabeth Islands were discovered as early as 1602 by Bartholomew Gosnold, an Englishman, who named them in honor of Queen Elizabeth.

These islands, with that of Nantucket, formerly belonged to the State of New York, but in 1692 were annexed to Massachusetts; and in 1695 Nantucket was separated, and became a distinct county.

Dukes County was incorporated Nov. 1, 1683. Its Indian name was *Capawock*. During the Revolutionary war, the shipping of these islands was almost entirely destroyed; and many of the inhabitants were taken prisoners, and suffered long confinement in the prison-ships of the enemy. In the war of 1812, the people, on account of their exposed situation, remained neutral.

There are five towns in this county, containing a population of 3,787, with a valuation of \$3,391,777.

The business-interests of Dukes County are chiefly centred in the fisheries, navigation, and salt manufacture.

The whole number of schools is twenty-one; and there is one incorporated academy.

In some parts the surface is varied with high rounded knolls, or hills, and rocks, which afford fine views of the ocean. Iron ore is found here to some extent. On Martha's Vineyard there is quite a long range of wooded hills. In general, however, the surface is low and level, with rather a light and unproductive soil. There are some beautiful ponds, but no streams of any considerable size. The geological formation is drift, alluvium, and miocene tertiary.

This county sends one representative to the General Court.

Dunstable is a quiet rural town on the northern border of Middlesex County, 33 miles north-west of Boston; having for its boundaries Nashua, N.H., on the north, Tyngsborough on the east, the same and Groton on the south, and Pepperell on the west. It was probably named from Dunstable—a place noted for making straw bonnets—in England. It was incorporated Oct. 16, 1673; and contains 102 dwelling-houses, and 471 inhabitants, who are mostly independent farmers. At the period of its incorporation the town embraced more than two hundred square miles of territory, near the centre of which the city of Nashua, N.H., which continued to bear the name of Dunstable until 1837, now stands. The town is pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, forest, meadow, and tillage-land; and the soil is generally good, as the ample barns and thrifty orchards well attest. Nashua River washes the north-western border, receiving Unkety Brook as a tributary from the town; and Beaver River, from Massapoag Pond, flows northerly through the central part of the town into the Merrimack. Flat-rock Hill in the north, and Forest Hill in the east, are both commanding eminences.

This town has 90 farms and 1,325 acres of woodland. It has five district-schools, and one Congregational church, organized May 12, 1757, and now destitute of a pastor. It has four saw-mills. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad passes through the north-western corner; and the Nashua and Acton Railroad, passing near the centre, has just been opened. The valuation is \$308,810; rate of taxation, \$1.23 per \$100.

Dunstable was for fifty years a frontier settlement, and suffered much from the incursions of the Indians. In 1724 eleven men pursuing them were waylaid, and all, except Josiah Farwell, killed. In May of the ensuing year, the celebrated Capt. John Lovewell, with a company of forty-six volunteers, set out from Dunstable for the enemy. He came up with him at Pigwacket, now Fryeburg, Me.; and, in a terrific encounter lasting one whole day, all but ten of his brave men were either slain or wounded. The force of the Indians was, however, broken, and Paugus, their leader, killed. The gallant Lovewell fell in the commencement of the action; and his surviving followers, after great sufferings, found their way back to the settlement. Paugus was shot by John Chamberlain of Groton in a single combat. Standing near each other, they commenced loading their guns at the same moment.

Forcing down his bullet, Paugus cried out to Chamberlain, "Me kill you quick!" To which the other instantly replied, "Maybe not!" and his gun priming itself enabled him to gain time to take steady aim, and thus bring down his savage foe.

Dunstable held a bicentennial celebration of the settlement of the town, Sept. 17, 1873, when an excellent address was delivered by Dr. George B. Loring. The Rev. Elias Nason is engaged in writing a History of this ancient town.

AMOS KENDALL, appointed postmaster-general of the United States in May, 1835, was born in Dunstable, Aug. 16, 1789; and died at Washington, D.C., Nov. 12, 1869.

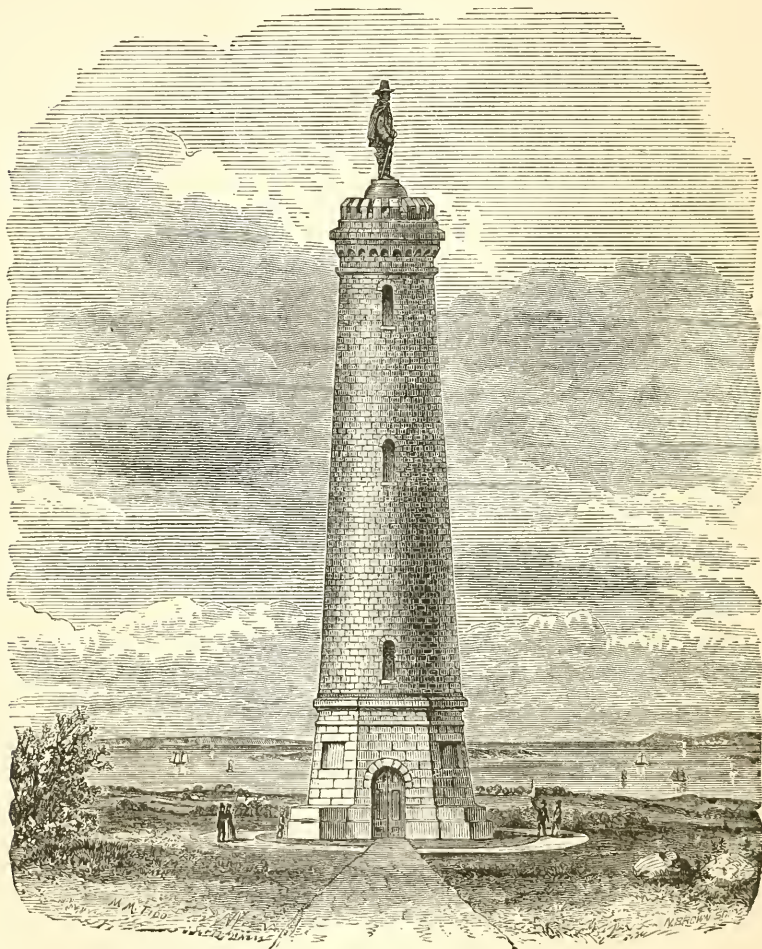
Duxbury, one of the oldest towns in the State, originally bore the name of *Mattakeeset*, and was incorporated June 7, 1637. It received its name from Duxbury Hall, the seat of the Standish family in England, and, when incorporated, embraced an extensive territory, from which several other towns have been taken.

It is about 27 miles south-east of Boston by the South-shore Railroad, and about 6 miles north of Plymouth, from which it is separated by Plymouth Harbor. It is of an irregular form, and bounded north by Pembroke and Marshfield, east by Marshfield and the ocean, south by Plymouth Harbor and Kingston, and west by Kingston, Plympton, and Pembroke. The land is generally level, sandy, and unproductive; yet there are some very fertile spots, especially at South Duxbury, where it rises into a beautiful and commanding eminence, on which a monument to the memory of Capt. Miles Standish is now being erected. The corner-stone of this monument was consecrated with imposing ceremonies Oct. 7, 1872. The structure is to consist of an octagonal base 28 feet in diameter, and 25 feet high, surmounted by a circular tower, crowned with a statue of the Plymouth captain. The whole monument will be 110 feet in altitude. It is erected by the Standish Monument Association, of which Gen. Horace Binney Sargent is president, Stephen N. Gifford secretary, and Stephen M. Allen corresponding secretary. The memorial plate enclosed in the corner-stone bears the following inscription:—

"The corner-stone of the Standish Memorial, in commemoration of the character and services of CAPT. MYLES STANDISH, the first commissioned military officer of New England. Laid on the summit of Captain's Hill in Duxbury, under the superintendence of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, in presence of the STANDISH MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Massachusetts, M. W. Sereno D. Nickerson Grand Master, on the seventh day of October, A.D. 1872; being the two hundred and fifty-second year since the first settlement of New England by the Pilgrim Fathers. Site consecrated Aug. 17, 1871; association incorporated May 4, 1872; association organized, and ground broken, June 17, 1872; corner of foundation laid Aug. 9, 1872."

The view from this point—embracing the village of Duxbury, in which the Unitarian church, the Partridge Academy, and Town House, contrast finely with the deep green forest on the north; the Duxbury Harbor, with its picturesque points; the long line called "Duxbury Beach," which separates it from the open sea, on the east; the Gurnet,

Saquish, Clark's Island, Plymouth Harbor, and the blue ridge of Manomet beyond; the town of Plymouth, with its spires, upon the south; and Rocky Nook and Kingston toward the west—is one of the most picturesque and charming on our coast, and, aside from its historical associations, fills the mind with admiration and delight. In clear weather,



THE MILES STANDISH MONUMENT, DUXBURY.

the Blue Hills of Milton on the one hand, and the curving shores of Cape Cod, are distinctly visible. Near this monument, at the foot of the hill, is the well from which the famous captain of the Plymouth Pilgrims drank, and also the cellar of the house in which he lived. The quaint old house of his neighbor, Mr. Souther, standing near, is

well represented in a preceding picture (p. 36). Near Captain's Hill is the old burial-place, where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

The most ancient headstones are now dilapidated; yet on one of them may be read the words, "Here lyes ye body of Deacon William Brewster, who departed this life Nov^{br} ye 3^d, 1723, aged nearly 78 years." Where the body of Miles Standish or that of John Alden is laid, none now can tell.

The eastern part of the town is almost destitute of stone and timber; and hence a cluster of pines upon the sandy beach, and another at Powder Point, are noticeable objects in the landscape. In the westerly part of the town, which is wooded, the trailing arbutus grows abundantly, and the holly (*Ilex glabra*) now and then appears.

The villages, North and South Duxbury, are built chiefly upon a long and pleasant street, on which there are some fine old mansions of various colors, and styles of architecture. This street is crossed in the northern village by the Blue-fish River, on which there is a ship-yard and a tide-mill. The harbor is remarkably beautiful, and well protected from wintry gales by a "remarkable promontory, which, starting from the shore of Marshfield, runs out like a miniature Italy, sweeping a course of seven miles, and terminates a heel and toe with the points of the Gurnet and Saquish."

The terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph is on this street; and from a modest building, where some dozen intelligent and obliging operators are employed in tending the delicate registering instruments, messages are sent by day and night to every part of the civilized world. The landing of the cable at this point was effected on Friday, July 23, 1869; and on the 27th of the same month a grand celebration of the event took place in Duxbury, at which many distinguished men were present, and many eloquent speeches were made. An admirable account of the landing of the cable, and the festival, has been given by S. N. Gifford, Esq., in a small book, beautifully illustrated, and published in Boston in 1869.

Duxbury has three postal centres, — Duxbury, West Duxbury, and South Duxbury; two hotels, — the Hollis House and the Standish House, the latter of which is a handsome and commodious structure, with all the modern conveniences, on the beautiful shore of Duxbury Bay, near Captain's Hill; an institution called "The Partridge Academy," the building of which was erected in 1843; two railroad-stations; eight school-districts; a Post of the G. A. R.; and a Masonic Lodge. Fishing, farming, and shoemaking are the principal employments of the people. The number of inhabitants is 2,341; of dwelling-houses, 539; and of farms, 112. The valuation is \$1,156,125; and the tax-rate, \$1.89 per \$100.

Among the early settlers of this town were Capt. Miles Standish, who dwelt near the base of Captain's Hill; John Alden, who built his house near Eagle-tree Pond; Thomas Prence, who removed to Eastham; George Soule, Joshua Pratt, William Brewster, and William Bassett, who afterwards removed to Bridgewater.

Capt. Miles Standish was the commander of the Pilgrim forces; and,

for his services to the infant colony, his name will ever be held in memory. His first wife, Rose, died soon after his arrival; and his second, whose name was Barbara, survived him. The legend of his being superseded in the affections of Priscilla Mullins by his friend John Alden, whom he had sent to present his suit for him, forms the subject of one of Mr. Longfellow's historic poems:—

“If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me,
Why does he not come himself, and take the trouble to woo me?
If I am not worth the wooing, I am not worth the winning.’

Archly the maiden smiled, and, with eyes o’errunning with laughter,
Said in a tremulous voice, ‘Why don’t you speak for yourself, John?’”

Ralph Partridge was settled over the church here in 1637. He died in 1658, and was buried on Harden Hill. His successors were the Revs. John Holmes, died 1675; Ichabod Wiswall, settled 1676, and died 1700; John Robinson, settled 1702, and dismissed 1738; Samuel Veasie, ordained 1739, and dismissed 1750; Charles Turner, 1752–1775; Zedekiah Sanger, 1776–1786; John Allyn, 1788–1825, when Benjamin Kent became his colleague. The Rev. Josiah Moore was settled in 1834.

The M. E. church, of which the Rev. W. J. Smith is pastor, was organized in 1819; the West-Duxbury M. E. church in 1831; and the Wesleyan Methodist or Congregational church, of which the Rev. W. W. Lyle is pastor, about 1842.

Duxbury sent 236 men into the last war, of whom 37 died in the service. A very beautiful granite shaft—bearing the inscriptions, “Memoria in Eterna;” “The Soldiers and Sailors who gave their Lives for their Country in the War of 1861; Honor to the Brave”—has been erected in the cemetery. There is in this fine burial-place, on one of the headstones, this very singular epitaph:—

“Aseneath Soule. The chisel can’t help her any.”

Duxbury is a delightful place of residence. It is alike remarkable for scenic beauty and for historical associations. The climate is conducive to health and longevity. Within the distance of a mile on the leading street there are now as many as thirty persons above the age of eighty years. It is, for these and other reasons, becoming a favorite watering-place.

Hobomok, a Christian Indian, whose life has furnished Mrs. L. M. Child with material for her beautiful story of “Hobomok,” had his home with Capt. Standish.

ALDEN BRADFORD, LL.D. (1765–1843), an able writer; PELEG SPRAGUE, LL.D., a distinguished jurist; Col. ICHABOD ALDEN (1739–1778); Capt. AMASA DELANO (1763–1817); GEORGE PARTRIDGE (1740–1828); RALPH SANGER, D.D. (1786–1860); and Major-Gen. PELEG WARDSWORTH (1748–1829),—were natives of this town.

Mr. Justin Winsor has written a History of Duxbury, which was published in 1849, pp. 360.

East Bridgewater is a flourishing farming and manufacturing town, of 587 dwelling-houses and 3,017 inhabitants, in the north-westerly part of Plymouth County, 25 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony and Newport Railroad, and bounded north by Abington, east by Hanson and Halifax, south by Bridgewater, and west by West and North Bridgewater. It was taken from Bridgewater, and incorporated June 14, 1823. The geological structure is carboniferous, and there are valuable beds of clay for brick-making. Messrs. Mosely and Hodgman of Boston have recently commenced the manufacture of bricks near the Centre on an extensive scale. The deposit of clay is here about 30 feet deep, and of excellent quality. The material is dug and ground by means of steam-power, and dried in extensive sheds, so constructed as to be opened or closed at once for the admission of the sun or the exclusion of the rain. Other extensive brick-yards have recently been established. The land is generally level, and the soil good. Satucket River, formed by Black Brook and Poor-meadow Brook, drains the southerly part of the town; while Beaver Brook and Snell-meadow Brook unite in the westerly part of the town, and form Matfield River, which, joining the Satucket River at Elmwood, mingles its waters with the Wenatuxet River in Halifax, and forms the Taunton River. Robbin's Pond is a fine sheet of water, of about 140 acres, in the southern angle of the town. The streams, in general, flow southerly, and diversify the scenery, enrich the soil, and furnish very valuable hydraulic power. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity in the northerly section. The town has five saw-mills, one shingle-mill, one nail and one cotton-gin factory, two bloomerics, and one rolling-mill. The Standard Chain Works of Fearing, Rodman, and Swift, near the dépôt, as well as Dean and Perry's Foundry, are now doing a large amount of business. Many people are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The whole number of farms is 374; and over 2,000 cords of firewood are annually prepared for market. The schools are graded and well conducted, and the people prosperous. The town has one savings-bank; one Post of the G. A. R.; two public journals, called "The East-Bridgewater News" and "The Orient;" a monumental association; and five churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. J. W. Quinby, Unitarian; Austin Dodge, Congregationalist; G. W. Anderson, Methodist; T. O. Paine, Swedenborgian; and John Conlin, Roman Catholic. There is a post-office at East Bridgewater, and also at the flourishing village of Elmwood.

The town sent 302 soldiers to the recent war, of whom 46 were lost.

The settlement of this territory, called by the Indians *Satucket*, was begun in 1660 by Samuel Allen, Thomas Whitman, Robert Latham, Nicholas Byram, and others. In 1676, the dwellings, with the exception of N. Byram's house, were burned by the Indians. The first church was organized, and the Rev. John Angier ordained as minister, Oct. 28, 1724. He was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Samuel Angier; who was followed by the Rev. James Flint, ordained in 1806, and dismissed in 1821.

The Hon. Hugh Orr, born in Scotland in 1717, came here at the

age of 21, and set up the first trip-hammer in this part of America. His works were on Matfield River; and here he manufactured cannon for the Revolutionary army, and also the first machines for carding, roping, and spinning cotton, made in this country.

The first nails made by machinery in America were manufactured by Mr. Samuel Rogers in this town.

The Hon. NAHUM MITCHELL (1769-1853), an able lawyer and musician, author, in connection with B. Brown, Esq., of "The Bridge-water Collection of Church Music;" HECTOR ORR, M.D. (1770-1855), a skilful physician and author; and EZEKIEL WHITMAN (1776-1866), an eminent judge, and M.C. 1809-1811, 1817-1821,—were natives of this place. It is understood that the Rev. William Allen is preparing a History of this beautiful town.

Easthampton is a delightful and prosperous manufacturing, educational, and farming town, of 3,620 inhabitants and 467 dwelling-houses, in the southern part of Hampshire County, on the Mount-Tom Railroad, about 90 miles west from Boston, and 5 miles from Northampton, of which it originally formed a part. It has Northampton (from a section of which it is separated by the Connecticut River) on the north, the same town (including Mount Tom) on the south-east, Holyoke and Southampton on the south, and the latter on the south-west. It is well watered by Manhan River, which flows north-easterly and centrally through the town, and empties into the Connecticut River at what is called "The Oxbow." Broad Branch, coming into the town from the south, and North Branch at the north-west angle, are tributaries of the Manhan River, and, with it, furnish valuable motive-power. The formative rock is lower sandstone; the face of the town undulating, with mountains rising, as if to guard it, on almost every side. The most prominent of these is Mount Tom, in a section of Northampton, on the south-east, which attains the altitude of 1,214 feet, and forms in that direction a magnificent outline to the landscape. From the Mount-Tom Railroad, which follows the valley of the Manhan River, very splendid views of this mountain-ridge, which terminates in Connecticut, are obtained.

The soil of this town is deep, moist, and fertile; and the farms, numbering 135, are well cultivated and remunerative. Heavy crops of hay, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and tobacco, are annually produced. The town has one thread, one yarn, one button, one rubber-thread, one steam-pump, and one suspender manufactory; also an establishment for making elastic goods. It has one post-office; a good hotel, the Mansion House; one national and one savings bank; a fine town-hall, erected at an expense of \$65,000; an incorporated public library of 3,851 volumes; a graded system of public instruction, embracing fifteen schools; also two lyceums, a farmers' club, a Masonic Lodge, and four churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. A. M. Colton, 1st Congregational; S. T. Seelye, D.D., Payson church; A. J. Hall, North church; and J. Toomey, Roman-Catholic church.

The valuation of the town is \$2,606,488; the rate of taxation, \$1.42 per \$100. The town has erected a memorial tablet in the tower of

the town-hall to perpetuate the memory of its soldiers lost in the late war.

The Indian name of this place was *Pasacomuck*. It was detached from parts of Northampton and Southampton; incorporated as a district, June 17, 1785; and as a town, June 16, 1809. The earliest white settler was John Webb, who built a log-house at *Nashawannuck*, and died in 1670. The first saw-mill here was erected in 1674 or 1675. The village of Pasacomuck was, on the 24th of May, 1704, destroyed by the Indians, and about twenty persons killed. The first church was organized Nov. 17, 1785, at the house of Capt. Joseph Ciapp; and the Rev. Payson Williston was settled over it Aug. 13, 1789. He was followed by the Rev. William Bement, ordained Oct. 16, 1833.

The Williston Seminary, an institution of learning enjoying a very high reputation, was founded here by the Hon. Samuel Williston, and opened for the admission of students Dec. 2, 1841. It has a suite of commodious buildings for recitations, dormitories, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and library, together with an able corps of teachers. The amount given to this institution by its benevolent founder is said to be \$250,000.

The Rev. THEODORE CLAPP, an able divine and author, was born here March 29, 1792; and died in Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1856. SAMUEL WILLISTON, an eminent philanthropist, was born here June 17, 1795.

A History of this town, by Payson W. Lyman, was published at Northampton in 1866, pp. 194.

The historian of this town has well said, "It is such a spot as a lover of Nature might select for a residence. Its streams, flowing down from the mountains, themselves standing like watch-towers, guarding it; its variation of hill and dale and plain; its beautiful trees and streets, — all combine to render it a delightful retreat from the cares and turmoils of city life. Its steeples, educational institutions, factories, and well-cultivated farms, tell that it is inhabited by an intelligent, enterprising, and industrious people, and that here education and religion have not been forgotten."

Easton, whose Indian name was *Hockamock*, lies in the northeast corner of Bristol County, and is noted for the manufacture of shovels, cotton-cloth, and other goods. It was detached from Norton, and incorporated Dec. 21, 1725; being named, perhaps, in honor of John Easton, governor of Rhode Island from 1690 to 1694.

It has 655 dwelling-houses and 3,668 inhabitants, and is bounded north by Sharon and Stoughton, east by North and West Bridgewater, south by Raynham, Taunton, and Norton, and west by the latter and Mansfield.

It is 24 miles south-west of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, and about 10 miles north of Taunton. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous, in which occur beds of iron ore.

There was formerly in the northern part of the town a natural curiosity, in the shape of a bowlder, which bore the name of "Rolling

Rock;" being about 15 feet in height, and weighing as much as 70 tons. It was perched upon the margin of a ledge of granite, rising perpendicularly 40 or 50 feet above the surface of the earth. It was so evenly poised, that a child might almost push it from its resting-place, and send it crashing to the rocks below. Some time ago, a person rolled it from its position; and it now lies, half buried by the force of its own fall, in the earth at the foot of the precipice.

Wilbur's Pond, containing about 197, and Flyaway Pond 70 acres, with several others, beautify the landscape.

Easton has three very pleasant postal and industrious villages,—Easton, North Easton, and South Easton,—each of which is furnished with some hydraulic power from branches of the Taunton River.

The land is for the most part level, and the soil not very good. The number of farms is 91, containing 4,108 acres; and of woodland there are 6,113 acres, the growth consisting mainly of oak, maple, birch, and pine.

The town has a national and a savings bank, an excellent high-school house (erected at an expense of about \$40,000, given by Messrs. Oliver and Oakes Ames), a town-hall, a public library and a reading-room, a Masonic Lodge, a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 52), and a beautiful cemetery. It has also an excellent weekly newspaper called "The Easton Journal" (D. S. Hasty & Co., publishers), and six churches. The Rev. William S. Chaffin is the pastor of the Unitarian, at North Easton; the Rev. D. W. Richardson, of the Congregationalist; the Rev. C. W. Drees, of the Main-street; the Rev. Father Carroll, of St. Mary's parish; and the Rev. M. M. Kugler, of the Washington-street Methodist church. There are several fine bands of music in the town.

The manufacture of shovels is carried on extensively at North Easton; the works of the Messrs. Ames turning out more than 25,000 per week, which is about three-fifths of all those implements made in the world. In addition to shovel-making, there is a foundery and a hinge and philosophical-instrument manufactory; and there are also two thread and cotton-yarn and seven or eight boot and shoe manufactories.

The valuation is \$2,422,302; and the rate of taxation, as low as \$0.68 per \$100.

This town furnished its full quota of soldiers and seamen for the late war; and a monument will soon be erected to the memory of those that were lost.

The Rev. DAVID REED, editor and founder of "The Christian Register," was born here Feb. 6, 1790 (B. U. 1810); and died June 7, 1870.

The Hon. OAKES AMES, M. C., distinguished for his business-capacity, and for his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, in the building of which he took an efficient part, was born here Jan. 10, 1804; and died May 8, 1873. He was a member of the 38th and 39th Congresses, came prominently before the public in the Credit-Mobilier investigation, and left property amounting to more than \$5,000,000.

Edgartown, the seat of justice in Duke's County, occupies the eastern section of Martha's Vineyard; and its people, numbering 1,576, are mostly engaged in fishing and in navigation. It lies 85 miles south-east of Boston, and is bounded north, east, and south by the ocean, and west by the town of Tisbury. The shore is indented by many inlets, creeks, coves, and bays; and the harbor, formed by Great Neck and Chappaquiddick Island (in the form of a triangle) on the east, and the mainland on the west, is broad, about five fathoms deep, and well protected. It is esteemed one of the best in the United States; and several thousand vessels find anchorage here in bad weather during the course of the year. The lighthouse on the pier in the harbor is in lat. $41^{\circ} 25'$ north, and long. $70^{\circ} 26'$ west. A narrow strip of sandy land extends from Great Neck, southerly, as a kind of belt to the south-east corner of Chappaquiddick Island; then, turning westerly, forms the southern border of the town. It encloses in its course Cape-poge Pond, Katayma Bay, Herring Pond, and Oyster Pond.

Chappaquiddick Island, five miles long and two miles broad, is included in this town. It has a varied surface, the highest point of which is Sampson's Hill, commanding a delightful prospect. The island is noted for its faithful and experienced pilots. The town itself is, for the most part, level; yet, at two or three points, it rises to an elevation of from 70 to 120 feet above the sea. On the eminence near the line of Tisbury there is a pond of water 20 rods in length by 10 in breadth, which is not only very curious, but also very useful, since it is the only body of water, salt or fresh, within about four miles' distance. There being no streams or water-power in the town, the only mill is turned by wind. The geological structure is drift and alluvium. The climate is mild and salubrious, and the people are strong and hardy. The number of farms is 125; and of acres in woodland, 3,188. The agricultural productions are hay, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, cranberries, turnips, onions, and other garden vegetables. The number of sheep in town is 712; of horses, 109; of cows, 240. The salt-water ponds, the coves, creeks, and harbors, abound in shell and other fish, the taking of which affords employment to many persons. By the last Industrial Report, the town had six vessels, having a tonnage of 2,288, with 180 men, engaged in the whale-fishery; also two vessels, with a tonnage of 318, and 12 men, engaged in the coast-wise trade.

The valuation of the place is \$2,180,900.

There is a post-office at Edgartown and at Vineyard Grove. In addition to the court-house and jail, the village contains a good hotel, called "The Vineyard House;" also another, called "The Mattakeset Lodge," opened at Katayma in 1873, and costing about \$30,000; a town-hall and public library; a high school; a Post of the G.A.R.; a Masonic Lodge; a bank of discount; and a printing-office, from which is issued "The Vineyard Gazette," under the able editorship of Edgar Marchant, Esq.

There are three handsome church-edifices, the pastors of which are the Revs. L. B. Hatch, Baptist; S. G. Moore, C.T.; and Elisha M. Dunham, Methodist.

Of the soldiers sent into the late war, four were lost.

Oak Bluffs, or Vineyard Grove, celebrated as a camp-meeting ground

and watering-place, is a beautiful elevation rising from the north-eastern shore of the town, and commanding a splendid view of the ocean eastward. It contains a speakers' stand, and accommodations for seating the people, which occupy a beautiful oak-grove; two large hotels, the Sea View House and the Lefield House, situated directly upon the shore; and some 800 summer residences, neatly though fantastically constructed, and exhibiting all the colors of the rainbow. A Methodist chapel, octagonal in form, is one of the ornaments of the grove. An excellent road has been constructed along the beach to Edgartown Village, commanding beautiful ocean-views.

This town, whose Indian name was *Chappaquiddick*, was settled anterior to 1645 by several English families bearing the names of Norton, Pease, Trapp, Vincent, &c., the descendants of some of whom still remain.

A church was organized in July, 1641, under the care of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, son of Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard. He and also his father were very successful in laboring among the Indians.

The town was incorporated July 8, 1671; and the Indians, through the influence of the Mayhews, remained faithful to the English during Philip's War. An Indian burial-place is still visible.

JERVIS CUTLER, a Western pioneer, and author of "A Topographical Description of the Western Country, with an Account of the Indian Tribes," was born here Sept. 19, 1768; and died at Evansville, Ind., June 25, 1844.

Egremont, situated on the eastern slope of the Taconic range of mountains, in the south-western section of Berkshire County, and 140 miles south-west of Boston, was incorporated Feb. 13, 1760; and contains 93 farms, 180 dwelling-houses, 256 voters, and 931 inhabitants.

It has three postal villages, — Egremont, North Egremont, and South Egremont; a valuation of \$567,786; a tax-rate of \$0.75 per \$100; and, for its boundaries, Alford on the north, Great Barrington and Sheffield on the east, the latter and Mt. Washington on the south, and Hillsdale, N.Y., on the west.

The geological formation is Levis limestone and Lauzon schists. The surface of the land is level, undulating, and mountainous.

Green River winds through the north-west section, and Karner River through the southerly section of the town.

The waters of Winchell Pond, covering 140 acres, flow into the former; and those of Marsh Pond, covering about 72 acres, into the latter stream.

Two flouring and three saw mills are built upon these rivers.

The people are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and support themselves by raising neat cattle, sheep (of which the number is 242), swine, poultry, corn, rye, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, hops, and tobacco.

The number of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit is 4,370.

The town has five school-districts, for the support of which it appropriates about \$1,000 per annum.

The Congregational church at South Egremont, organized Nov. 22, 1816, has for its acting pastor the Rev. Noadiah S. Dickinson.

A part of the present town of Egremont was included in the Indian reservation made at the period of the purchase of the Lower Housatonic Township; and a large section of this was leased by the Stockbridge tribe of Indians to Andrew Karner, Oct. 20, 1740.

Among the first settlers were Andrew Karner, together with Robert, Nicholas, and Jacob Karner; John, Isaac, Jacob, and Cornelius Spoor; Ebenezer Baldwin, Elias Hopkins, Robert Joyner, Abraham Andrews, and John Fuller.

The town may have received its name from Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, who in 1671 was made secretary of state.

In 1667 the first house for public worship was erected; and the Rev. Eliphalet Steele was ordained June 28, 1770, as the first settled minister.

On a certain night in the time of Shays's Rebellion, with which Mr. Steele did not sympathize, some of the people entered his house, and, after treating him with many indignities, stole his watch and several articles of clothing. He, however, remained with his people until April 29, 1794. A Baptist church-edifice was erected in the north part of the town in 1817.

During the Revolutionary War the citizens of this town exhibited an active patriotism; and not a single Tory was permitted to remain amongst them.

The oldest dwelling-house in Egremont stands near the South Village; and the year "1761," with the Masonic emblems,—a square and compass,—are well defined upon its massive walls of brick.

Enfield is a farming-town of varied and picturesque scenery, lying in the easterly part of Hampshire County, about 99 miles west of Boston, and containing 212 dwelling-houses, 312 voters, and 1,023 inhabitants.

Its valuation is \$716,210; and its rate of taxation, \$1.10 per \$100.

Ridges of high and wooded land extend from north to south through the town; and through the valleys intervening flow Swift River and two or three small tributaries.

Beaver Brook, having its origin in Sunk and in Morton Ponds, flows southerly from the south-east section. These streams afford motive-power for several saw, box, and two woollen mills, giving employment to about 200 persons.

The number of farms is 116, embracing 9,397 acres, and producing hay, fruit-trees, Indian corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. The value of butter sold in a year has been \$1,226; of cheese, \$1,457. The number of sheep is 97.

This town has two neat and pleasant villages situated near its territorial centre. It has eight district-schools, for whose support it appropriates about \$1,250 yearly. It has a Congregational church, of which the Rev. E. C. Ewing, installed Oct. 9, 1867, is the pastor; and a Methodist church, in charge of the Rev. N. F. Stevens.

This town was incorporated as the South Parish of Greenwich in

June, 1787; and embraced the south part of that town, together with parts of Belchertown and Ware.

The early settlers—among whom were Robert Field, a clothier, John Sawin, Caleb Keith, Abner Eddy, Reuben Colton, William Morton, and William Patterson—came, in part, from Bridgewater and Easton. The first meeting-house was built in 1786; and movable benches, instead of pews, were placed in the body of the building.

The Rev. Joshua Crosby, settled Dec. 2, 1789, was the first minister. The Methodist church was built in 1847.

The first saw-mill was owned by Ephraim Woodward, and the first grist-mill by Robert Field; they having been erected previous to 1773. The “Quabbin whetstones” were manufactured here from 1790 until 1820.

The place was incorporated as a town Feb. 18, 1816; and was named, according to Dr. J. G. Holland, in honor of Robert Field, by prefixing the syllable “en” to his family name.

The Hon. Josiah B. Woods of this town was the principal donor of the Woods Cabinet of Amherst College.

Erving is a farming-town, of a long and irregular shape, lying at the confluence of Miller’s and Connecticut Rivers, in the easterly part of Franklin County, 92 miles north-west of Boston; and bounded on the north by Northfield, east by Warwick and Orange, south by Wendell and Montague (from which it is separated by Miller’s River), and west by the last-named town and Gill. It was formerly called “Erving’s Grant,” and was incorporated as a town April 17, 1838. A part of Northfield, known as “Hack’s Grant,” was annexed to it Feb. 10, 1860. The number of inhabitants is 579; of dwelling-houses, 145; of farms, 42; and of acres in woodland, 2,983. The valuation of the town is \$300,420; the rate of taxation, \$1.93 per \$100. It is finely watered by the beautiful river named above, together with Keyup Brook, a mill-stream which flows from a pond of 16 acres on the Northfield line, through fertile valleys, southerly into Miller’s River; and Scott’s Brook, an affluent of the same river, in the westerly part of the town. Miller’s River is here a rapid stream, running circuitously through a narrow valley, flanked by rocky and wooded eminences on either side. Much of its motive-power is wasted. The otter still frequents its waters; and, in the wild eminences above, the wild-cat and the porcupine are still found. In a secluded ledge which rises almost perpendicularly, far up on the right bank of the river, there now lives a hermit, bearing the name of “John Smith,” who calls his rocky habitation “The Erving Castle.” He is a man of some intelligence, wears a long beard and Scotch cap, and receives his visitors with a kindly spirit. He spends his time in knitting stockings, picking berries, cutting wood, reading and writing, and entertaining company. His age may be fifty years, three of which he has spent in “Erving Castle.”

The land is excellent for the growth of timber and for grazing. Large numbers of railroad-ties and telegraph-poles are cut here, 1,495,000 having in one year been prepared for market. The town has seven saw-mills, two chair manufactories, one pail, one children’s

carriage, and one bit-brace manufactory. It has one post-office, a hotel called "The Erving House," a town-hall, a Post of the G.A.R., four school-districts, and one Congregational church, organized Sept. 19, 1832, of which the Rev. A. Stowell is pastor. Erving sent 58 soldiers to the late war, of whom 30 were lost. This town is reached by the Vermont and Massachusetts and the Vermont Central Railroads; and with its water-power, productive soil, beautiful scenery, healthful climate, and railroad facilities, seems well situated for future increase and prosperity.

Erving's Grant. Incorporated as the town of Erving (which see), April 17, 1838.

Essex, the *Chebacco* of the Indians, is a finely diversified and beautiful town in the easterly part of Essex County, long noted for ship-building and the hardy and enterprising character of its people. It lies, by the Essex Branch Railroad, about 27 miles north-east of Boston; and is bounded on the north by Ipswich (from which it is in part divided by a wide creek, enclosing the rounded eminence called "Hog Island"), on the east by Gloucester, on the south by Manchester, and on the west by Hamilton. It contains 73 farms, 316 dwelling-houses, and 1,614 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$966,273, and a tax-rate of \$1.46 per \$100. The rock is sienite. There is a mass of cloven bowlders, called "Martin's Rock," piled up grotesquely on the summit of a ledge cropping out in the central village, on which a "liberty pole" has been erected.

The surface of the town is varied by hill and valley, and the scenery is picturesque and pleasing. From Burnham's Hill in the north, White's Hill in the Centre, and Perkins's Hill (taken as a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State), the observer obtains delightful views of the valley of the *Chebacco*, the windings of the river, the bay with its various creeks and rounded islands, Castle Neck, Annisquam Harbor, and the ocean. From *Chebacco Pond*, a fine sheet of water covering 260 acres, in the south-west section, flows *Chebacco* or *Essex River* centrally through the town, affording some motive-power, and conveniences for constructing ships. It is a deep, narrow, and serpentine stream, but very serviceable to the place. There is a small pond near the central village, which adds much to the beauty of the landscape. Essex has for many years been celebrated for building stanch and handsome vessels. Cooper, in his "Pilot," makes Capt. Barnstable, commander of "The Ariel," come from "Old *Chebacco*;" and Capt. Elisha K. Kane made a polar voyage in a vessel built on *Chebacco River*. By the last Industrial Report, Essex had ten ship-yards and 150 hands, with a capital of \$40,000, employed in this business. The opening of the branch railroad connecting this town with the Eastern Road at Wenham, will, no doubt, impart fresh vigor to this line of industry. The clam-banks of Essex are noted for an abundant and excellent supply of shell-fish, and the salt-marshes afford large quantities of hay.

The town has one shoe and one steam-saw and shingle factory, one post-office, a horticultural society, and six school-districts; a Congregational church (organized Sept. 9, 1681), the Rev. D. A. Morehouse,

present pastor; and a Universalist church (organized 1829), the Rev. C. S. Clark, present pastor. There is also a Baptist church.

The town sent 200 men into the late war, of whom 30 were lost.

For 121 years this town was known as *Chebacco*, or the Second Parish of Ipswich. The first minister was the Rev. John Wise, ordained in 1682: his successor was the Rev. Theophilus Pickering, settled in 1725. The town was incorporated Feb. 18, 1819. It contains many descendants of the original proprietors, bearing the familiar names of Burnham, Choate, Cogswell, and Perkins.

RUFUS CHOATE, LL.D., an eminent lawyer, orator, and statesman, was born here Oct. 1, 1799; and died at Halifax, N.S., July 13, 1859. His brother, David Choate, recently deceased, was a man of unusual ability.

A History of Essex, by Robert Crowell, was published in 1863, pp. 169.

Essex County lies in the north-east extremity of the State, and is bounded on the north and north-west by New Hampshire, on the north-east, east, and south-east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the county of Suffolk, and on the west and south-west by Middlesex County. It was named from Essex County, Eng.; and incorporated May 10, 1643. It comprises about 300,000 acres of territory, of which about 18,000 are covered with water, and 10,000 are occupied as roads. It has six cities—three of which, Salem, Newburyport, and Lawrence, are seats of justice—and 28 towns. The number of farms is 3,307; of dwelling-houses, 31,355; of inhabitants, 200,843; and of legal voters, 54,798. The valuation is \$155,165,056; and there are 20 representative districts, with 32 representatives. The geological formation is sienite, calcareous gneiss, Merrimack schists, drift, and alluvium. The sea-shore is indented with numerous creeks, bays, inlets, and harbors; and the headlands, especially of Cape Ann, afford some very delightful maritime scenery. The surface of the county is uneven, and in many parts rocky; but, by the energy and skill of the people, heavy crops of hay, grain, and vegetables, are annually produced. The principal rivers are the majestic Merrimack, which enters the county between Andover and Methuen, furnishing vast hydraulic power at Lawrence, and meeting the ocean at Newburyport; the beautiful Shawshine, which unites with the Merrimack at South Lawrence; the Parker River, on which was established the first woollen-mill of the country; the Ipswich River, navigable to Ipswich; and the Bass River, navigable to Danvers-port. The most conspicuous eminences are Powwow Hill in Salisbury, Ayer's Hill in Haverhill, Hall's Hill in Andover, Turkey Hill in Ipswich, Bald Pate in Georgetown, and Prospect Hill in Rowley. These elevations overlook landscapes of remarkable extent and beauty. The flora of the county is unusually varied, presenting many specimens of rare interest to the naturalist. The people are engaged, for the most part, in manufacturing, and in commercial and other industrial pursuits. The wealth gained in the fisheries has been turned into manufactories; and the county now

contains some of the most extensive cotton, woollen, leather, and boot and shoe establishments in the State. The public schools (of which there are 552, with five incorporated academies) are in excellent condition; and the people are, in general, well educated, enterprising, and independent. The county is well accommodated with railroads and telegraphic lines. The Eastern, Danvers and Newburyport, the Boston and Maine, and the Lowell Railroads, with their various branches and connections, afford facilities to every town in the county.

Everett is a new and flourishing town, occupying a commanding site in the easterly part of Middlesex County, 3 miles north-west of Boston by the Saugus branch of the Eastern Railroad. It was taken from Malden, named in honor of Edward Everett, incorporated March 9, 1870, and contains 544 dwelling-houses and 2,220 inhabitants. It is bounded north by Malden, east by Revere and Chelsea, south by Mystic River (which divides it from Charlestown), and west by the same river (which separates it from Somerville) and by Medford. The geological formation is upper conglomerate, drift, and the St. John's group. The land is mostly elevated, and well adapted to the production of garden vegetables, fruits, and flowers. From the higher points, delightful views of Boston, of surrounding towns, of Boston Harbor, and the ocean, are obtained.

The town has had a rapid growth by reason of its proximity to Boston, with which it has hourly communication by steam and horse railroads, and because of the many eligible sites it has for building.

Most of its citizens are engaged in trade or other business in the metropolis.

The air is salubrious. A supply of water is introduced from Mystic Lake. The spirit of the people is progressive, and the future of the place encouraging. The town has one post-office, a good high school and ten other schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1872, \$8,000. It has also a good public journal called "The Everett Free Press," a Masonic Lodge, and three churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. A. F. Bryant, C.T.; E. W. Virgin, Methodist; and W. H. Ryder, Universalist.

The Baptist society, under the care of the Rev. W. B. Smith, worships in the Masonic Hall.

The place is in need of a town-hall, public library, and lyceum; all of which will, in due time, be provided.

The Woodlawn Cemetery, beautifully decorated, lies in the northern section of the town. The valuation is \$3,091,924; rate of taxation, \$1.18 per \$100; number of voters, 724.

Fairhaven, so named from its beautiful harbor, formed by the widening of Acushnet River, lies in the extreme south-west corner of Bristol County, 60 miles south of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad; and is bounded north by Acushnet, east by Mattapoisett, south by Buzzard's Bay, and west by Acushnet River, which separates it from New Bedford, from which it was taken, and incorporated Feb. 22, 1812.

The number of its people is 2,626; and of dwelling-houses, 518. Though small in territory, few towns in the State are more pleasantly situated, or enjoy a more genial climate. The land slopes gently to the south; and a narrow peninsula, called "Sconticut Neck," juts far out into Buzzard's Bay; while to the east of this lies West and several other islands.

The town has a fine harbor; and a bridge above the harbor, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, connects it with New Bedford, which presents a beautiful appearance on the west.

The village of Fairhaven is pleasantly and compactly built upon the estuary in the south-west part of the town, and has many fine residences; a handsome Congregational church, of which the Rev. W. S. Hawkes is pastor; a Unitarian church, of which the Rev. Alfred Manchester is pastor; a Methodist church, of which the Rev. Hopkins B. Cady is pastor; and also an Advent and a Quaker meeting-house, where there is occasional preaching. A railroad connects this town with Wareham in Plymouth County.

Fairhaven was formerly engaged extensively in the whale-fishery; but owing to the scarcity of the whale, and the low price of oil, that business has lately much declined. In 1865 it had but seven whaling-vessels employed. Its manufactures are brass, iron, and tin ware, kerosene, sails, casks, and blocks and pumps. It has now one foundery, one tack and one picture-frame manufactory, also one bank of discount and one for savings, one Masonic Lodge, a soldiers' monument, and a graduated system of public schools, for the maintenance of which it expended, in 1872, about \$5,500.

It has 103 farms, 2,140 acres of woodland, and 181 acres of salt-marsh.

Attracted by the beauty of the spot, settlements were made here as early as 1764; and ten years later it had come to be an important village.

On the night of the 7th of September, 1788, the British troops made a demonstration on this place, with the design of reducing it to ashes. The militia of the neighborhood were mustered to repel the enemy. Two superior officers hesitating to advance, Major Israel Fearing assumed the command, rallied the men, and, placing himself behind them, threatened to shoot the first one that retreated. He then posted them between several stores already set on fire by the British soldiers, and ordered them to lie in silence until the enemy should come so near as not to be mistaken. His orders were obeyed; and when the hostile troops came up, a volley from the lines of Fearing greeting them, they fled, with loss of blood, precipitately to their boats, and abandoned their undertaking. Major Fearing, to whose valor the village owed its deliverance from sack and ruin, afterwards became brigadier-general of the militia of Plymouth County, and mustered his entire brigade at Halifax in 1803.

This town sent its full quota of men into the late war of the Rebellion.

The first church in Fairhaven was organized July 23, 1794. The Riverside Cemetery, a beautiful resting-place for the dead, was consecrated by appropriate services July 7, 1850.

The people of this beautiful town are social, hospitable, and somewhat noted for their love of sacred music.

FALL RIVER is a beautiful and rapidly-increasing manufacturing city, and port of entry, in the south-westerly section of Bristol County, 48 miles south-west of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad. It also has connection with Boston by the Fall-river, Warren, and Providence Railroad, and with Providence and New York by a daily line of steamers.

It contains 2,680 dwelling-houses and 26,766 inhabitants, and has a valuation of \$37,841,294.

In territory it is quite irregular, having for its boundaries Freetown on the north and east, Dartmouth on the south-east, Westport and Pocasset, R.I., on the south, and Taunton River (here a broad and beautiful stream, affording anchorage for the largest vessels) on the west. From its situation on the line of Rhode Island, it is sometimes called "The Border City."

The geological structure is granite, in which beds of iron ore occur.

An immense boulder of conglomerate, of more than 50,000 tons, has here been broken up for building-purposes. The Bear's Den and Devil's Den are noted curiosities.

Copecut Hill, in the eastern section, rises to the height of 355 feet; and the eminence above the compact portion of the city has an elevation of 259 feet, affording a magnificent view of the delightful scenery of Mount-Hope Bay, and also of Mount Hope itself, the celebrated residence of Philip, King of the Pokanokets.

The eastern part of the city is drained by Copecut River; and between Copecut Hill and the eminence above the city, extends, far towards the south, the long and beautiful Lake Watuppa, signifying a "place of boats," and covering, with the ponds in union with it, an area of almost 5,000 acres, it being one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the State.

Fall River, from which the city derives its name, is the outlet of this pond, and furnishes a most important motive-power. It flows over a rocky bed, between high banks, into the Taunton River; and has, during the last half-mile of its course, a descent of about 140 feet, on which the vast manufacturing establishments of the city have been erected.

Anterior to the year 1803, the territory of this place was comprised within the limits of Freetown; but, on the 26th of February of that year, it was set apart and incorporated as a town under its present name.

On the 18th of June, 1804, the name was changed to Troy; which appellation it bore until Feb. 12, 1834, when the old name, Fall River, was resumed.

The Indian name of the place was *Quequeteant*; and of the stream, *Quequechan*, which signifies "quick-running water." It was formerly in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the divisional line running through the south centre of the territory; but, by an exchange of parts of towns in 1862, this line was removed two miles towards the south, bringing the city entirely within the jurisdiction of the former State.

It was incorporated as a city April 12, 1854, and had then a population of 12,700. Subsequent to that period its growth has been

remarkable. It is emphatically a city of spindles; and they are kept in motion by capital furnished almost exclusively by its own people. In 1813 the first cotton-mill was put in operation. In 1870 there were 18 incorporated companies, with a capital of \$6,310,000 and 698,148 spindles. During the brief period of three years, 15 new corporations have been established, making now 33 companies, representing an incorporated capital of \$14,470,000, and a presumable investment of more than twice that amount.

These companies have forty-two mills, with 1,209,644 spindles and 27,754 looms, giving employment to 15,000 hands, using 125,000 bales of cotton, and producing upwards of 310,000,000 yards of cotton-cloth annually. The monthly pay-roll amounts to \$500,000.

The American Print-Works Company, one of the most extensive in the country, employs 1,000 hands, and produces 30,000 pieces of print per week. Its monthly pay-roll is \$35,000.

The building of this company is one of the finest of its kind in the country. It is a handsome and massive structure of granite, three stories high, with Mansard roof, and a front of 406 feet, with four wings extending in the rear, each from 100 to 150 feet in length. From the centre of the main building a beautifully-proportioned tower rises to the height of 110 feet, and gives a fine effect to the beauty and finish of the building. This edifice at once attracts the attention of strangers.

Another large company here is the Fall-river Iron Works. This establishment is carried on by steam-power, employs 600 hands, and turns daily forty tons of pig and scrap iron into nails, hoops, rods, and castings. The annual product of nails is 115,000 kegs.

There are four cotton-thread mills, capable of making 6,000 dozens of thread per day; one large woollen-mill, with eight sets of machinery, producing 100,000 yards of fine fancy cassimeres yearly. A large bleaching establishment has recently been organized, with a capacity of bleaching, when in full operation, 6,000 pieces daily. This will soon be in complete working order.

Besides these large corporations, there are many machine-shops, furnishing employment to large numbers of hands, which turn out nearly all varieties of machinery, but principally cotton machinery, which is marketed in all parts of the country, and has a reputation for durability and finish second to none.

All these extensive industries are wholly carried on by *home* capital; and great numbers of the citizens of this prosperous and progressive city, owing to a wise provision in the State law, are enabled to become personally interested in the success and prosperity of the city and its industries.

The harbor of Fall River, formed by a widening of the mouth of the Taunton River, is deep and commodious: the largest class of ocean ships and steamers enter it with ease and safety. Many vessels, both for foreign and coasting trade, are owned in the city; and its commercial interests are by no means unimportant.

An inexhaustible quarry of fine granite is extensively worked here, which is said to be as excellent in quality as any in the country. This granite is largely used in the erection of mills and other buildings in the city.

Mr. Earl, in his historical sketch of Fall River, says, "In the union of hydraulic power and navigable waters it is probably without a parallel upon the American continent." Mills have recently been erected upon Laurel Lake and the banks of Taunton River. The compact part of the city is beautifully built on elevated ground, and contains many very handsome public and private dwellings and shaded streets. Its public schools are liberally supported by an annual appropriation of about \$70,000; and the graduated system — embracing a high school, three grammar, with numerous intermediate and primary schools — has been adopted. An extensive free public library; a large circulating library, accessible to all; several private and society libraries; a well-conducted lyceum; and three ably-edited papers, "The Border City Herald," "The Fall-river Daily News," and "L'Echo du Canada," — are among the literary privileges of the people. The city has seven banks of discount, whose aggregate capital is \$2,250,000, and a surplus account of \$1,113,438. There are also four savings-banks, with \$9,070,000 deposits, divided among 21,500 depositors. Several private banking-houses facilitate financial transactions.

Measures have recently been taken to supply the city with water, and it has been decided to introduce it from North Watuppa Pond. The supply will be abundant and pure. The work of construction is now being rapidly pushed forward; and the citizens may, within less than a year, rejoice in its completion.

The city has 18 churches, with neat and commodious places of worship; and some of them are attended by large congregations. The names of the pastors are the Revs. Joshua Young, Unitarian; H. E. Hovey, Episcopal (Church of the Ascension); D. C. Eddy, First Baptist; F. R. Morse, Second Baptist; John Anthony, Methodist; W. W. Adams, C.T. (First Church); Michael Burnham, C.T. (Central Church); E. Murphy (St. Mary's) and A. De Montanbriec (St. Anne's), Catholic churches; John Cameron, Presbyterian.

The principal hotel is called "The Wilbur House." The two public parks command delightful scenic views; and the general appearance of this vigorous industrial city, from without or within, is very beautiful; and its future prospects are very bright.

Falmouth is a very delightful seaboard town of 436 dwelling-houses and 2,237 inhabitants, occupying the south-west corner of Cape Cod and of Barnstable County, and 65 miles south of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad. Its boundaries are Sandwich on the north-east; Mashpee, from which it is in part divided by Red Brook and Waquoit Bay, on the east; the Vineyard Sound, here about six miles wide, on the south; and Buzzard's Bay, on the west. The southern shore, on which the principal village is built, sweeps westward in the form of a crescent, with a beautiful beach, to a long and irregular promontory, sending out an incurvated arm, which embraces the picturesque and valuable harbor of Woods Hole. This place is much frequented by vessels passing through the Sound in stress of weather. Beginning at the south, Quamquisset, Hog Island, Wild and Cataumut Harbors, enter the town from Buzzard's Bay. The longitude of the first harbor is 70° 40' west: that of Woods Hole is nearly the same.

The geological formation is drift and alluvium, over which many bowlders have been strewn. The land is, for the most part, level; the soil as good as any on Cape Cod. A range of hills of moderate elevation diversify the western part of the town, and in one instance rise to the height of 193 feet. Nobska Hill, on which there is a lighthouse, near the eastern entrance of Woods Hole, commands a charming prospect of the Vineyard Sound, through which vessels are constantly passing, the long waving line of the hills of Tisbury, the Elizabeth Islands, the picturesque shores of Buzzard's Bay, and the mainland on the west for a long distance. Indeed, from many points in this town, most charming views of maritime scenery are obtained. Many of the inland scenes are also very beautiful. The landscape is diversified by more than forty salt and fresh water ponds, various in shape and extent, but giving an air of life and beauty to the place. They abound in fish and game, and are a favorite resort of sportsmen. The most noted of them are Ashunet and Coonemossett Ponds in the north-west, Eel Pond (opening into Waquoit Bay), Bowen's Pond, Green Pond, Great Pond (which receives a tributary from the centre of the town), and Oyster Pond, near the southern shore. From these ponds large quantities of alewives are taken. In some of them the white lily blossoms abundantly. There are five villages having post-offices, known as Falmouth, North, East, and West Falmouth, and Woods Hole. Falmouth Heights is a fashionable watering-place, one mile south-east of Falmouth village, containing broad parks and avenues, two pleasant ponds, a fine hotel, and many summer residences. The climate is very fine; and the view of the broad expanse of Vineyard Sound, with the picturesque island on the opposite shore, is very charming. Woods Hole is a point of unusual scenic beauty. The town has 134 farms, embracing 12,654 acres, and 9,854 acres in woodland, from which firewood and bark to the value of \$13,620 have, in a year, been sent to market. About 70 acres of land are in cranberries. The town has about a dozen vessels employed in the coastwise trade, several establishments for making salt, and one woollen-mill producing woollen-yarn. It has a national bank, — capital, \$100,000; a good hotel; a town-hall; a Masonic Lodge; an institution called "The Lawrence Academy," with a fund of \$10,000; a graded system of public schools; a good newspaper called "The Falmouth Chronicle;" and nine churches. The pastors are the Revs. H. K. Craig, Daniel Perry, and James S. Cushing, C.T.; John S. Fish, C. E. Deming (Falmouth), J. S. Fish (East Falmouth), S. H. Day (West Falmouth), Methodist; Hiram Carlton, Episcopal, at Woods Hole.

This town sent 71 soldiers and seamen into the late war, of whom 19 were lost.

The Indian name of this place was *Succannesset*. It was early settled by the whites, and incorporated under its present name, from Falmouth, Eng., June 4, 1686. The first church was organized in 1708. This town was bombarded by the British ship-of-war "Nimrod" in August, 1814, and seven balls shot into the house of the Rev. Henry Lincoln, minister of the church from 1790 to 1823. Other houses were damaged; but no lives were lost.

SAMUEL LEWIS, an able educationist, and editor of "The Common-

school Director," was born in this place March 17, 1799; and died in Cincinnati, O., July 28, 1854.

FITCHBURG is a flourishing city, and seat of justice, in the north-easterly section of Worcester County, 50 miles north-west of Boston by the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad. It contains 1,890 dwelling-houses and 11,260 people; and is bounded on the north by Ashby, on the east by Lunenburg (from which it was originally taken), on the south-east by Leominster, on the south by the same and Westminster, and on the west by Westminster. It embraces three important settlements, — South Fitchburg, West Fitchburg, and Fitchburg Centre, which is by far the most populous and extensive. The terminus of the Boston and Fitchburg, the Worcester and Fitchburg, and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads, is at this place; and immediate communication is thus had with the leading towns and cities east and west. The township is in form almost a parallelogram, and is beautifully diversified with hill and valley, lake and river. The underlying rock in the north-west part is gneissic; in the south-east, Merrimack schist; and good granite for building-purposes crops out near the Centre, where it is extensively quarried. Beryl, staurotide, garnets, and molybdenite are found at Pearl Hill, in the north-east; and iron ore appears in one locality. From the above-named eminence, from Brown's Hill in the north-west corner, Oak Hill in the south-west, and Rollstone Hill, rising grandly from the right bank of the Nashua River to the height of 300 feet, broad and sweeping views of charming landscapes are obtained. Few towns, indeed, can boast of lovelier scenery. Whitman's River and Nookagee Brook, entering the town from Westminster on the west, soon unite, and form the Nashua River, which winds through a rocky valley, flanked by steep and picturesque eminences, to the Centre; and then, by a south-easterly course, leaves the town near its south-eastern corner. Though the current of this stream here is neither broad nor deep, the descent is so considerable, the dams so frequent, that an invaluable motive-power is afforded, to which, as well as to its railroad facilities and public spirit, the rapid growth of this city may be ascribed. The number of farms embraced in the township is 220; and though the soil is rough, and hard to till, they generally exhibit the marks of thoughtful and productive husbandry. More and more attention is given to raising milk for market, for which the demand is constantly increasing. Lumbering is carried on extensively; but the use of timber, large and small, in the varied industries of the city, has very much reduced the woodland, and diminished the beauty, perhaps the water-flow and healthfulness, of the town.

The industrial and mechanical interests of Fitchburg are varied and extensive: the leading business, however, is the manufacture of paper of several kinds and qualities. In some cases, it is made, in part, from pulp of poplar-wood. The paper for "The New-York Herald" is here made. In all, there are seven mills, located at Crockerville (so named from the Hon. Alvah Crocker, a leading manufacturer, to whom the city is much indebted for its prosperity), at West Fitchburg, and at the Centre. In addition to its paper-mills, the city has one cotton-mill,

three woollen, two planing, and six saw mills. The celebrated works of the Putnam Machine Company, for the manufacture of steam-engines, &c.; the Union Machine Company, for the manufacture of steam fire-engines; and the Fitchburg Machine Company, for that of machinists' tools, &c., — are located here; and also establishments for making chairs, edge-tools, agricultural implements, detached parts of piano-fortes, clothing, hollow-ware, palm-leaf hats, boots and shoes, coaches, and rattan furniture. This variety in the manufactures has a tendency to quicken the intellectuality of the people; since the knowledge acquired in any one department of business in a community comes to increase the general stock. One branch of industry is compensatory to another; and hence the general range of intellect is higher in those towns which pursue many than in those which follow but two or three branches of the industrial arts. The Centre of Fitchburg is well and compactly built on one handsome street running along the left bank of the Nashua River, and on others meeting or crossing it at right angles. This principal thoroughfare, called "Main Street," is broad, and partly paved; and the sidewalks are covered with concrete. Among the conspicuous buildings on this street are the Fitchburg and the Rollstone Hotels; the town-hall, capable of seating 1,500 people; the court-house, a handsome structure, built of stone, and fronting a beautiful square, which contains a costly monument erected in honor of the citizens lost in the late war; several blocks containing stores and offices; and several churches, of which the Episcopal (constructed of granite) is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The pastors of the churches are the Revs. C. W. Emerson, Unitarian; Henry M. Tyler, C.T.; L. W. Spring, C.T. (Rollstone Church); Henry L. Jones, Episcopal (Christ Church); S. B. Grant, D.D., Baptist; W. W. Colburn, Methodist; G. W. H. Clark, Methodist (Dey-street Church); F. Magwire, Universalist; and C. M. Foley, Roman Catholic.

The city has an excellent system of public instruction, embracing one high school, three grammar, and thirty-two other schools. It has also a lyceum, a public library, and two well-edited public journals, — "The Sentinel," published daily since May 6, 1873; and the "Reveille." There is a post-office at the Centre, and also at West Fitchburg. There are in the city a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and other civic institutions. The fire-department is in good order. The monetary institutions are two banks of discount, a savings-bank (chartered Feb. 12, 1846), the Worcester North Savings-Bank, and the Fitchburg Mutual Fire-Insurance Company, Nathaniel Wood, president.

Fitchburg sent 815 men into the late war, of whom 139 were lost.

The valuation of the city is \$11,656,102; and the rate of taxation, \$15.80 per \$1,000. The people are well supplied with an abundance of pure water from a copious spring on Rollstone Hill, and from an artificial basin of 11 acres recently constructed.

Among the leading citizens are Alvah Crocker, M.C.; Nathaniel Wood, councillor; Alfred Hitchcock, M.D.; J. A. Marshall, M.D.; Amasa Norcross, mayor; E. T. Miles; and Ebenezer Torrey, city-clerk.

Fitchburg was originally a part of Lunenburg, and was called "Turkey Hill," from the large number of wild turkeys which the

acorns and chestnuts formerly attracted to the place. It was incorporated as a town Feb. 3, 1764, and called Fitchburg in honor of John Fitch, one of the committee chosen to procure the act of incorporation. It then contained about 250 persons, among whom were Reuben Gibson, Amos Kimball and his brother Ephraim, from Bradford; Kendali Boutelle, Jonathan Wood, Thomas Gerry, Edward Scott, David Goodrich, William Henderson, and Silas Snow. The first church was organized Jan. 27, 1768, and the Rev. John Payson was elected pastor: he was followed by the Rev. Samuel Worcester, who afterwards became a missionary to the Cherokee Indians. The first paper published here was "The Fitchburg Gazette," started in 1832; the town then containing a little more than 2,000 people. In 1837 there were two paper-mills in the place; and on the 5th of March, 1845, the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad was opened to this place, since which its growth has been rapid and permanent. It was incorporated as a city March 8, 1872.

The Rev. ASA THURSTON, a missionary to the Sandwich Islands for more than 40 years, and translator of a large part of the Bible, was born here Oct. 12, 1787 (Y. C. 1816); and died in Honolulu, March 11, 1868.

A History of this place, by Rufus C. Torrey, was published in 1836, pp. 111.

Florida is a mountainous and wooded town, of 1,322 inhabitants and 104 dwelling-houses, in the northern part of Berkshire County, intersected by the Greenfield Railroad and the Hoosac Tunnel; 136 miles north-west of Boston, and presenting some of the grandest alpine scenery in the State. It is quite irregular in form and boundaries, having New Hampshire and Monroe on the north, Rowe and Charlemont (from which it is divided by Deerfield River, in a devious line) on the east, Savoy (from which Cold River, in part, separates it) on the south, and Adams and Clarksburg on the west. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group. In it occurs an extensive serpentine marble quarry, which promises to be valuable.

The Hoosac Mountain, rising to the height of 1,448 feet above the Deerfield River, is the striking feature of the town. From the carriage-road over it, most magnificent views of this wild, alpine region are obtained. Mr. Washington Gladden gives the following vivid description of a ride in the stage-coach over the mountain: —

"The road creeps cautiously up the mountain-side, — much of the way through the forest, but often revealing the rugged grandeur of the hills. Now you begin to get some adequate idea of the depth and sinuosity of this Deerfield Gorge. Half a mile from Rice's is Puck's Nook, where the road makes a sharp turn to the north, crossing one of the Twin Rivalets, which here comes gurgling out of a dense thicket above the road, and leaps merrily down a steep ravine upon our right. A little farther on we emerge from the woods, and, climbing a steep pitch, look down into the valley out of which we have ascended, — the green meadows, the orchards, the river, the bridge, the shady road along the bank, the neat white hostelry of Jenks and Rice, and the other buildings nestled in this snug little valley, and around them all, built up into the sky, the steep, solid battlement of hills. It would not do to call this valley a basin: the bottom is too small, and the sides are too high and steep. It is a cup, rather, — the drinking-cup of a Titan, — embossed, as the seasons pass, with green and gold and

garnet forests, and drained of all but a few sparkling drops of the crystal flood with which it once was overbrimming.

"On the hill across the river, the line of the tunnel is marked by a narrow path cut through the forest to a signal-station on the top. A white object upon that hill-top furnishes a perpetual conundrum to travellers: the guesses are commonly divided between a white cow, a pale horse, and a shanty. It may give relief to some minds to know that it is a rock. When you are exactly in the range of that line on the opposite hill, you are exactly over the tunnel; and you will notice similar paths cut through the forests both above and below the road. 'Jim' says, that one lady, on being told that the stage was at that moment passing over the tunnel, ejaculated with a little scream, 'Oh! I thought it sounded hollow.'

"A long pull and a strong pull of Jim's honest blacks and grays brings us to the top of the eastern crest of the Hoosac Mountain. Now look! You have but a few moments: make the most of them. You may travel far; but you will never look upon a fairer scene than that. The vision reaches away for miles and miles over the tops of a hundred hills grouped in beautiful disorder. Fifty miles as the crow flies from the spot where you are standing, the cone of old Monadnock pierces the sky. Farther south, and ten miles farther away, the top of Wachusett is seen in a clear day, dimly outlined in the horizon. Down at your feet flows the deep gorge of the Deerfield, whose course you can trace for many miles. Nothing is seen, at first view, but these rugged hills, and the deep ravines that divide them, — no trace or token of meadow or lowland; but some subtle enchantment presently attracts the eye to that miniature valley out of which we have climbed, bordered on one side by the Deerfield, and walled in on all the other sides by the steepest hills. This little valley at once becomes the centre of the picture: from it the eye makes many wide excursions over the hill-tops; but it hastens back again. It is like a ballad in the middle of a symphony: the symphony is grand; but the ballad keeps singing itself over in your memory at every pause. And yet that is a very tame little valley; or would be anywhere else. Its smooth, green fields, edged by the river, would never attract a glance in any level country; but shut in here, as it is, among these hills, — the only sign of quiet amid all these tokens of universal force, — it is unspeakably beautiful. The mountains, too, are grander and wilder by the contrast with this peaceful scene. Every artist, whether in words or colors, ought to look upon this landscape. It would teach him a useful lesson.

"Over the crest of the mountain, westward, swiftly down into the valley of the Cold River, which divides the eastern from the western summit; the stunted beeches on the left, barren of branches on the northwest side, showing how fierce the winter winds are, and from what quarter they come. This summit is 2,110 feet above tide-water, and the western summit is 400 feet higher. Over the top of the hill in the west we catch our first glimpse of Greylock.

"Beyond the lowest part of the valley, on the slope of the western crest, the new buildings over the central shaft of the tunnel are seen. At this place, on the 19th of October, 1867, a horrible casualty took place. Thirteen men were at work at the bottom of the shaft, 583 feet from the surface, when the accidental explosion of a tank of gasoline, which had been used in lighting the shaft, suddenly set the buildings over the shaft into a blaze. The engineer was driven from his post; the hoisting apparatus was disabled and inaccessible; and the terrible certainty was at once forced upon the minds of all who looked on, that the men at the bottom of the shaft were doomed. How soon or in what manner the men were themselves made aware of their awful condition, or in what way they met their fate, no one will ever know. Some, doubtless, were killed by the falling timbers of the building, and by a terrible hail of steel drills precipitated into the shaft when the platform gave way; others, perhaps, were suffocated by the bad air; and others, possibly, were drowned by the rising water, after the pumps stopped working. The next morning, as soon as the smoking ruins could be cleared away, a brave miner, named Mallory, was lowered by a rope around his body to the bottom of the shaft, and found there ten or fifteen feet of water, on the top of which were floating blackened timbers and *débris* from the ruins, but saw no traces of the men. It was impossible even to rescue their bodies. The water was rapidly filling up the shaft; and new buildings must be erected, and proper machinery procured, before it could be removed. It was not till the last days of October, 1868, a full year after the accident, that the bottom of the shaft was reached, and the bodies were secured.

"On this bleak, rough mountain-top lies all that is inhabitable of the town of Florida. There are a few good grazing-farms; but grain has a slim chance between

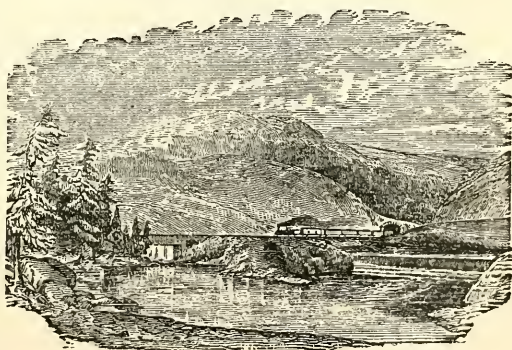
the late and early frosts. The winters are long and fierce. During the Revolutionary War, a body of troops attempted to make the passage of this mountain in mid-winter, and nearly perished with cold and hunger. Passing on the left a dilapidated old tavern, where none but a stranger will be likely to get taken in, and on the right, as we ascend the western crest, a smooth surface of rock, with furrows chiselled in it by primitive icebergs, there suddenly bursts upon us a scene whose splendor makes abundant compensation for the dreariness of the last three miles.

"In the centre of the picture rises Greylock, king of mountains: about him are the group of lesser peaks that make his court. On the north, Mount Adams, a spur of the Green-Mountain range, closes the scene. Between this and the Greylock group, the beautiful curves of the Taconic range fill the western horizon. From the north flows down, through the valley that separates the mountain on which we stand, from Mount Adams, the north branch of the Hoosac River; from the south, through the village of South Adams, and the valley that lies between us and Greylock, comes the other branch of the river; right at our feet, and 1,500 feet below us, lies the village of North Adams, packed in among its ravines, and climbing the slopes on every side; and here the two branches of the Hoosac unite, and flow on westward through the other valley that divides Greylock from Mount Adams. Williamstown lies at the foot of the Taconic Hills, just behind the spur of Mount Adams. The straight line of the Pittsfield and North-Adams Railroad cuts the southern valley in twain; the Troy and Boston Railroad bisects the western valley; and the twin spires of little Stamford in Vermont brighten the valley on the north. These three deep valleys, with the village at their point of confluence and the lordly mountain-walls that shut them in, give us a picture whose beauty will not be eclipsed by any scene that New England can show us. If it should fall to your lot, good reader, as it fell to the lot of one ('whether in the body or out of the body I cannot tell'), to stand upon the rock that overhangs the road by which we are descending, while the sun, hiding behind amber clouds in the west, touches the western slopes of the old mountain there in the centre with the most delicate pink and purple hues; while the shadows gather in the hollows of its eastern side, and the sweet breath of a summer evening steals over the green meadows where the little river winds among its alder-bushes, — if this should be your felicity, you will say, and reverently too, 'It is good to be here: let us make tabernacles, and abide; for surely there shall never rest upon our souls a purer benediction.'"

The entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel is on the right bank of the Deerfield River, in the eastern centre of this town.

In 1854 the State gave its credit to the amount of \$2,000,000; and the work of excavating the tunnel was commenced by E. W. Serrell and Company in 1855.

In the ensuing year, a contract was made with H. Haupt and Company, by which they agreed to complete the road and tunnel for \$3,880,000; and the work was carried on at the east and west end of the tunnel until 1861, when the contractors abandoned the enterprise. In the year following, the State itself undertook to prosecute this gigantic scheme under an appropriation of \$4,750,000.



DEERFIELD RIVER AND HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Messrs. Walter and Francis Shanley of Canada entered into a con-

tract with the State commissioners to complete the work by March 1, 1874. These gentlemen have prosecuted the undertaking with indomitable energy, cutting their way by the aid of a boring-machine, driven by compressed air and nitro-glycerine, through solid mica-slate, until, at this present date (Oct. 1, 1873), 552 feet only remain to be excavated of the whole distance, which is 25,031 feet, or a little less than five miles.

The top of the tunnel is a semicircle, with a radius of 13 feet; and the sides are arcs of a circle, with a radius of 26 feet. Two shafts have been sunk from the summit of the mountain to the horizontal channel.

The opening of this tunnel will shorten the distance from Boston to the Hudson River by about 9 miles; will reduce the enormous prices for transportation over the Boston and Albany Road; will aid in developing the resources of the northern section of the State, and also afford the most attractive line of travel through the alpine regions of the Commonwealth.

It is finely watered by the Deerfield River, Fife Brook in the north-west, and various clear and sparkling tributaries of the Cold River on the south. North Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering 12 acres, beautifies the south-western angle of the town. The Twin Cascade, near the entrance of the Hoosac Tunnel, is one of the most charming waterfalls in the county. Two little rivulets, coming from different directions, approach, and leap over the rocks to the distance of 40 feet into the same basin below; and hence the appropriate name of "Twin Cascade."

The people of this elevated town are engaged, to a great extent, in stock-raising, wool-growing, lumbering, and farming. The number of acres in woodland is 7,215; and five saw-mills, two of which are driven by steam, are preparing lumber, laths, &c., for the market. About 350 sheep are pastured here; and as many as 16,580 pounds of maple-sugar have been manufactured in a year. The climate is cold, the snows in winter deep, and communication between the people scattered among the mountains difficult. The town has two post-offices, — one at Florida, the other at Hoosac Tunnel; two hotels, — Hoosac-tunnel House and Rice's Tavern; five school-districts; and one Baptist church, of which the Rev. Jacob Davis is the pastor. It sent 45 men to the late war, of whom 11 were lost. The valuation is \$213,384; the rate of taxation, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Dr. Daniel Nelson of Stafford, Conn., settled on the territory of this town in 1783; and Sylvanus Clark, Paul Knowlton, Jesse King, Esq., and others, had come to live here anterior to 1795. The town was incorporated June 15, 1805; and a Baptist church was formed here in 1810. Four deserters from Burgoyne's army came to this town, and supported themselves mainly by hunting and fishing for several years.

Foxborough is a very busy and prosperous town, of 3,057 inhabitants and 566 dwelling-houses, in the south-westerly part of Norfolk County; having Walpole on the north, Sharon on the north-east, Mansfield on the south-east, Wrentham on the west, and Norfolk and Walpole on the north-west. The land is rather level, somewhat rocky, and not remarkably productive.

It is watered by Neponset River (which rises near the centre of the town, and, filling a large reservoir, flows into Walpole on the north, affording water-power), and Billings's Brook and Furnace Brook, both pretty streams, and tributaries of the Taunton River. Cocasset Pond of 40 acres, near the centre of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water, well stored with perch and pickerel. Iron pyrites and anthracite coal are found in several localities: the coal, however, is of inferior quality, and will not repay the cost of mining. One granite quarry furnishes stone for building-purposes. Several eminences in the western, and Foolish Hill in the southern part, serve to diversify the landscape.

By the last State Report on Industry, the value of straw hats and bonnets made in a year was \$1,704,570; and the number of persons employed was 1,650.

This town has a fine park; a good hotel, called "The Cocasset House;" a handsome town-hall, and a well-selected public library; a savings-bank; a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic Lodge; a graded system of schools; a beautiful cemetery; and one Congregational church, of which the Rev. Bernard Paine is pastor; one Baptist, having the Rev. W. H. Spencer for its pastor; and one Universalist, the Rev. J. H. Little, pastor. It has erected a fine memorial building of granite in honor of its soldiers lost in the late war; and in its alcoves the books of the public library are deposited. There are three postal villages, — Foxborough Centre, East Foxborough, and West Foxborough. The town has excellent railroad accommodation; the Boston and Providence line passing through the eastern, and the Framingham and Mansfield through the central section of the town.

Foxborough was taken from parts of Wrentham, Walpole, Stoughton, and Stoughtonham (Sharon), and was incorporated June 10, 1778. The first church was organized Nov. 5, 1779. The Rev. Thomas Kendall was ordained as the first minister in 1779, and remained in the pastorate here until 1800.

Mr. JOHN SHEPHERD was born here in 1700; and died in Attleborough in 1809, at the age of 109 years. He lived more than a century on one spot; and it was said of him that he lived in two counties and four different towns, and yet never moved during that time from the place where he was born.

Mr. SETH BOYDEN, an inventor and skilful mechanic, was born here Nov. 17, 1788; and died at Middleville, N. J., March 31, 1870.

Prof. HENRY B. NASON, a skilful chemist and author, was born here June 22, 1831 (A. C. 1855, and Göttingen 1857). He now has charge of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Framingham is one of the most beautiful towns in the Commonwealth. It received its name from Framlingham, in the county of Suffolk, Eng.; and, although not incorporated until June 25, 1800, it had long been known as "Mr. Danforth's Farms," and as having many actual settlers. It lies in the north-west part of Middlesex County, 21 miles south-west of Boston; and is bounded on the north by Sudbury, on the north-east by Wayland, on the east by Natick, on the south by Sherborn and Ashland, and on the west by Southborough and Marlborough. Its popula-

tion is 4,969; number of dwelling-houses, 854; and of voters, 1,363. Its valuation is \$4,210,370; and its rate of taxation, \$1.30 per \$100.

The town is considered very healthful; and the people are industrious, intelligent, courteous, and progressive. It has three postal centres, — Framingham, South Framingham, and Saxonville, — and is accommodated by the Boston and Albany, Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg, and Lowell and Framingham Railroads.

The formative rock is upper gneissic, from which good stone is quarried for cellars, walls, and buildings.

The surface of the town is generally level, or undulating, but rises, in the north-west section, into a noble eminence known as "Nobscot Hill." There is also a beautiful hill in the central village, on which the building of the State Normal School is erected. Merriam's Hill and Ballard's Hill are also commanding elevations on the south-west border.

The town is well watered by the Sudbury River, which pursues a serpentine course from Ashland, through the central village, to Saxonville, where it affords important hydraulic power; and thence leaves the town at its north-eastern angle. Its largest tributary in the town is Stony Brook. In addition to these streams, the town has four beautiful ponds well stored with fluvial fish. Of these, Farm Pond, at South Framingham, containing 168 acres, is the largest; and Harmony Grove, upon its eastern shore, has long been the favorite resort of picnic parties from the neighboring towns and the metropolis. The view of this fine pond from the railroad touching its southern angle, and of the central village, with its hills and groves and churches, is unique and charming. From this pond (into which the Sudbury River may be turned), as well as from Cochituate Lake (which stretches along the eastern border of the town), the city of Boston is supplied with water. Shakum Pond of 93 acres, and Learned Pond of 42 acres, beautify the southern section of the town, and afford agreeable exercise for the angler.

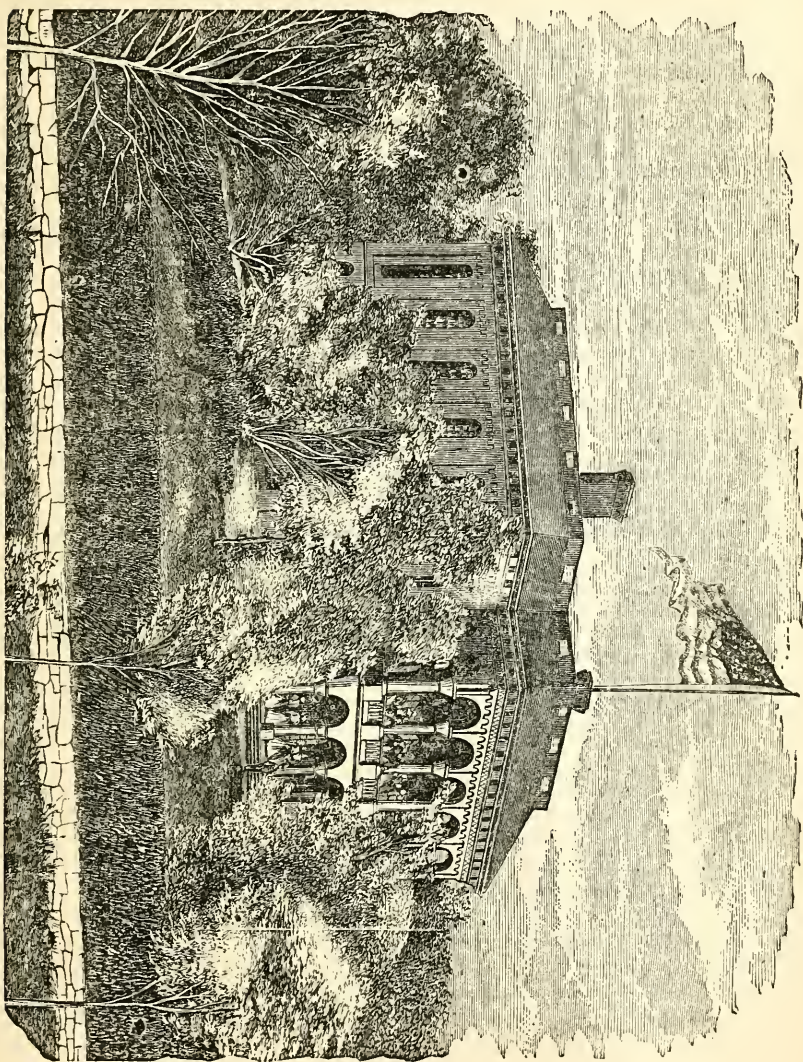
The soil of Framingham is generally good; and the farms, of which the number is 288, are remarkably well managed and productive.

There are extensive woollen-mills on the Concord River at Saxonville, a very pleasant village, accommodated by a branch railroad in the eastern section of the town, where blankets, and worsted for carpet-mills, of an excellent quality, are made.

The town has a good public-house, called "The Framingham Hotel;" a town-hall; a valuable weekly journal, called "The Framingham Gazette;" a farmers' club; a graded system of public schools, embracing two high schools; a Post of the G.A.R.; a Masonic Lodge; and eight churches. The present pastors are the Revs. Lucius R. Eastman, C.T. (Plymouth Church, at the Centre); Charles Jones, C.T. (Saxonville); David M. Bean, C.T. (South Framingham); F. T. Filmer and W. P. Upham, Baptists; H. G. Spaulding, Unitarian (at the Centre); A. I. Rossi, Roman Catholic; and J. H. Mansfield, Methodist. A small but elegant stone church has been recently erected by the Episcopalians at the Centre. The rector is the Rev. J. Kidder.

South Framingham, an important railroad centre, has three large

straw-hat establishments, employing about 150 persons each. The stock is imported from Europe; and as many as fifty different styles of bonnets, every new style requiring a new set of blocks, are made in a season.



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRAMINGHAM.

There is also at this place a carriage-wheel and a box manufactory. A camp-ground on Mount Wait, between this and the central village, recently purchased by the Methodists at a cost of \$10,000, and the

new parade-ground purchased by the State, will enhance the value of the property in this growing section of the town.

The central village is beautifully shaded with stately elms, maples, and other ornamental trees, and presents an air of elegance and repose. A memorial library-building, recently erected at an expense of \$27,000, contains a marble tablet, on which are engraved the names of the 27 sons of Framingham who fell in the late war. The library itself consists of about 5,000 volumes.

The State Normal School is beautifully situated on an eminence on Bare Hill, and overlooks a landscape of unusual beauty. The principal, Miss Annie E. Johnson, is conducting the institution with rare ability; and the number of pupils during the last year was 165.

On the 1st of February, 1676, a party of Indians, led on by Netus, approached the house of Mr. Thomas Eames, on the southern slope of Mount Wait, killed Mrs. Eames and three of her children, and, after destroying the stores and buildings, carried the remaining five or six children into captivity. Mr. Eames was absent from his family at the time. A partial depression in the surface of the land, with the surrounding apple-trees, still indicates the spot where this massacre occurred.

The first church was organized Dec. 8, 1701; and, in the same year, the Rev. John Swift was ordained as pastor. His successor was the Rev. Matthew Bridge, ordained Feb. 19, 1746. The Rev. David Kellogg was ordained Jan. 10, 1781. The church in Saxtonville was incorporated Feb. 23, 1827.

The Boston and Albany Railroad was opened to South Framingham in 1835.

This fine old town has given to the world several men of eminence, among whom may be mentioned —

Gen. JOHN NIXON (1725–1815), a Revolutionary officer; Col. JONATHAN BREWER (1726–1784), a brave officer, wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill; Col. THOMAS NIXON (1736–1800), an able officer in the Revolution; Col. WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER (1736–1786), wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill; MOSES HEMMENWAY, D.D. (1736–1811), an able clergyman and author; JOHN REED, D.D. (1751–1831), M. C. from 1795 to 1801; CYRUS EATON (1784), for forty years a successful teacher, and author of the *Annals of Thomaston, Me.*, and other works; EDWIN M. STONE (1805), a clergyman, and author of the *History of Beverly*; CHARLES R. TRAIN (1817), an able lawyer, and now attorney-general of the State; EDGAR PARKER (1840), a successful portrait-painter.

A History of this town (and it is quite a literary curiosity), by William Ballard, was published in 1827. A more extensive History, by William Barry, was published in 1847, pp. 456.

Franklin, so named in honor of Dr. Franklin, is a progressive and pleasant town of 440 dwelling-houses, 2,562 inhabitants, and a valuation of \$1,819,525, lying in the south-west part of Norfolk County, 27 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad. It is bounded north by Medway (from which it is separated by the Charles River), east by Norfolk

and Wrentham, south by the latter, and west by Bellingham. The principal rock is sienite, in which fine specimens of amethyst are found. The surface of the town is uneven, the soil various, and the drainage effected by Mine and Shepard's Brooks and their tributaries, which flow northerly into Charles River. These, with reservoirs, afford valuable hydraulic power, employed in driving the machinery of three felting and four saw mills, and also one shoddy-mill.

The manufacture of straw hats and bonnets is carried on extensively, the value in one year amounting to \$618,600. There are also manufactures of boots and shoes, soap, boxes, boats, and ladies' felt hats.

The number of farms is 220; and of persons employed on them, 282. The number of acres in woodland is 4,737, valued at \$98,877. Large crops of potatoes are raised here; and 205 acres are devoted to the culture of the cranberry. There is a post-office at Franklin Village, and one also at South Franklin. The town is accommodated by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, which passes through the centre; and the Woonsocket division of the same, which touches the north-west corner. The central village has a very neat and pleasant aspect. It contains many beautiful private residences; a good hotel, — the Central House; a bank of discount, and one of savings; a good high school; a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic Lodge; a public library of 1,500 volumes; the Dean Academy; and several handsome churches.

The Dean Academy was founded in 1865 by the munificence of Oliver Dean, M.D., who gave the valuable site once the estate of Dr. N. Emmons, and \$135,000 in cash, for the establishment of the institution. By his will, the additional sum of \$110,000 is left to be expended for school-purposes; and it is supposed that the academy will receive from \$50,000 to \$75,000 more from his estate. The building was burned July 31, 1872; but another, still more beautiful and commodious, has been erected at an expense of \$150,000.

Franklin has a good weekly journal, called "The Franklin Register;" twelve school-districts; and six churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. Luther Keene, C.T. (Franklin Centre); Josiah Merrill, C.T. (South Franklin); A. St. John Chambré, Universalist; S. Ryan, Baptist; Edward P. King, Methodist (his church was dedicated in June, 1873); and there is a Roman-Catholic church, attended by a minister from Attleborough.

The town sent 276 men to the late war; which was 25 above its quota. Of this number, 20 were lost.

The town is noted for the temperate and industrious habits of its people. It has a memorial of King Philip's War, known by the name of "Indian Rock." In 1676 a party of about 42 Indians were suddenly attacked by Capt. Ware and a company of 13 men from Wrentham. In the confusion occasioned by the discharge of the guns of the English, the Indians fled; and some of them, leaping down a rocky precipice about twenty feet in height, were immediately pursued and slain. The ledge is still called "Indian Rock."

A church was organized here Feb. 16, 1737; and the Rev. Elias Haven, from Hopkinton, was ordained pastor. He died in 1754, and was followed by the Rev. Caleb Barnum, who was, in 1773, succeeded by the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D. He continued in the pastorate

fifty-four years, and died Sept. 23, 1840. He was ordained in a valley, in the open air, the people standing around and above him: so that he afterwards wittily remarked, that he was ordained *under* instead of *over* his people. He wore shoe-buckles and a three-cornered hat until the time of his death. Under his tuition, a large number of young men were prepared for the ministry. A granite pyramid on a granite base has been raised to his memory. It bears this simple inscription: "N. Emmons, D.D., aged 96."

The town was incorporated March 2, 1778. When Dr. Franklin was informed that it was to bear his name, and that the people might be glad to receive a bell to call them to church, he said that he presumed they "were more fond of sense than sound;" and he therefore sent them a well-selected library of about 500 volumes, which is still preserved.

This town has produced several men of eminence: as THERON METCALF, born Oct. 16, 1784, an able jurist; ALEXANDER METCALF FISHER, born 1794, and died April 22, 1822, a noted mathematician and scientist; HORACE MANN, LL.D., born May 4, 1796, and died Aug. 2, 1859, a distinguished educationist; A. R. BAKER, D.D. (1805), an able writer and expositor, author of a Biography of Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., and numerous other works; WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THAYER, D.D., born in 1820, author, editor, and divine; and ALBERT DEANE RICHARDSON, born 1833, and died Nov. 26, 1869, a journalist and author.

Franklin County occupies the north and western centre of the State, and has for its boundaries Vermont and New Hampshire on the north, Worcester County on the east, Hampshire County on the south, and Berkshire County on the west. It was taken from the county of Hampshire, named in honor of Dr. Franklin, and incorporated June 24, 1811. It contains an area of 650 square miles, with 26 towns; having a population of 32,635, and a valuation of \$15,871,556.

The Connecticut River first enters the State in this county, and, running southerly, divides it nearly into equal parts. Along the banks of the river are extensive tracts of rich alluvium, which, in some instances, rise into prominent elevations. The river has an average width of about one-eighth of a mile. The Deerfield River, which rises in Vermont, pursues a serpentine course through the county, winding in almost every direction of the compass, and meets the Connecticut River at Deerfield. Miller's River, rising in Worcester County, passes entirely through the eastern part of the county, and enters the Connecticut some five miles from the mouth of the Deerfield River. Numerous other smaller streams make their courses through different parts of the territory, and furnish supplies of the purest water for cattle, and power for manufacturing. There is hardly a farm in the whole county that is not watered either by cool, clear springs, or limpid and never-failing brooks. The general aspect of the county is mountainous. Ranges of elevated hills extend along the east bank of the Connecticut for several miles; and the Green-Mountain range runs along the western border.

The Deerfield River, threading its way through these mountains,

presents to the eye, from some of the eminences, the appearance of a waving silver band gleaming in the sunshine. Nearly every town is diversified by rounded hills; but in the northern sections the land is more mountainous and broken.* The highest elevations are usually covered with a heavy growth of timber from the base even to the very summit. The geological formations are calcareous gneiss, sienite, calciferous mica-schist, lower sandstones, middle shales and sandstone, Quebec group, clay-slate, and Devonian. The soil is various. The meadows along the Deerfield River, embracing several thousand acres, are remarkably fertile, and yearly enriched by the deposits from this and the Connecticut River, which annually overflow their banks, and form a kind of lake. Until these rivers cease to flood the lands, they will be rich and productive. The soil upon the hills is generally good, affording most excellent pasturage, and in many places fine tillage-ground.

Agriculture is the general pursuit of the inhabitants; though many of them are engaged in manufacturing. Although examples of great wealth are infrequent, still a general appearance of comfort and prosperity is apparent among the people, who are intelligent, peaceful, and industrious. The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, grass, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, broom-corn, and tobacco. The fattening of beef and mutton for market is a profitable and important occupation.

The county has four incorporated academies and 250 public schools. Greenfield is the shire and most important town.

The Connecticut-river, Troy and Greenfield, and Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads intersect the county.

There are five representative districts, with seven representatives.

A writer, in speaking of its natural scenery, says, —

“Its hills are beautiful, its valleys are beautiful; and within my knowledge it would be difficult to find a county of no larger extent, combining more of what is attractive in the natural world, and presenting more objects to please the sight and imagination. The man of refined sentiment and cultivated mind, with a taste for rural scenery, might pass a month in this county with continually new and rich gratification in exploring its many agreeable rides and varied objects of curiosity.”

Freetown has 300 dwelling-houses, 1,372 inhabitants, 312 voters, a valuation of \$754,823, and is, by the Old-Colony Railroad, 45 miles south-east of Boston. Its form is quite irregular. It lies in the easterly part of Bristol County, and has Berkley and Lakeville on the north, the latter and Rochester on the east, Acushnet, New Bedford, Dartmouth, and Fall River on the south, and Taunton River (separating it from Somerset) and Assonet Bay (from Berkley) on the west. The geological structure is granite, of which several noted ledges rise above the surface; and there is a mineral spring of some celebrity. The land is rather level, and covered, to a large extent, with wood. The number of farms is 167; and much attention is given to market-gardening, and also to the culture of the cranberry. Milk to the value of \$5,580, eggs to that of \$2,500, and

honey to that of \$1,000, have been sold per annum. Many persons are engaged in lumbering, and in preparing charcoal for the market. The town has four saw and four grist mills, a nail-factory, and three bleacheries. It has two post-offices, — one at Freetown, the other at East Freetown, — seven school-districts, and six churches. The principal settlement is at Assonet, on Assonet Bay, a beautiful sheet of water extending easterly from Taunton River. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad passes through the eastern section of the town. This place had but one of its soldiers killed during the late war.

The Indian name of this town, which originally embraced Fall River, was *Assonet*: the original settlers called it Freeman's Land; and in July, 1683, it was incorporated under the name of Freetown. The earliest records of the town are lost. The Rev. William Way, the first minister, was invited here in 1704 "to educate and instruct children in reading and writing, and to dispense the gospel to the town's acceptance."

Eminent men: MARCUS MORTON (1784–1864), an able lawyer, and governor of Massachusetts; WILLIAM ROUNSVILLE ALGER (1822), an author and divine; Gen. EBENEZER W. PEIRCE (1822), a brave officer and author.

Gardner is a brisk and enterprising town in the northerly part of Worcester County, containing 3,333 inhabitants, 75 farms, and 616 dwelling-houses, with a valuation of \$1,864,350. It has two postal villages, — Gardner and South Gardner; is accommodated by the Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Boston, Barre, and Gardner Railroads; and bounded on the north-west by Winchendon, on the north-east by Ashburnham, on the south-east by Westminster, and on the south-west by Hubbardston and Templeton. The distance from Boston is 65, and from Worcester 25 miles. It was incorporated June 27, 1785; and perpetuates the name of Col. Thomas Gardner, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill.

The geological basis is ferruginous gneiss, which crops out in many ledges; and the surface of the town is rocky and uneven. Parker's Hill and Greenwood's Hill near the Centre, and Barber's Hill at South Gardner, are the most noted eminences. The town is well watered by Bailey Brook, Hill's Brook, and other tributaries of the Otter River, which flows north-westerly through the south-western section, and forms for some distance the boundary-line between it and Templeton. Crystal Lake, of 216 acres, is a charming sheet of water in the Centre, well supplied with pickerel and other fluvial fish. The timber consists of oak, pine, chestnut, spruce, hemlock, and cedar; which latter growth imparts an alpine aspect to the forests. The town has many views of unusual scenic beauty, especially one from the railroad towards the south-west, embracing the broad valley on the left, and the village of Templeton nestled among the hills. The view from the railroad also, of the two Watatic Mountains in the north-east, is very beautiful. The farms are mostly enclosed with walls of stone, and are very productive. The capital and people of the town are mostly employed in the manufacture of chairs and settees. There are no less than 15 establishments of this kind, with an aggregate of more than 2,000 workmen.

The town sustains a good weekly newspaper called "The Gardner News," an excellent high school, a graded system of common schools, and four churches. The First Church, C. T., established Feb. 1, 1786, is now without a pastor; the Methodist church enjoys the labors of the Rev. D. Atkins; the Baptist church at South Gardner, organized 1830, has for its pastor the Rev. William Read; the Catholic church is supplied from Winchendon; and the Universalist church is destitute of a pastor. The town has a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge and other civic institutions, a national and a savings bank, two hotels, and a large and commodious town-hall. Francis Richardson is the present town-clerk.

The Rev. John Osgood, ordained in 1791, served this town for nearly thirty years in the capacity of a minister, physician, and school-teacher. He was succeeded in 1824 by the Rev. Sumner Lincoln.

Gay Head is a new and small town of 160 inhabitants, embracing the peninsula formed by Squibnocket and Menemsha Ponds, on the western extremity of Martha's Vineyard, and 75 miles south from Boston. It is bounded on the north by the Vineyard Sound, on the east by the above-mentioned ponds, and on the south-west and west by the ocean. It contains an area of about 2,400 acres, nearly destitute of trees, but under fair improvement. The inhabitants are descended from the native Indians, and subsist by fishing and by agriculture. Their dwellings are comfortable; and they enjoy the privileges of a school and church, for which the State makes an appropriation. The geological formation is miocene tertiary, and, at the western extremity of the town, the wild and fantastic cliff, Gay Head, rises to the height of 134 feet above the sea. This is crowned by a light-house, with a revolving light 173 feet above the water. From this point a splendid view is obtained of the Vineyard Sound, the Elizabeth Islands, and the mainland far beyond them.

To the geologist this point is full of interest. "A section across Gay Head," says Prof. Hitchcock, "four-fifths of a mile long, displays twenty-three bright-colored bands of clay, sand, conglomerate, lignite, and iron ore. The clays are white, blood-red, dull-red, yellow, and green. The sands are white, yellow, and green. The conglomerates contain fragments of bones, of teeth, cemented with the stones." Cut into innumerable forms by the incessant action of the sea, this beetling headland, belted with rainbow-colors, awakens the admiration of the seamen coming towards the coast, and presents a lesson of profound significance to the scientist.

The "Devil's Den," at Gay Head, is in the form of a bowl, about 1,200 feet in circumference, 100 feet deep, open towards the sea, and having the appearance of a volcanic crater. "Here the giant Mausehope," an Indian legend says, "resided. Here he broiled the whale on fires made of the cedars which he tore up by the roots. After separating Noman's Land from Gay Head, changing his wife into an ugly rock on Saconet Point, and performing other supernatural feats, he left the island." The Indians might have originated this legend of the giant from finding fossil skeletons of huge sea-animals at the place, and

from supposing that the black lignite might have been the remains of the volcanic fire. Gay Head received its name from the appearance of the colors on this celebrated promontory; and was incorporated April 30, 1870. The valuation is \$14,737.

Georgetown is a prosperous agricultural and manufacturing town of 103 farms and 2,088 inhabitants, in the central part of Essex County, 31 miles north of Boston by the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad, and bounded on the north-east by Newbury, on the south-east by Rowley, on the south-west by Boxford, and on the north-west by Groveland. The rock is sienite; and the land is undulating, rising into an eminence called "Bald Pate" in the west, which commands a splendid view of the surrounding country. The landscape is beautified by Sorag, Rock, and Pentucket Ponds, which receive the waters of Hasseltine Brook, the last of which sends a tributary into Parker's River. By the motive-power of these streams, three saw-mills and one flouring-mill are driven. The soil is good, though somewhat rocky; and the farms are generally in a flourishing condition. The growth of wood is limited. The number of apple-trees is 5,710; and 25 acres are devoted to the culture of the cranberry. The central village is handsomely built, and well shaded by elm and other ornamental trees. Boot and shoe making is the principal business. By the last State Industrial Return, the value of boots and shoes made in a year was \$380,125; capital, \$70,000; and the number of persons employed, 422. Some carriages are made in the place.

Georgetown has one post-office; a hotel, called "The Pentucket House;" a town-hall, built at an expense of \$12,000; a public library of 3,000 volumes, 2,000 of which, with the library building, were given to the town by the late George Peabody, whose sister, Mrs. J. R. Daniels, is a resident of the place; a good high school, and ten other schools. It has also a fund of nearly \$50,000, given by Mr. John Perley for an establishment to be called "The Perley Institute." It has a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge of 100 members. Its churches are one Baptist, the Rev. R. G. Farley, pastor; a Congregational church, established Oct. 4, 1732, the Rev. Charles Beecher, pastor; and the Orthodox Memorial Church, established Jan. 27, 1864, with the Rev. D. Dana Marsh, pastor. The edifice of this church, which is very beautiful in design, was erected by the late George Peabody and sister in memory of their mother. The valuation of this place is \$986,295; the rate of taxation, \$1.43 per \$100. It sent 193 men into the service of the country during the late war, of whom about 50 were lost. It was represented on 14 battle-fields.

Georgetown, formerly called New Rowley, was incorporated April 21, 1838. The Rev. James Chandler, the first pastor, was ordained Oct. 18, 1732; and died April 16, 1788. He was followed by the Rev. Isaac Braman, who was ordained June 7, 1797; and died Dec. 26, 1858; making the two terms of office more than 116 years.

Gerry was incorporated as a town Oct. 26, 1786; and the name changed to Phillipston (which see) Feb. 5, 1814.

Gill is a very beautiful town of 105 farms and 653 inhabitants, lying in the north central part of Franklin County, 106 miles north-west of Boston; having for its boundaries Bernardston and Northfield on the north; the latter and Erving, from both of which it is divided by the Connecticut River, on the east; Montague, from which it is separated by the same river, which here makes a beautiful bend westward, on the south; and by Greenfield, from which Fall River, a valuable mill-stream, divides it, on the west. In the lower sandstone, which forms, with calcareous gneiss, the geological basis of the town, the remarkable bird-tracks are found. The locality is a peninsula at the narrows, formed by a creek setting back north-easterly from the Connecticut River.

This place is charmingly diversified in its natural features, which present some of the finest landscape-views in the State. The Stacy Mountain, in the bend of the Connecticut River, in the south-east, commands a delightful view of the green intervals, the islands in the river, Black Rock, and Miller's Falls, immediately below it on the south, together with the mountain-ridges, enclosing a vast amphitheatre on every hand. From Darby Hill, rising beautifully from the margin of the river near the centre of the eastern line, and from Grass Hill at the northern angle, admirable prospects are obtained. Woodward's Brook, an affluent of the Connecticut, drains the northern part; and Otter Pond and Lily Pond, two small sheets of water, enhance the scenic beauty of the north-west and south-west corners of the town. The celebrated Turner's Falls are in the river between this town and Montague, under which place they are described. The hydraulic power of Gill is magnificent, and will, at no distant day, be utilized. The Lumbering Manufacturing Company is now doing an extensive business.

The soil of the place is deep and strong, and the farmers are prosperous. In addition to the usual products of the county, broom-corn and tobacco are largely cultivated. The valuation of the town is \$490,849; the rate of taxation, \$1.10 per \$100. The town has a post-office at Gill Centre and at Riverside; and is accommodated by the Connecticut-river and by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroads. It has a good town-hall and library; six school-districts; a Congregational church, organized Sept. 18, 1793, of which the Rev. E. S. Potter is the present pastor; also a Methodist church, under the care of the Rev. R. Mitchell. The town sent 66 men into the late war, of whom 4 were lost.

This place, originally the easterly part of Greenfield, was named in honor of Lieut.-Gov. Moses Gill; and was incorporated Sept. 28, 1793. A part of Northfield was annexed to it Feb. 28, 1795; and Great Island, in Connecticut River, March 14, 1805. The Rev. John Jackson, the first minister, was settled here in 1798; and in 1802 he was succeeded by the Rev. Jabez Munsell.

On the 18th of May, 1676, Capt. Turner, with 160 men, suddenly attacked a body of Indians encamped around the falls, since named for him, and slew about 300 of the enemy. His own loss was about 37 men. Aroused from their slumber, the Indians rushed to the river, exclaiming, "*Mohawks, Mohawks!*" and many were swept down the cataract, and lost. Others were killed upon the margin of the stream. (For an account of this fight, see Mr. Samuel G. Drake's "Book of the Indians," book iii. pp. 74, 75.)

GLOUCESTER, long celebrated for its active interest in the fisheries, was so called from the city of Gloucester, Eng., from which many of its original settlers came; and incorporated as a town May 22, 1639; and as a city May 26, 1871; but the act was not accepted by the people.

It lies near the extremity of Cape Ann, in the easterly part of Essex County, 28 miles north-east of Boston, by which it is reached by the Gloucester branch of the Eastern Railroad. It is quite irregular in form, being indented by inlets, creeks, and harbors, and almost if not entirely intersected by what is called "The Cut," — a crooked passage for vessels, running southerly from Annisquam to Gloucester Harbor. The boundaries are Annisquam Harbor and the ocean on the north, Rockport and the ocean on the east, Massachusetts Bay upon the south, and Manchester and Essex on the west. There are five postal villages, — Gloucester; Bay View, a fashionable watering-place on the north-western shore; Lanesville and Annisquam, in close proximity; East Gloucester and West Gloucester, the latter of which is situated on rugged and elevated land, affording a fine view of the cape and ocean. The harbor, in the southerly section of the city, is formed by a long peninsula on the east and the mainland on the west; and the entrance is between Eastern Point, where there is a lighthouse, and a little island called "Norman's Woe" on the left. It is capacious, deep, safe, and easy of access. The harbor of Annisquam, on the northern side of the town, is also very good. The beach of Annisquam is nearly three miles long, and very beautiful. It is composed of fine, white, silvery sand, which, when glistening in the sun, is seen at a long distance. The principal rock is sienite, which is excellent for building-purposes; and the quarries of this place are considered inexhaustible. In 1865 there were four stone quarries, out of which stone to the value of \$39,000 was taken: the business since that period has been carried on with great activity. In the vicinity of Annisquam there are some immense boulders and rolling-stones, which attract the attention of the curious. One of these immense rocks, at Squam Common, is so evenly poised, that a child can move it with its finger. At West Gloucester the scenery is very wild and romantic. The surface is broken by craggy hills of rifted sienite, with charming little valleys intervening. Fresh-water brooks or inlets from the ocean wind as silver bands between the rugged eminences; and along the margin of these streams, secure from the rough winds, are many pleasant homesteads, having an air of unusual peace and comfort. The surface of the town is rough, rocky, and picturesque. From Rail-cut Hill, 205 feet high, in the eastern section of the town, the spectator has a most magnificent ocean-view, extending in clear weather across Massachusetts Bay, a distance of more than forty miles, to Provincetown. East Gloucester is becoming more and more a fashionable summer resort. The flora of this town is rich and varied; and in the western part are the magnolia-woods, in which is found the sweet bay, a Southern tree (*Magnolia glauca*), which seldom appears in such high latitude. The *Linnea borealis*, an arctic plant, is also found in the same locality. The railway-station where these specimens of the austral and the arctic flora meet has received the beautiful name of "Magnolia," and may, perhaps, become a noted watering-place.

Gloucester has 84 farms, 2,162 dwelling-houses, and 4,089 legal voters. There is some good arable land in the town; but the principal occupation of the people is fishing for cod and mackerel in Massachusetts Bay, and along the eastern shore as far as Newfoundland.

During the ten years prior to the Revolution, the average annual fleet sent out in the fisheries amounted to 146 vessels, employing about 900 men. The number of vessels now owned in this town, including steamers, is 400, the most of which are schooners, engaged in taking cod and mackerel. Formerly Boston dealers distributed the product of this noted fishing seaport; but now the town itself sends direct to every section of the country her valuable supplies. The propeller "George Chaffee" is loaded daily with cases, boxes, barrels, kits, and packages of cod, halibut, mackerel, herring, and other fish, for the steamers, packets, and cars running from Boston to all parts of the country; and, by the freight-cars of the Eastern Railroad, fresh as well as dry and pickled fish is sent direct to San Francisco and to other distant cities. The product of the Gloucester fisheries in 1840 was about \$1,000,000: in 1873 it is about four times that amount, and the number of men employed is about 4,000. Subsequent to 1830, there have been lost at sea, from Gloucester, 1,251 lives and 281 vessels; averaging more than 29 lives and 6 vessels per annum. It is estimated that 400 widows and 800 children have been left destitute by these disasters. In the gale of August, 1873, large numbers of men and vessels were lost.

Gloucester is a very beautiful town, having fine views of the harbor and seacoast. The buildings, largely of brick, are, for the most part, handsome, and kept in good repair.

The town has three banks of discount, with an aggregate capital of \$570,000, and a bank for savings; three good hotels, "The Atlantic," "Pavilion," and "The Webster House;" a very fine town-hall; a free public library, the gift of Samuel E. Sawyer; a graded system of public schools, embracing a good high school; 21 schoolhouses; a Post of the G.A.R. (No. 45); a Masonic Chapter; two Blue Lodges; an Encampment and Lodge of Odd Fellows; an able public journal, "The Gloucester Telegraph;" and several churches. The pastors are the Revs. Richard Eddy, Universalist; F. F. Emerson, Baptist; R. N. S. Whittaker, Methodist; Minot G. Gage, Unitarian; Frank Makepeace, C.T.; James D. Reid, Episcopal; J. H. Healy, Roman Catholic; J. H. Gannett, Baptist (E. Gloucester); John Capen, Methodist (Riverdale); A. J. Hall, Methodist (Bay View); William Hooper, Universalist (Annisquam); William H. Teel, C.T. (Lanesville); Luther Farnum (West Gloucester).

Gloucester furnished about 1,500 men for the army and navy during the late war, and about 100 of them were lost. A monument has been erected to perpetuate their names at East Gloucester. The valuation of the town (1873) is \$7,243,175; rate of taxation, \$20.00 per \$1,000.

The Indian names of this place were *Wyngaersheek* and *Trabagazanda*; and the friendly *Masconomco* was the chief of the tribe which dwelt here on the arrival of the English.

A fishing and a planting station were begun here as early as 1624;

and, in the ensuing year, Roger Conant came to superintend the stations.

This company removed to Salem in 1626; and soon afterwards the Rev. Richard Blynman, an ejected minister of Wales, with about 50 others, made a permanent settlement.

A strange affair occurred in this town in 1692, of which James R. Newhall thus speaks in his "Essex Memorial:"—

"The people imagined that they saw armed Frenchmen and Indians running about their houses and fields. They frequently shot at these strange men when within two or three rods of them, and saw them fall; but, on coming up to them, they rose and ran away. The 'unaccountable troublers' sometimes shot at the town's-people, who averred that they heard the bullets whiz by their ears: none of the balls, however, took effect. One man heard a gun go off, and the bullet whiz by him. He turned, and found that it had cut off a pine-bush just by him, and lodged in a hemlock-tree. Looking about, he saw four men running towards him with guns on their shoulders. Six other men saw where the bullet had cut off the pine-bush, and showed it to their friends. At another time, several men were seen striking with a stick upon a deserted house; and a noise was heard as if men were throwing stones against a barn. The alarm was so great for three weeks, that two regiments were raised; and a detachment of sixty men from Ipswich, under command of Major Appleton, was sent to their succor. The clergyman of the town, the Rev. John Emerson, says, 'All rational persons will be satisfied that Gloucester was not alarmed for a fortnight together by real Frenchmen and Indians, but that the Devil and his agents were the cause of all that befell the town.'"

It will be remembered that this was the year when witchcraft prevailed so fearfully in the colony; and as akin to this delusion must we not consider this strange fantasy of the people of the town of Gloucester?

The first vessel of the kind which bears the name of "schooner" is said to have been constructed here about the year 1714. Capt. Andrew Robinson had built such a vessel; and, when it glided from the stocks into the water, some one cried out, "*Oh, how she scoons!*" The captain instantly exclaimed, "*A schooner let her be!*" and hence the name. While Mr. Worcester cites this story from Mr. Newhall, he also remarks, that the word may be derived from the Anglo-Saxon *scunian*, "to flee."

The town was bombarded for several hours by the British sloop-of-war "Falcon" on the 8th of August, 1775, which directed its fire principally upon the meeting-house, and caused considerable damage to the building. Capt. Joseph Rogers, with his company of minute-men, aided by Col. Joseph Foster, met the enemy, captured four boats, a small tender, a prize schooner, and forty men, and compelled "The Falcon" to withdraw. Two Americans named Lurvey and Rowe, and two British seamen, were killed in the fight. On the 8th of September, 1814, the town was again assailed by the British frigate "Tenedos," which, after losing a barge and 13 men, retired, without having done much damage.

The first meeting-house was built in 1639: the first church was organized in 1642, and the Rev. Richard Blynman was the first pastor. The Universalist society, the first in the country, was formed here, under the preaching of the Rev. John Murray, in 1774.

Eminent men: Col. PAUL DUDLEY SARGENT (1745-1828), a brave Revolutionary officer; JONATHAN HARADEN (1745-1803), a distinguished naval commander; WINTHROP SARGENT (1753-1820), a

statesman and soldier; Col. HENRY SARGENT (1770–1845), a skilful artist; SAMUEL GILMAN, D.D. (1791–1858), a noted clergyman, scholar, and writer; JOHN OSBORNE SARGENT (1810), an able lawyer and journalist, author of “Improvements in Naval Warfare,” 1844, and other works; EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE (1819), a noted essayist and lecturer; WILLIAM WINTER (1836), a popular poet.

A History of this town, by John J. Babson, was published in 1860, pp. xi, 610.

Goshen is a small farming-town, of 79 dwelling-houses and 368 inhabitants, in the north-west part of Hampshire County, having Ashfield on the north, Williamsburg on the east, Chesterfield by a serrated line on the south, and the same and Cummington on the west. The land is mountainous and broken. More’s Hill, in the north-east angle, has an altitude of 1,713 feet. The town is rich in minerals, having a fine granite quarry, and furnishing specimens more or less abundant of tin ore, galena, graphite, granite, spodumene, blue and green tourmaline, smoky quartz, beryl, zoisite, mica, albite, and columbite. It is a delightful field for the mineralogist. Mill and Rogers’s Brooks flow around a beautiful eminence in the easterly part of the town, and thence into Mill River. Stone’s Brook, which glides through Lily Pond, and Swift River, running through the westerly part of the town, are affluents of Westfield River. The town has 81 farms, including 10,083 acres; and the people are engaged in raising neat-cattle, sheep, corn, potatoes, oats, hay, fruit, and tobacco, and in preparing wood and lumber for market. Honey and maple-sugar should be named among the valuable productions. The town has five saw-mills, one post-office, one hotel (the Highland House), a good town-hall, five schools, and one Congregational church, organized Dec. 21, 1780, of which the Rev. Townsend Walker is pastor. Twenty-four soldiers, of whom 7 lost their lives, went from this town to the late war.

Goshen was named from an old Hebrew town, which means “approaching;” and was incorporated May 14, 1781. It is 6 miles from the New-Haven and New-York Railroad, and 12 miles north-west from Northampton. Valuation, \$132,385; rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100.

Gosnold, in Duke’s County, consists of what are known as the Elizabeth Islands, thirteen in number, extending from Woods Hole in Falmouth, south-westerly, and giving form to Buzzard’s Bay and Vineyard Sound. These islands constitute, as it were, a beautiful chain, divided into sections by narrow spaces, and terminating in a point at Cuttyhunk. It is easy to imagine that they were once united in a long peninsula.

Commencing at the north-east, they succeed each other somewhat in the following order, — Nonamesset, which is about a mile and a quarter long, and crowned by an eminence called “Mount Sod” in the south-west; Uncatena, which forms with it Hadley Harbor, in the north; Ram Islands and Wepecket Islands; Naushon, the largest of the whole group, being seven and a half miles long, and a mile and a quarter broad, and having Tarpaulin Cove in its south-east, and Kettle Cove in

its north-west centre; Pasque Island, separated from Naushon by Robinson's Hole; Nashawena, three miles and a quarter long, and a mile and a quarter wide; Gull Island; Penakese, comprising about 100 acres; and Cuttyhunk, which is two and a half miles long, and somewhat less than one mile wide.

As an aid to the memory, these names have been put into rhyme:—

“Cuttyhunk and Penakese,
Nashawena, Pasquenese,
Great Naushon, Nonamesset,
Uncatena, and Wepecket.”

The soil of these islands is very good, and well adapted to sheep husbandry. The climate is mild, and the air salubrious. Seen at a distance, their picturesque outlines and green hills, rising above the sea, appear very charming; and the views of the Vineyard Sound, alive with fleets, from the headlands of Naushon, has hardly a parallel on our coast. There is a peculiar softness and a mellowness in the scenery of these islands, arising, perhaps, from the geological formation (miocene tertiary), which cannot be described, but which a landscape-painter can appreciate, and which imparts a kind of silent joy to every breast, although unconscious of the cause. There is a beautiful sheet of water, called “Mary's Lake,” in the northerly part of Naushon; and another sheet of fresh water, of 55 acres, in the south-westerly part. There is also a large body of fresh water, called “Gosnold's Pond,” in the south-westerly angle of Cuttyhunk. These islands contain but here and there a human habitation; the whole population amounting only to 99. The number of farms is 13, embracing 8,301 acres; of dwelling-houses, 32; of voters, 22; of sheep, 3,270; of horses, 33; and of milch-cows, 53. The valuation of the town is \$173,713; tax-rate, \$0.37 per \$100.

The post-offices are at Gosnold and at Woods Hole in Falmouth.

The Island of Penakese was recently given by its owner, Mr. John Anderson, a wealthy tobacconist of New York, to Louis Agassiz, as a site for a school of natural history. To this the generous donor added \$50,000 for an endowment of the institution. Prof. Agassiz took formal possession of the island in July, 1873, and opened his institution, which he calls “The Anderson School of Natural History,” under favorable auspices.

At Cuttyhunk was commenced the first white plantation in New England. Bartholomew Gosnold, with about 20 colonists, built a storehouse on the rocky islet in what is now called “Gosnold's Pond,” Cuttyhunk, in the spring of 1602; but, discontent arising, the settlement was soon abandoned. Gosnold called the island “Elizabeth,” in honor of his queen; which name was afterwards extended to the whole group. They were incorporated as the town of Gosnold March 17, 1864.

Grafton is an important and prosperous manufacturing and farming town in the south-western part of Worcester County, lying nearly in the form of a parallelogram, and having Shrewsbury and Westborough on the north, the latter and Upton on the east, Northbridge and Sutton on the south, with the latter and Millbury on the west. The number of inhabitants is 4,594; of dwelling-houses,

644; of farms, 150; and of acres in woodland, 1,938. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss. The land is elevated, uneven, somewhat rocky, and covered with innumerable rolling-stones, which are turned to good account in fencing land. Chestnut Hill near the Centre, George Hill on the Upton line, Keith Hill at the south, and Brigham Hill at the west, are all beautiful eminences, affording extensive prospects of the adjacent territory, which is charmingly diversified with woodland, cultivated field and meadow, lake, hamlet, and village. The soil is moist and strong; and the timber-growth is walnut, pine, oak, birch, chestnut, and maple. The number of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit is 1,420; and the pear-tree in this soil is unusually productive. There are four postal villages, — Grafton, North-east Village, Saundersville, and Farnumsville; and the Boston and Albany Railroad passes through the northern, and the Providence and Worcester Railroad through the south-west section of the town. A branch railroad to the Centre is greatly needed. The principal business of the people is the manufacture of cotton-cloth, of boots and shoes, tanning and currying leather, and farming. The Quinsigamond River, the outlet of Quinsigamond Lake, runs southerly and centrally through the place, affording valuable mill-sites; and the motive-power of the Blackstone River, running through the south-western angle of the town, propels the machinery of the large cotton-mills of the well-regulated and handsome villages of Farnumsville and Saundersville.

Grafton has seven cotton-mills, with an aggregate of 34,422 spindles; also two grist and three saw mills. It has a system of graded public schools, embracing a good high school, a grammar school, and seventeen primary schools. There are six church-edifices and two public halls where sacred service is held. The clergymen are the Revs. A. M. Baret, Catholic; Charles H. Tindell, Unitarian; A. M. Freeman, Free-will Baptist; John H. Windsor, C. T., First Church; A. J. Bates, C. T., Second Church; A. C. Hussey, First Baptist; and J. D. E. Jones, Second Baptist. The Episcopal church is now without a rector.

Grafton has a good town-hall, and a public library of 2,700 volumes; a hotel, the Quinsigamond House; two banks of discount, and one of savings; a Post of the G. A. R., and a Masonic Lodge. The town furnished 359 soldiers for the late war, of whom 59 lost their lives in the service of their country. A beautiful monument of Italian marble, more than 30 feet in height, has been erected to their memory. The valuation of the town is \$1,770,824; tax-rate, \$1.53 per \$100. James W. White is the present town-clerk.

This place was set apart as one of John Eliot's "Indian praying-towns;" and here he had a prosperous Indian church, which Major Daniel Gookin visited, in company with the apostle, in 1674, and of which he gives the following account: —

"The name *Hassanamisitt* signifieth 'a place of small stones.' It lieth about thirty-eight miles from Boston, west-southerly, and is about two miles eastward of Nipmuck River, and near unto the old roadway to Connecticut. It hath not above twelve families, and so, according to our computation, about sixty souls; but is capable to receive some hundreds, as generally the other villages are, if it shall please God to multiply them. The dimension of this town is four miles square, and so about eight thousand acres of land. This village is not inferior unto any of the Indian plantations for rich land and plenty of meadow, being well tempered and watered. It produceth

plenty of corn, grain, and fruit ; for there are several good orchards in this place. It is an apt place for keeping of cattle and swine ; in which respect this people are the best stored of any Indian town of their size. Their ruler is named Anaweakin, — a sober and discreet man. Their teacher's name is Tackuppawillin, his brother, — a pious and able man, and apt to teach. Their aged father, whose name I remember not, is a grave and sober Christian, and deacon of the church. They have a brother, that lives in the town, called James, that was bred among the English, and employed as a pressman in printing the Indian Bible ; who can read well, and, as I take it, write also. The father, mother, brothers, and their wives, are all reputed pious persons. Here they have a meeting-house for the worship of God, after the English fashion of building, and two or three other houses after the same mode ; but they fancy not greatly to live in them. Their way of living is by husbandry, and keeping cattle and swine ; wherein they do as well, or rather better than any other Indians, but are yet very far short of the English both in diligence and providence. There are in full communion in the church, and living in town, about sixteen men and women, and about thirty baptized persons ; but there are several others, members of this church, that live in other places. This is a hopeful plantation."

All that now remains of these primitive owners of the soil is an ancient Indian burial-place, together with a few arrowheads and stone mortars, which have been ploughed up in the fields where they formerly pursued the deer, lighted their camp-fires, planted their maize, or built their wigwams.

This town was settled by the English as early as 1728, when the land was purchased for the sum of £2,500 ; and the grant was made on condition that the settlers should "provide preaching and schooling, and seats in the meeting-house, for the remaining Indians." A church was organized here Dec. 28, 1731, of which the Rev. Solomon Prentice was ordained the first pastor. In 1750 he was succeeded by the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, who was followed by the Rev. Daniel Grosvenor in 1774. The Rev. John Miles, ordained in 1796, was the next pastor.

The Rev. JOHN LELAND, an able clergyman and writer, was born here May 14, 1754 ; was minister in Cheshire ; and died in North Adams, Jan. 14, 1841. HENRY A. MILES, D.D., author of "Lowell as it Was and Is," and other works, was born here May 30, 1809 ; and WILLIAM D. ANDREWS, an eminent inventor, was born here in 1818.

Granby lies nearly in the form of a square, in the southerly part of Hampshire County, about 85 miles west of Boston, and is bounded on the north by South Hadley and Amherst (from which it is divided by Hilliard's Knob, 1,120 feet in height), on the east by Belchertown, on the south by Ludlow and Chicopee, and on the west by South Hadley. It embraces several prominent eminences, as Cold Hill in the north-west, and Fox, Bagg, and Turkey Hills in the south-west. The principal streams are Batchelor's Brook, which flows from a beautiful pond of 115 acres near Belchertown, westerly, and leaves the town at its north-western corner ; and Stony Brook, which runs through its south-western angle.

The town has no immediate railroad accommodation ; but a charter has been granted for a road to run through the Centre, connecting with the Massachusetts Central Road at Belchertown, and with the West-field and Holyoke Road at Holyoke. Granby is almost exclusively an agricultural town ; its strong and moist soil producing large crops of Indian corn, rye, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. It has 863

inhabitants, 183 dwelling-houses, 161 farms, 264 sheep, 252 horses, and 486 milch-cows. The valuation of the place is \$514,144; and the rate of taxation, \$0.90 per \$100. It has one post-office, a good town-hall, a graded system of public schools, a lyceum, a farmers' club, a mutual insurance-company (confined by its constitution to the citizens of the town), and a Congregational church, of which the Rev. Rufus Emerson, installed March 1, 1871, is the pastor. The town sent 113 men into the late war, of whom 11 were lost.

This town is pleasantly varied with wooded hills, fertile meadows, neatly-cultivated farms, good roads, and commodious dwellings. It was taken from South Hadley, of which it formed the second parish, and incorporated June 11, 1768. A part of South Hadley was annexed to it March 6, 1792. It is supposed to have been named in honor of John, Marquis of Granby, and member of the cabinet of England.

A church was organized here in 1762, and the Rev. Simon Backus was ordained as pastor. His successor was the Rev. Benjamin Chapman, who was settled in 1790, and died in 1804. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elijah Gridley. Near the original meeting-house was a large swamp, called by the aborigines *Pitchawamache*, now "Pitchawam," which is "supposed," says Dr. J. G. Holland, "to be the only Indian name preserved in the town."

Granville, occupying an extensive area in the south-west section of Hampden County, has 221 farms, 260 dwelling-houses, 1,293 inhabitants, 3 post-offices (Granville Corner, East and West Granville), and a valuation of \$432,974. It is a mountainous, farming, and grazing town, about 115 miles south-west of Boston; and has Blandford, Russell, and Westfield on the north, the last and Southwick on the east, Granby and Hartland in Connecticut on the south, and Tolland on the west. Winchell's Mountain rises to the altitude of 1,362 feet in the south; and Bad-luck Mountain, South Mountain, and Prospect Hill, are noted eminences, giving variety and grandeur to the scenery. Great Rock, near East-Granville Village, is a picturesque object in the landscape. Tillison's and Dickinson's Brooks flow easterly, and Hubbard's River and Valley Brook in a southerly direction, furnishing valuable water-power. In the valleys the land is fertile, and the hillsides furnish excellent pasturage. Indian corn, hay, oats, potatoes, and tobacco are the principal productions. Lumbering is an important branch of business; and among the manufactures may be mentioned drums, powder-kegs, and cider-brandy. Large quantities of butter and cheese are exported, the quality of which is excellent. The town has a good public hall, a hotel called "The Granville House," twelve school-districts, and four churches. The pastors are the Rev. Nelson Scott, C.T., and the Rev. E. Humphrey, Baptist, East Granville; the Rev. Henry H. Olds, C.T., West Granville. The Universalist church is without a minister.

This town sent 135 soldiers to the army of the republic. The township was sold by *Toto*, an Indian chief, to James Cornish, in 1686, for a gun and sixteen brass buttons. It was first settled in 1738; and in 1751 it had 70 families.

A church was formed at East Granville (which is the principal settle-

ment) in 1747, when the Rev. Moses Tuttle was ordained pastor. In 1756 he was succeeded by the Rev. Jedidiah Smith, whose family founded a settlement in Louisiana. The Rev. T. M. Cooley, D.D., settled in 1796, was the next minister. This town was at first called Bedford, and originally embraced the town of Tolland. It was incorporated Jan. 25, 1754, and named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville. A church at Granville, O., was founded by emigrants from this place.

GAMALIEL S. OLDS, a scholar and divine, was born here in 1777; and died at Circleville, O., June 13, 1848.

ISAAC C. BATES, an able lawyer and United-States senator, was born here in 1780; and died at Washington, D.C., March 16, 1845.

Great Barrington is an ancient and beautiful town, lying in the south-westerly part of Berkshire County, 174 miles south-west of Boston; and bounded on the north by West Stockbridge, Stockbridge, and Lee; on the east by Tyringham, Monterey, and New Marlborough; on the south by Sheffield; and on the west by Egremont and Alford. It has three postal villages, — the Centre, Housatonic, and Van Deusenville; and is accommodated by the Housatonic Railroad, which divides the town into nearly equal parts. The town has 4,320 inhabitants, 746 dwelling-houses, 244 farms, a valuation of \$4,722,115; and the tax-rate is \$0.75 per \$100. Formerly the North Parish of Sheffield, it was incorporated as a town June 30, 1761, and named, perhaps, in honor of William, Viscount Barrington, who was of the privy council, and a nephew of Gov. Samuel Shute. The geological structure is Lauzon schists, Potsdam and Levis limestone. In it occur very valuable quarries of beautifully-variegated marble, iron ore, and fine specimens of tremolite. The surface of the town is charmingly diversified by mountain, river, lake, upland, and interval; and, to whatever point the eye is turned, it rests upon a picturesque landscape. Bear Mountain, a long wooded eminence, extends north and south across the eastern angle of the town; and Monument Mountain, in the north, rises abruptly from the left bank of the Housatonic River, and forms a striking picture in the landscape. The principal streams are the Housatonic River, noted for its romantic beauty, which flows deviously and centrally through the town; Williams River, which enters the Housatonic at Van Deusenville; and the Green River, celebrated by William C. Bryant in one of his finest poems, which joins the Housatonic near the line of Sheffield. Long Lake, of 96 acres, is a fine sheet of water, west of Van Deusenville, in the northerly part of the town, and sends its waters by Longpond Brook into Green River. The soil is fertile, especially on the borders of the streams, and produces heavy crops of Indian corn, rye, oats, hay, potatoes, hops, and tobacco. The principal manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, paper, pig-iron, chairs, clothing, bricks, and charcoal.

There are five saw, two grist, and two planing mills; and large quantities of lumber, laths, clapboards, and shingles, are prepared for market. The principal village, extending along the right bank of the Housatonic River for about a mile, is well built, and well shaded with stately elm-trees. Van Deusenville is a thriving settlement on the same side of the stream, above; and Housatonic, on the Stockbridge line, is the

seat of the Housatonic paper-mills, noted for the manufacture of bank-note, bond, and thin linen papers. This town has a bank of discount, with a capital of \$200,000; a savings-bank; a good public journal, "The Berkshire Courier," established 1834, — M. H. Rogers, editor; twenty public schools, including a good high school; and several handsome churches. The Rev. H. Olmstead, D.D., is the rector of the St. James (Episcopal) Church; Charles Grace is pastor of St. Peter's (Catholic) Church; Evarts Scudder of the Congregational church, organized Dec. 28, 1743; and Archibald Burpee of the Congregational church at Housatonic, organized June 18, 1841. The first meeting-house was finished in 1743; and, on Dec. 28 of that year, the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, celebrated as the author of a system of divinity known as "Hopkinsian," was settled over the parish. He was dismissed Jan. 18, 1769, and removed to Newport, R.I., where he died Dec. 20, 1803. He is the hero of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing."

There were Indian settlements in this town in former times; one of which was at a place called the "Great Wigwam," or "Castle," half a mile below the Great Bridge.

Monument Mountain derives its name from a pile of stone, or "cairn," which was raised over the grave of one of the aborigines. As in Scotland, every person passing by was expected to throw a stone upon the pyramid. The legend is, that the unfortunate one buried here was an Indian girl, "who had thrown herself from the cliffs of the mountain through the influence of a passion-love for a cousin whom the religion of her tribe would not allow her to marry." William C. Bryant, once a resident of this fine old town, has commemorated this circumstance in his beautiful poem, commencing, —

"Thou who wouldst see the lovely and the wild
Mingled in harmony on Nature's face,
Ascend our rocky mountains: let thy foot
Fail not with weariness; for on their tops
The beauty and the majesty of earth,
Spread wide beneath, shall make thee to forget
The steep and toilsome way."

The following remarkable circumstance is related by Dr. Timothy Dwight as having occurred at the Great Bridge in this town: —

"A Mr. Van Rensselaer, a young gentleman from Albany, came one evening into an inn kept by a Mr. Root, just at the eastern end of the bridge. The innkeeper, who knew him, asked him where he had crossed the river. He answered, 'On the bridge.' Mr. Root replied that that was impossible; because it had been raised that very day, and that not a plank had been laid on it. Mr. Van Rensselaer said that it could not be true, because his horse had come over without any difficulty or reluctance; that the night was indeed so profoundly dark as to prevent him from seeing any thing distinctly; but that it was incredible, if his horse could see sufficiently well to keep his footing anywhere, that he should not discern the danger, and impossible for him to pass over the bridge in that condition. Each went to bed dissatisfied, neither believing the story of the other. In the morning Mr. Van Rensselaer went, at the solicitation of his host, to view the bridge, and, finding it a naked frame, gazed for a moment with astonishment, and fainted."

Major GEORGE CHAMPLAIN SIBLEY, an explorer and Indian agent, was born here in 1782; and died at Elma, Mo., Jan. 31, 1863.

THOMAS SPENCER, M.D., an eminent surgeon, and author of "Chem-

istry of Animal Life," 1845, was born here in 1793; and died in Philadelphia May 30, 1857.

Greenfield, originally called Green River, is one of the most charming towns in the Connecticut Valley. It is the shire-town of Franklin County, and was taken from the north-easterly part of Deerfield, and incorporated June 9, 1753. It now contains 3,597 inhabitants, 926 voters, and 645 dwelling-houses. It is bounded on the north by Leyden and Bernardston, on the east by Gill and the Connecticut River (separating it from Montague), on the south by Deerfield, and on the west by Shelburne. It is 106 miles north-west of Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, and 36 miles north of Springfield by the Connecticut-river Railroad.

The land is level, with the exception of some beautiful eminences in the eastern part, which are considered an extension of the Deerfield Mountains; and the soil, especially in the intervals of Green River, is excellent. The range of green-stone trap formation, which commences near New Haven, has its termination here. By the last Report of the Industry of the State, there were 115 farms, containing 10,192 acres, valued, with the buildings, at \$426,000; and 842 acres of woodland, valued at \$42,100. The farmers are intelligent, thrifty, and independent.

The water-power of the town is abundant. Green River enters it on the north, and winds gracefully through it to the Deerfield River. Fall River separates it from Gill on the east, and the Connecticut River washes its south-eastern border. In 1865 the town had one woollen-mill, one planing-mill, and three saw-mills. There were also establishments for the manufacture of hollow and tin ware, ploughs, saddles, harnesses, trunks, and clothing. Three men were employed in cutting marble and other kinds of stone.

The village of Greenfield is built upon two streets, which intersect each other; the handsomer one running east and west along the margin of Green River. They are flanked by many elegant buildings, and, ornamented with elm, maple, and other shade-trees, present a scene of quiet beauty seldom equalled. On the north side of the public square stands the new Congregational church, built of red sandstone; near it, the court-house; and, just below the square, the town-hall, a noble structure, built of brick. The high school is on Chapman Street. The Greenfield Institute for Young Ladies, and the Episcopal church, are on Federal Street. The jail is one of the finest buildings in the town. The Unitarian church (organized in 1825), the Baptist church (organized in 1852), and the Roman-Catholic church, are on Main Street. The Methodist church, organized in 1835, is on Church Street; and the meeting-house of the First Society is at Nash's Mills.

The first minister of the town was Edward Billings, settled in 1754: his successors were Roger Newton, D.D., settled in 1761; G. S. Olds, settled as colleague 1813; Sylvester Woodbridge; and Amariah Chandler, who was settled in 1832. The present pastor is Woodbury S. Kimball. The Rev. F. A. Warfield is pastor of the Second Congregational church; and the other clergymen are the Revs. John F. Moors, Unitarian; P. V. Finch, Episcopalian; A. H. Ball, Baptist; and P. McManus, Roman Catholic.

From the summit of Rocky Mountain, eastward from the village, a most beautiful prospect may be had of the Connecticut Valley and the surrounding country. "Below you is the confluence of the Deerfield with the Connecticut, and the bridge which spans the former river; above, you just discover glimpses of the celebrated Turner's Falls, and the rapids which sweep down below them; to the south, Mount Toby rises boldly; and, far to the north-east, Mount Grace, in Warwick, lifts its dark-brown head above the horizon. On the western side of this ridge, from a niche in a rock, known as 'The Poet's Seat,' another beautiful prospect presents itself. At your feet you have Greenfield and the valley of the Green River, flanked by the hills of Leyden and Shelburne; to the south, Old Deerfield, hidden among its elms; over against it, in the boundary between Deerfield and Conway, Arthur's Seat, a noble mountain; in the middle of the picture, the enchanting meadows of Deerfield, with their many-figured, many-tinted carpeting." — *From the Hub to the Hudson*, p. 43.

The Bear's Den is another romantic spot in the southern part of this rocky ridge, from which a fine view of the valleys of the Connecticut and Deerfield Rivers, and of the railroad-bridge, 750 feet in length, and 90 feet in height above the latter stream, may be obtained.

David Willard wrote a History of this town, which was published in 1838, pp. 180.

"The Greenfield Courier and Gazette" is the local paper.

This town furnished its full quota of soldiers for the late war.

It is the birthplace of GEORGE RIPLEY (1802), H. U. 1823, distinguished as a scholar and critic; and of Gen. CHARLES P. STONE (1826), a gallant officer. His Excellency W. B. WASHBURN, present Governor of the State, is a resident of this beautiful town.

Among the monuments in the North Burying-ground is the following: —

"Mrs. Mary Newcomb, wife of R. E. Newcomb, Esq., and last surviving child of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Died Feb. 9, 1826, aged 54."

Greenwich is a long and narrow town in the north-eastern part of Hampshire County, having 665 inhabitants, 143 dwelling-houses, 123 farms, and a valuation of \$311,320. It is about 73 miles due west of Boston, and has Prescott on the north, Dana and Hardwick on the east, Ware and Enfield on the south, and the latter, with Enfield and Prescott, on the west. The land is elevated, rocky, and hard to cultivate; yet the soil is fertile, and good crops of hay and grain are produced. It is well watered by the east and middle branches of Swift River, which also afford manufacturing power. Curtis Pond and Davis Pond diversify the scenery. Mount Lizzie, south of Greenwich Centre, is the most noted eminence. The air is healthful, and the people are industrious. The town has two post-offices, — one at Greenwich, and the other at Greenwich Village; one or two saw and grain mills; seven district schools; and one Congregational church, of which the Rev. E. P. Blodgett is pastor. He preached on the 6th of July his thirtieth anniversary sermon, from

which it appears that he had had a longer pastorate than any clergyman of any denomination in the three western counties of the State.

Greenwich sent 12 soldiers to the late war, of whom 3 died from sickness.

The Indian name of the place was *Quabin*. It was settled by emigrants from the north of Ireland; and a church was organized in 1749, over which the Rev. Pelatiah Webster was ordained pastor. In 1760 he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Cutler; and the latter in 1786 by the Rev. Joseph Blodgett, who died in 1833.

E. E. MARCY, M.D., an editor and author, was born here Dec. 9, 1815. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE was born here in 1817; and died from wounds at Chancellorsville, May 7, 1863: he was a brave and able officer.

Groton is an ancient, handsome, and flourishing town, situated in the north-westerly section of Middlesex County, about 32 miles north-west of Boston, and bounded on the north by Pepperell and Dunstable, on the east by Tyngsborough and Westford, on the south by the new town of Ayer, and on the west by Shirley, Townsend, and Pepperell. Its western boundary-line is quite irregular. The geological formation is Merrimack schist, granite, and the St. John's group. There is a quarry of scapolite or soapstone in the town. The scenery is beautifully diversified by hill and valley, lake and river, forest and well-cultivated farm. Among the conspicuous eminences are Gibbet Hill, in the Centre; the Chestnut Hills, running north-easterly towards Dunstable; Horse Hill, on the borders of that town; Bear Hill, in the angle made by Groton, Tyngsborough, and Westford; and the Throne, a noted hill in the tongue of land dividing Shirley from Pepperell. There is a group of hills east of the Centre, affording very fine views of the adjacent landscape. The chestnut, oak, and walnut grow luxuriantly on these rocky elevations. In addition to its beautiful ponds — of which Martin's Pond, near the Centre, Baddacook Pond of 103 acres, and Whitney's Pond of 71 acres, are the largest — and their several outlets, the town has the benefit of the Squannacook and the Nashua Rivers; the former being the divisional line between it and Shirley, and the latter sweeping through a beautiful interval, and then forming for several miles the circuitous boundary between the town and Pepperell.

James Brook and Gratuity Brook, rising near the Centre, flow — the one southerly, and the other north-westerly — into the Nashua River. Wrangling Brook, by a very circuitous course, runs from West Groton into the same stream; while Unkety Brook and Cow-pond Brook flow northerly into Dunstable, and thence, the former into the Nashua River, and the latter into Massapoag Pond, on the confines of Tyngsborough. The town has 240 farms, 411 dwelling-houses, 464 voters, and a valuation of \$2,077,200. The tax-rate is \$1.00 per \$100. Prior to the incorporation of Ayer, which was, for the most part, taken from it, Feb. 14, 1871, the population was 3,584. It has two postal villages, Groton and West Groton; and it is accommodated by the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, which passes through the Centre; by the Petersborough and Shirley Railroad, which runs through West Groton;

and by the Nashua and Acton Railroad, recently constructed through the eastern section of the town. The principal occupation of the people is farming, for which the land is admirably adapted; but there are two mills for the manufacture of paper, and one for that of paper-board. The town has a good hotel called "The Central House," a fine town-hall and library, a prosperous farmers' club, eleven public schools, and three churches, — viz., one Unitarian, of which the Rev. J. M. L. Babcock is pastor; one Baptist, of which the Rev. Oliver Ayer is pastor; and one Congregational, now without a pastor.

The central village is very pleasantly situated on gently rising land, and contains many neat and some elegant private residences. The streets are well shaded, and are kept in excellent order.

This is the seat of the Lawrence Academy, an ancient and well-endowed institution, in which many youths have been well fitted for college and for the different vocations of life. It was founded in 1793, and incorporated under the name of "The Groton Academy;" but, in consideration of the munificent donations of Messrs. William and Abbott Lawrence, it received in 1846 its present name. The building is commodious; the library large, and carefully selected; the cabinets and the philosophical apparatus are extensive. The society of the town is intelligent, the village quiet, the climate healthful; and few places in the State afford a better opportunity for obtaining the elements of an English or a classical education.

The Indian name of this territory was *Petapawag*. It was granted to Deane Winthrop and others, and incorporated May 29, 1655. The name of "Groton" was probably given to it in memory of the possessions of the Winthrop family in Suffolk County, Eng. It then embraced an area of eight miles square, from which have since been taken parts of the towns of Dunstable, Westford, Littleton, Harvard, Shirley, Pepperell, and Ayer. Among the first settlers were John Lakin, Richard and Robert Blood, and William Martin. The Rev. Samuel Willard, ordained in 1663, was the first minister.

The people suffered greatly during Philip's War, and for a while the settlement was abandoned. Dr. Timothy Dwight thus describes the depredations of the savages: —

"In 1676 a body of savages entered it on the 2d of March, plundered several houses, and carried off a number of cattle. On the 9th they ambushed four men who were driving their carts, killed one, and took a second; but, while they were disputing about the manner of putting him to death, he escaped. On the 13th, about four hundred of these people assaulted Groton again. The inhabitants, alarmed by the recent destruction of Lancaster, had retreated into five garrisoned houses. Four of these were within musket-shot of each other. The fifth stood at the distance of a mile. Between the four neighboring ones were gathered all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.

"In the morning, two of the Indians showed themselves behind a hill near one of the four garrisons, with an intention to decoy the inhabitants out of their fortifications. The alarm was immediately given. A considerable part of the men in this garrison, and several from the next, imprudently went out to surprise them; when a large body, who had been lying in ambush for this purpose, arose instantaneously, and fired upon them. The English fled. Another party of the Indians at the same time came upon the rear of the nearest garrison, thus deprived of its defence, and began to pull down the palisades. The flying English retreated to the next garrison; and the women and children, forsaken as they were, escaped, under the protection of Providence, to

the same place of safety. The ungarrisoned houses in the town were then set on fire by the savages.

"In a similar manner they attempted to surprise the solitary garrison; one of their people being employed to decoy the English out of it into an ambush in the neighborhood. The watch, however, discovering the ambush, gave the alarm, and prevented the mischief intended. The next day, the Indians withdrew; having burnt about forty dwelling-houses and the church, together with barns and out-houses. John Monoco, their leader, during the preceding day, with the same spirit which is exhibited with so much vanity and haughtiness in the proclamations of Gen. Burgoyne, the Duke of Brunswick when entering France, and Gen. Le Clerk when attacking St. Domingo, insulted the inhabitants of Groton with his former exploits in burning Lancaster and Medfield; threatened that he would burn Groton, Chelmsford, Concord, and Boston; and declared, amid many taunts and blasphemies, that he could do whatever he pleased. His threatening against Groton he executed; but, instead of burning the other towns, he was taken a prisoner a few months afterwards, led through the streets of Boston with a halter about his neck, and hanged."

This town has produced, among others, the following eminent men: Col. WILLIAM PRESCOTT (1726-1795), a distinguished military officer, and a commander at the battle of Bunker Hill; OLIVER PRESCOTT, M.D. (1731-1804), a Revolutionary patriot; his son, OLIVER PRESCOTT, M.D. (1762-1827), an author, and founder of the Groton Academy; SAMUEL DANA (1767-1835), an able jurist, and M. C. from 1814 to 1815; AMOS LAWRENCE (1786-1852), an eminent merchant and philanthropist; HENRY ADAMS BULLARD (1788-1851), a notable jurist; ETHER SHEPLEY, LL.D. (1789), a senator and judge; ABBOTT LAWRENCE, LL.D. (1792-1855), a public benefactor, and minister to England 1849-1852; SAMUEL LUTHER DANA, LL.D. (1795-1868), an able writer, author of "The Farmer's Muck Manual," 1842, and other works. The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, LL.D., secretary of the United-States treasury, is a resident of this beautiful town.

A History of Groton, by Caleb Butler, was published in 1848, pp. xx, 429.

Groveland is a handsome town with a beautiful name, lying on the right bank of the Merrimack River, in the northerly part of Essex County, 34 miles north of Boston; and is bounded on the north-west by Bradford and Haverhill (from the latter of which it is divided by the Merrimack River), on the north-east by West Newbury and Newbury, on the south-east by Georgetown, and on the south-west by Boxford. It has two post-offices, — one at Groveland, the other at South Groveland; and is connected with Haverhill by an iron bridge recently constructed across the Merrimack, and also with the same and Boston by the Newburyport branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes near the principal village. The formative rock is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss; and the surface of the town is finely diversified with swelling eminences, fertile valleys, streams and ponds, and picturesque fields and forests. The scenery on the banks of the noble Merrimack, which sweeps grandly by the leading village, is very beautiful. It is here a tidal stream, and navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Salmon, shad, and other fish, are taken from its waters. The Parker River flows through the eastern corner of the town, and thence through Newbury into the ocean.

Johnson's Pond, a delightful sheet of water in the western angle of the town, sends a tributary by a fall of 60 feet, affording good mill-privileges, to the Merrimack River; and Crane Pond of 15 acres, in the eastern angle, receives the drainage of the central section, and also the waters of Parker's River. Groveland contains 1,776 inhabitants, 313 dwelling-houses, and 70 farms; and has a valuation of \$818,487, with a tax-rate of \$1.39 per \$100.

The people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are also three woollen-mills, employing in both more than 100 persons.

This town, originally the East Precinct of Bradford, was incorporated March 8, 1850, and named, it is presumed, from the beautiful groves of oak and maple which it contains.

The first church in the place was organized June 7, 1727, when the Rev. William Balch was ordained pastor. He died Jan. 12, 1792; and was succeeded by his colleague, the Rev. Ebenezer Dutch, who died suddenly, Aug. 4, 1813. The Rev. Gardner Perry, D.D., of Norton, was settled over the church Sept. 28, 1814; and died Dec. 16, 1849. He was one of the first public advocates of temperance in Essex County; and not only an able divine, but also an excellent man. The Rev. John C. Paine, installed April 20, 1870, is the present pastor. The Rev. Henry Matthews is pastor of the Methodist church. The Baptist and Episcopal churches are without pastors. The town has six public schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, \$2,169. It has a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 167), a savings-bank, and several other institutions.

Of the 117 soldiers which it sent into the late war, 24 were lost; and to their memory it has erected on the common, near the Congregational church, a suitable monument.

Dr. JEREMIAH SPOFFORD, author of "A Gazetteer of Massachusetts," is a native and resident of this town.

C. H. Hopkinson is the present town-clerk.

Hadley is a very pleasant and fertile farming-town of 300 farms, 426 dwelling-houses, and 2,301 inhabitants, in the northerly section of Hampshire County, about 109 miles west of Boston, and bounded north by Sunderland and Amherst, east by the latter, south by South Hadley (from which it is divided by Mount Holyoke), and west by the Connecticut River, which, by a circuitous course, separates it from Northampton and Hatfield. The underlying rock is the lower sandstone, sienite, with calcareous gneiss, and dolorites. Mount Warner rises boldly in the western, and Mount Holyoke, 830 feet above the Connecticut River, forms a conspicuous feature in the south-western part of the town. This eminence, somewhat steep in its ascent, is much frequented by the lovers of the beautiful. From the summit, on which there is a public-house and an observatory, a magnificent prospect — embracing the windings of the river, the beautiful towns of Amherst, Northampton, the cities of Holyoke and Springfield, with the surrounding mountains — is obtained. There is an immense boulder, named, from its attractive power, "The Magnet," on this mountain. The principal affluents which enter the Connecticut from

this town are Mill River on the north, and Fort River on the south. Both streams furnish motive-power. The alluvial meadows on the Connecticut River are among the most productive of the State, furnishing large quantities of hay, grain, broom-corn, and tobacco. By the last Industrial Report, as many as 583 acres were devoted to the culture of the last-named article, yielding 1,006,000 pounds, valued at \$150,000. As many as 110 acres were in broom-corn, yielding 60,000 pounds of broom-brush, valued at \$9,000, and 9,510 bushels of seed, valued at \$5,000. There is a pleasant village called "Plainville," and another called "North Hadley," on Mill River; but the principal settlement is on a long and level street, running north and south across the neck of a kind of peninsula formed by a graceful bend in the Connecticut River. This street is wide, and well shaded with ancient trees. A substantial bridge connects it with Northampton, three or four miles distant. This town has about 80 persons engaged in the manufacture of brooms. It has three grist and four saw mills, two post-offices (one at Hadley, the other at North Hadley), a good town-hall and library, a literary institution called "The Hopkins Academy," and three Congregational churches, having the following pastors,—the Revs. J. M. Bell, E. S. Dwight, and R. Ayres. The valuation is \$1,517,519; tax-rate, \$1.10 per \$100.

The Indian name of Hadley was *Norwottock*. Gov. John Webster and the Rev. John Russell, the first settlers, came here in 1659 from Connecticut. The place may have been named from Hadleigh in Essex County, Eng. The first church was established under the pastorate of the Rev. John Russell in 1659; and the town was incorporated May 20, 1661.

Hadley was attacked by a large body of Indians during Philip's War, who, after a long and sharp encounter, were compelled to retreat.

It is said that the people ascribed their deliverance to Gen. William Goffe, the regicide, who with his father-in-law, Gen. Edmund Whalley,* were living, under assumed names, in the family of the Rev. John Russell. Dr. Timothy Dwight has given the following version of the affair:—

"In the course of Philip's War, which involved almost all the Indian tribes in New England, and, among others, those in the neighborhood of Hadley, the inhabitants thought it proper to observe the 1st of September, 1675, as a day of fasting and prayer. While they were in the church, and employed in their worship, they were surprised by a band of savages. The people instantly betook themselves to their arms, — which, according to the custom of the times, they had carried with them to the church, — and, rushing out of the house, attacked their invaders. The panic under which they began the conflict was, however, so great, and their number was so disproportioned to that of their enemies, that they fought doubtfully at first, and, in a short time, began evidently to give way.

"At this moment an ancient man with hoary locks, of a most venerable and dignified aspect, and in a dress widely differing from that of the inhabitants, appeared suddenly at their head, and with a firm voice, and an example of undaunted resolution, re-animated their spirits, led them again to the conflict, and totally routed the savages.

* These judges of Charles I. arrived in Boston July, 1660; thence they went to New Haven in March, 1661. Here they secreted themselves at West Rock and at other places, as well as they could, until October, 1664, when they came to the house of the Rev. John Russell of Hadley, where they resided in secrecy more than fifteen years. At one time they were joined at Mr. Russell's house by Col. John Dixwell, another of the proscribed judges of the unfortunate Charles I.

When the battle was ended, the stranger disappeared; and no person knew whence he had come, or whither he had gone. The relief was so timely, so sudden, so unexpected, and so providential, the appearance and the retreat of him who furnished it were so unaccountable, his person was so dignified and commanding, his resolution so superior, and his interference so decisive, that the inhabitants, without any uncommon exercise of credulity, readily believed him to be an angel sent by Heaven for their preservation. Nor was this opinion seriously controverted, until it was discovered, several years afterward, that Goffe and Whalley had been lodged in the house of Mr. Russell. Then it was known that their deliverer was Goffe; Whalley having become superannuated some time before the event took place."

Eminent men: WORTHINGTON SMITH, D.D. (1793-1856), president of the University of Vermont from 1849 to 1856; PARSONS COOKE, D.D. (1800-1864), an able theologian, editor, and author; SIMEON NASH (1804), an able lawyer and author; Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER (1815), major-general U.S.A., commander of the Army of the Potomac; FREDERIC DAN HUNTINGTON, D.D. (1819), an able divine, bishop of Central New York since April 8, 1869.

Halifax has 148 dwelling-houses, and 619 inhabitants, mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits; and lies in the central part of Plymouth County, 28 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which passes along its north-eastern border. The Indian name was *Monponset*; and its present name was given to it at its incorporation, July 4, 1734, in honor of the Duke of Halifax. It was taken from Plympton, Middleborough, Pembroke, and Bridgewater; and has for its boundaries Hanson and Pembroke on the north, Plympton on the east, Middleborough on the south, and Bridgewater and East Bridgewater on the west. The land in the eastern part of the town is level; in the western part, diversified by gradual swells and valleys.

Monponset Pond, a beautiful sheet of water about two miles long by half a mile broad, lies in the northern part of the town; and there is another large pond in the north-west corner. These ponds are favorite resorts for sportsmen, and enhance the beauty of the scenery. The Winnetuxet River, a narrow and circuitous stream, flows through the south-western section of the town, and joins the Titicut in Bridgewater. Vessels were formerly built upon this river, and floated down to the Taunton River, and thence to Newport. There are some valuable beds of peat in this place, and graywacke and granite constitute the geological formation. The town is very healthful, and the wealth is very equally distributed among the people. The number of farms is 117; and of acres in woodland, 2,144. The town has one Congregational church, the pastor of which is the Rev. William A. Fobes; and also one Baptist church.

The place was originally settled by the direct descendants of the Pilgrims; and among the names of its early citizens are those of Sturtevant, Thomson, Bosworth, Briggs, and Waterman. A church was built in 1733; and John Cotton, author of "The History of Plymouth Church," was the first minister. He was followed by William Patten in 1757, and Ephraim Briggs in 1769. In the great swamp in this town, Capt. Benjamin Church captured the *Monponsets* in the summer of 1676, "and brought them in, not one escaping." This town bore its part handsomely in the war of the Revolution; and it furnished an

entire company, under Capt. Asa Thomson, — who was six feet six inches high, and known as the “Tall Captain,” — for the war of 1812. This company was chartered by John Hancock in 1792, and served in the late Rebellion. In this war the town lost 24 out of the 96 men furnished. It erected in 1867 a granite monument, at an expense of \$1,000, on the square in front of the Congregational church, to their memory. On it are inscribed the words, “OUR PATRIOT SOLDIERS.”

Hamilton is a pleasant rural town, intersected by the Eastern Railroad, 24 miles north-east from Boston, and containing 790 inhabitants and 164 dwelling-houses. It was originally a part of Ipswich, and called “The Hamlet” until its incorporation, June 21, 1793; when it received its present name in honor of Alexander Hamilton. Ipswich, from which it is in part divided by Ipswich River, lies on the north, Essex on the east, Wenham on the south, and Topsfield on the west. The land is rather level; Vineyard Hill in the west, and Brown’s Hill in the south-east, being the highest elevations. Sienite is the underlying stone. Chebacco, Gravel, Round, and Beck’s Ponds diversify the south-eastern section of the town; a large swamp occupies the south-western angle; and Miles River runs along parallel with the village through the centre. Black Brook drains the north-west part of the town, and becomes a tributary of Ipswich River. The soil is productive; and the farms, of which there are 96, are well cultivated.

Hamilton has one woollen and one saw mill, one post-office, one hotel (the Chebacco House), four school-districts, and one Congregational church, under the charge of the Rev. C. G. Hill. Valuation, \$514,619; rate of taxation, \$1.29 per \$100.

A church was organized here Oct. 27, 1714, as the third of Ipswich; and at that time the Rev. Samuel Wigglesworth was ordained as pastor. His successor was the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, a man of marked ability, who was settled Sept. 11, 1771. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, eminent as an historian, who was installed June 16, 1824, and resigned Dec. 4, 1833. Asbury Grove, a noted camp-meeting ground in this place, is laid out with streets, avenues, and parks, on which have been constructed many cottages of various styles of architecture for the accommodation of families during the continuance of the meetings, which now attract thousands of people to this delightful spot. It is near the Wenham Station, on the Eastern Railroad.

MARY ABIGAIL DODGE (“Gail Hamilton”), a popular author, was born here in 1838.

Hampden County was taken from the southern portion of Hampshire County; incorporated Feb. 20, 1812; and named in honor of the distinguished English patriot, John Hampden.

It is the southern central county of the State; and is bounded by Hampshire County on the north, Connecticut on the south, Worcester County on the east, and the county of Berkshire on the west.

It is parallelogrammic in its form, and embraces an area of 670

square miles. The population numbers 78,409; and its valuation amounts to \$65,008,915.

Springfield is the county-seat; and this and Holyoke are the only cities. There are 18 towns; the largest being Chicopee, Westfield, and Palmer.

It has 322 public schools, with two incorporated academies. In respect to its natural advantages, this county is highly favored.

The Connecticut River runs directly through the centre, and is met at Springfield by the romantic and beautiful Westfield — sometimes, at this point, called the “Agawam” — from the west, and by the wild and circuitous Chicopee from the east; thus, together, dividing the county into four almost equal sections.

The hydraulic power furnished by these streams and their tributaries is immense; nor is it allowed to go to waste.

Except upon the western border, along which runs the Green-Mountain range, the surface is pleasantly undulating, with gently-sloping hills and fertile valleys.

The soil is rich, strong, and deep. The intervals bordering upon the banks of the Westfield, Chicopee, and Connecticut Rivers, and also on the smaller streams, are of superior richness; and here may be seen some of the finest farms in the State. The severe droughts which so often visit the more easterly counties seldom affect the crops here, and farmers plant with greater confidence of success.

The geological formation is principally mesozoic, with the Quebec group, calciferous mica-schists, and sienite.

The manufacturing interests of this county are extensive. A large amount of capital is invested, and almost every kind of textile fabric is produced.

The railroad conveniences are good; the Boston and Albany, New-Haven and Northampton, New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield, Willimantic and New-London Railroads intersecting the county, and affording ample means of transportation for the agricultural and manufactured products.

The highlands upon the west furnish fine pastures for grazing, and some ground for tillage. Considerable attention is given to stock-raising and to dairy products. The inhabitants of Hampden County are intelligent, hospitable, and progressive.

The wealth and prosperity of the county are derived solely from its skilful farming and its excellent manufactures.

Hampshire County lies in the west centre of the State, and is bounded by the counties of Franklin on the north, Worcester on the east, Hampden on the south, and Berkshire on the west.

It was incorporated May 7, 1662, and named from Hampshire County, Eng. At that time it comprised Berkshire, Hampden, and Franklin Counties, and was the largest county in the State. It was divided, April 27, 1761, into two counties; the westerly part taking the name of “Berkshire.” Another division of Hampshire was made June 24, 1811; the northerly part taking the name of “Franklin.” And still another division was effected Feb. 20, 1812; the southerly part being incorporated under the name of “Hampden.”

Its present area is about 524 square miles, and its number of farms is 3,722.

It contains 23 towns, with a population of 44,388, and a valuation of \$27,735,536.

Northampton is the county-seat, and the largest and most important town. The other large towns are Amherst, Ware, Easthampton, Hadley, and South Hadley. There are four incorporated academies, 269 public schools, and six representative districts, with seven representatives.

The people are principally devoted to agriculture; but there are large manufacturing interests, which are annually increasing.

The Connecticut River, passing from north to south in a circuitous course, the Westfield River in the west, the Swift and Ware Rivers in the east, and the Manhan River, together with numerous smaller streams, abundantly irrigate the lands, and furnish important water-power for manufacturing purposes.

The surface of Hampshire County is uneven, and in the western part mountainous, embracing a part of the Green-Mountain range. The Lyme and Mount-Tom ranges of mountains commence in this county. The former, beginning with Mount Holyoke, extends along the left bank of the Connecticut River into the State of Connecticut: the latter runs from Easthampton along the right bank of the Connecticut, terminating at New Haven. The highest elevation in the county is More's Hill, of the Green-Mountain range, which rises 1,713 feet above sea-level. Mounts Tom, Holyoke, Lincoln, and High Ridge, are prominent elevations.

The soil is various. Along the alluvial basin of the Connecticut it is very rich and fertile, and well cultivated, but continues to become less and less productive towards the western and eastern borders. Upon the hilly ridges there are fine grazing-grounds.

The railroads intersecting this county are Connecticut-river, the Amherst and Belchertown, the New-Haven and Northampton, the Ware-river, the Massachusetts Central, and the Boston and Albany line, which passes through its south-west corner.

The geological formation is eozoic, mesozoic, and calciferous mica-schist.

Hancock, originally called "Jericho" on account of the high walls or mountains on each side, was incorporated July 2, 1776, under its present name; which was given to it in honor of John Hancock the patriot. It is a long and narrow township in the north-west part of Berkshire County, 158 miles west of Boston; and is bounded, north by Williamstown, east by New Ashford, Lanesborough, and Pittsfield, and west by the State of New York. It contains 97 dwelling-houses, and 882 inhabitants, who are mostly independent and industrious farmers, leading quiet lives among the valleys and the mountains. The town is sixteen miles in length, and only between two and three miles in breadth. Much of the land is too rough for cultivation: but the sides of the mountains afford excellent pasturage; and there is a long and narrow valley of singular fertility, where some of the best farms in the county may be seen. On the south of this valley

the land is so rough and mountainous as to prevent the opening of roads; and, in order to visit each other, the people are obliged to make a circuit through a section of the neighboring State. The geological formation is mica-slate and limestone.

The Shakers settled in the south-eastern part of the town as early as 1780, and built a meeting-house in 1784. They cultivate the soil successfully; and they have a circular stone barn, 270 feet in circumference, which attracts the attention of the traveller.

Hancock has one woollen-mill, and some other manufacturing establishments; 75 farms, embracing 20,041 acres; and 6,424 acres in woodland. It has 1,700 sheep; which is the largest number kept by any town in the county.

It has a Baptist church, of which the Rev. George L. Ruberg is the pastor, six school-districts, and a town-hall, but no hotel. It furnished 70 men for the last war, of whom 10 were lost. The rate of taxation is \$0.81 per \$100; valuation, \$455,923.

The early settlers of this place were mostly Baptists from Connecticut and Rhode Island. Among them were Asa Douglas (a grantee in 1760, who lived just over the line in Stephentown, N.Y., and was the great-grandfather of the late Stephen Arnold Douglas), Timothy Hurlburt, Col. John Ashley, Josiah Dean, and Martin Townsend. Nathaniel Townsend, son of the latter, removed to South Williamstown, where he died in 1865. His widow still survives him.

The settlers built their first meeting-house in 1791, having worshipped in a log-house anterior to that period. Elder Clark Rogers, settled over them about 1770, was the first minister.

The Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, LL.D., an eminent lawyer of Troy, was born in Hancock in 1810; W. C. 1833.

Hanover is a very pleasant town, of 319 farms, 359 dwelling-houses, and 1,628 inhabitants, in the northern part of Plymouth County, 26 miles from Boston, and bounded on the north by Abington and South Scituate, on the north-east by the latter (from a part of which it is separated by Third Herring Brook), on the south-west by Pembroke and Hanson, and on the west by Abington. It has three postal villages, — Hanover, South Hanover, and West Hanover.

The Four Corners, at the confluence of the Third Herring Brook and North River, is another handsome village, and the terminal point of the Hanover-branch Railroad. Assinippi is a small settlement in the extreme north-western angle of the town, having its postal accommodation at West Scituate. The underlying rock is sienite and carboniferous. With the exception of Walnut Hill, in its north-western section, the town is generally quite level, and the scenery somewhat monotonous. Several sources of the North River, a deep and serpentine stream, spring up in this town, and, uniting, flow into Indian Pond, which for some distance divides the town from Hanson; and then the river itself forms the divisional line between the town and Pembroke. Formerly there was considerable ship-building on this river, for which Hanover and the neighboring towns furnished excellent white-oak timber.

The people of this place are engaged in farming, boot and shoe making, and some other industrial pursuits. There are two forges, four saw-mills, and one-grist mill, in the place; and the valuation of the town is \$916,749, with a tax-rate of \$1.25 per \$100. Hanover has a good academy, incorporated in 1861, the principal of which is the Rev. T. D. P. Stone; a high school, under the mastership of John G. Knight; and eight district-schools.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Cyrus W. Allen, C. T., First Church; T. D. P. Stone, C. T., Second Church (at the Four Corners); W. H. Brooks, D.D., St. Andrew's, Episcopal (at the same place); and Andrew Reed, Baptist church. The town has a good hotel (the Hanover House), a commodious town-hall, a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 83), and other organizations. It furnished 180 men for the war of the Rebellion; and about 40 of them were lost.

Though settled as early as 1649, this place was not incorporated as a town until June 14, 1727, when it was named in honor of the Duke of Hanover, afterwards King George the First.

It is said that the first saw-mill erected in America was built in this place; and this was done before one had been established in England.

The first church was organized Dec. 5, 1728; when the Rev. Benjamin Bass was ordained pastor. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Baldwin, who was settled in 1756, and served as pastor until 1780. St. Andrew's Church was established in 1810; and the first rector was the Rev. J. G. Cooper.

In 1754 there were 17 slaves in town. The anchors of "The Old Ironsides" were forged in this place; and here the first cast-iron ploughs were made.

Though not very populous, Hanover is still an intelligent, industrious, and temperate place. "Few towns in the State," observes a writer, "can show a larger proportion of pleasant, attractive country-residences than Hanover. There is unmistakable evidence that the previous generation was one of thrift and success."

Col. JOHN BAILEY, a Revolutionary officer, conspicuous in the campaign against Gen. John Burgoyne, was born here Oct. 30, 1730; and died Oct. 27, 1840. JOSEPH SMITH, rear-admiral United-States navy, was born in this town March 30, 1790. One of his sons was killed in "The Congress," when destroyed by "The Merrimack," near Fortress Monroe, in March, 1862.

A good History of Hanover, by John S. Barry, was published in 1853, pp. 448.

Hanson is a very pleasant and industrious farming and manufacturing town, situated in the northerly part of Plymouth County, about 25 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which runs diagonally through it, and has stations at the two postal villages, — Hanson Centre and South Hanson. The Hanover-branch Railroad has a station within a few rods of the north-eastern angle of the town.

The boundaries are Abington and Hanover on the north, Pembroke on the east, Halifax on the south, and East Bridgewater on the west. The town has 94 farms, 287 dwelling-houses, 1,219 inhabitants, a

valuation of \$503,928, and a tax-rate of \$1.50 per \$100. The surface of the town is level, and embraces several extensive ponds and cedar-swamps. Indian-head Pond, a beautiful sheet of water covering 156 acres, sends a tributary, called "Indian-head River," which has several mill-sites, into the North River. Poor-meadow Brook, a very crooked stream, drains the westerly section of the town, and enters Satucket River in East Bridgewater. Beds of iron ore are found in these ponds; and there is also a valuable stone quarry in the town.

The principal business of the place is farming, boot and shoe making, box-making, and the manufacture of tacks and shoe-nails. There are six mills for sawing lumber, box-boards, and shingles; two mills for making tacks and shoe-nails; and there is one grist-mill. As many as 31,740 yards of straw-braid have been recently plaited in a year by females and children in this place. The town has a good town-hall, built and furnished at a cost of about \$8,000, two grammar and five primary schools, and two churches. The Rev. S. L. Rockwood, installed 1871, is pastor of the Congregational, and the Rev. J. B. Read of the Baptist church.

This town furnished the sum of \$19,502 and 131 men for the late war, 21 of whom lost their lives either in or after leaving the service. There is a Post of the G.A.R. in the place.

Hanson, formerly the West Parish of Pembroke, was incorporated as a town Feb. 22, 1820. Its name was chosen, without any regard to its signification, out of many that were suggested; and it seems to be a very good one, brief, good-looking, and euphonious. Nearly all the territory was embraced in a purchase made by Major Josiah Winslow of the Indian sachem *Josiah Wampatuck* on the 9th of July, 1692. Many Indian relics have been discovered in the neighborhood of the ponds, and it is hoped that they are carefully preserved. Among the early settlers were Josiah Browne, who lived in the southern, and Edward Thomas in the northern part of the town.

A church was organized here Aug. 31, 1748; and the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., was then ordained pastor. He remained in the ministry here until his death, Aug. 8, 1803. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Barstow, who died in 1821. The Baptist church was organized in 1812, and the Rev. Joseph Torrey was the first pastor. Josephus Bryant is the present town-clerk.

Hardwick is a prosperous agricultural town in the western part of Worcester County, 75 miles west of Boston, and containing 327 dwelling-houses and 2,219 inhabitants. It has Dana on the north, Barre on the north-east, New Braintree (from which it is separated by Ware River) on the south-east, with Enfield and Greenwich on the north-west. The land is rough and hilly; but the soil is deep, moist, and strong, producing fine crops of hay and grain and excellent pasturage. It is liberally watered by Ware River, Moose, Danforth, and Muddy Brooks, on all of which there are mill-privileges. The number of farms is 214; and among them may be reckoned some of the very best in the county. The butter and cheese made here stand high in the market.

There are two postal centres, — Hardwick and Gilbertville, a busy

manufacturing village on Ware River, in the southern section of the town. The hotel is called "The Hardwick House." The town has one paper-mill, two woollen-mills, a good town-hall, and nine school-districts; a Congregational church, of which the Rev. E. W. Merritt, installed 1870, is acting pastor; and a Union church, of which the Rev. J. H. Moore is pastor.

Hardwick sent about 40 soldiers into the late Union army, of whom about 10 were killed in battle, or died of disease contracted in the service. Albert E. Knight is the present town-clerk.

The Indian name was *Wombemesisecook*. The land was bought of the two sachems *John Magus* and *Lawrence Nassowanno* in 1686, by John Lamb and others, for twenty pounds, and bore the name of "Lambstown" until the incorporation of the town on the 10th of January, 1737. The town was probably named from Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke, of the Privy Council, and chief justice of the Court of King's Bench. He died March 6, 1764.

The first church was organized Nov. 17 of the preceding year, and the Rev. David White ordained as pastor.

Gen. Timothy Ruggles, a noted loyalist, was long a resident of this town. His five farms, with their stock of thirty horses, his deer-park, and other property, were confiscated.

This town has given to the country Dr. JONAS FAY (1737-1818), a prominent statesman; MOSES ROBINSON (1741-1813), United-States senator 1791-1796; and the Rev. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D. (1802), an able preacher and historian, who now resides in Cambridge.

Harvard, so named in honor of the Rev. John Harvard, founder of Harvard College, is a fine farming-town, beautifully diversified by hills, valleys, ponds, and streams, lying in the north-east part of Worcester County, 38 miles from Boston, and having 1,341 inhabitants, of whom about 150 are Shakers. It has Ayer on the north, Littleton and Boxborough on the east, Bolton on the south, and Nashua River, separating it from Lancaster and Shirley, on the west. Pin Hill, so called from its pyramidal form, has an altitude of nearly 200 feet. It contains a valuable quarry of blue slate, from which grave-stones are cut. Prospect Hill, in the western part of the town, is worthy of its name; a vast extent of country, in addition to the beautiful valley of the Nashua, being visible from its summit. Bare-hill Pond is a very fine sheet of water of about 320 acres, beautified by several islands, and well stored with perch. It lies south-west of the central village. The waters of Hell Pond, in the north-west of the town, have a depth of 90 feet; and hence the name. Robbins's Pond lies near it. Bowers's Brook, furnishing some hydraulic power, flows centrally through the town. The strong and fertile soil is admirably adapted to the growth of fruit and forest trees; and large quantities of apples, pears, chestnuts, and walnuts, are annually exported. The town has 197 farms, and very little unimproved land. The interval lands upon the Nashua River are remarkably productive. There is a post-office at Harvard Centre and at Still River. Valuation, \$958,-810; number of dwelling-houses, 286.

A society of Shakers occupies a large tract of land on Bennett's

Brook, in the north-east part of the town. These people have a meeting-house, school-house, office, herb-house, grist and saw mill, workshops, tannery, and several dwelling-houses. An air of neatness, industry, and thrift, pervades the whole establishment. It is an orderly community, but not increasing. Much attention is given to the cultivation of herbs, as sage, sweet-marjoram, savory, and thyme; and to the preparation of medicinal extracts and canned fruits for market. Harvard has a good town-hall, a lyceum, and a farmers' club, nine school-districts, a public library, an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, and three churches. The Rev. D. F. Goddard is pastor of the Unitarian, the Rev. A. E. Tracy of the Congregational, and the Rev. J. W. Dick of the Baptist church, which is at Still River. The Worcester and Nashua Railroad runs through the western part of the town. Its number of soldiers in the late war was 162, of whom 16 lost their lives in the service.

Harvard was taken from Lancaster, Groton, and Stow, and incorporated Jan. 29, 1732. The Rev. John Seccomb was the first minister of the first church, which was organized in 1733.

JOSHUA ATHERTON (H. U. 1762), a noted lawyer and loyalist, was born here in 1737, and died in 1809.

The Rev. G. W. SAMPSON, D.D., an able Baptist divine and author, was born here Sept. 29, 1819.

No extended history of the town has been written.

Harwich, so named from Harwich, Eng., lies in Barnstable County, on the southern side of Cape Cod, 85 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, opened to this place in 1865, and has 3,080 inhabitants. It has Brewster on the north, Chatham (from which it is partly separated by Pleasant Bay and Muddy Creek) on the east, the ocean on the south, and Dennis on the west. The surface of the town is sandy, but generally covered with a growth of oak and pine. It has a large number of fresh-water ponds, of which Long Pond (dividing it from Brewster), Bang's Pond, and Hinckley's Pond, are the most noted. From the latter sheet of water, which is ten feet above the sea, issues Herring River, out of whose waters many shad and alewives are annually taken. The place abounds in romantic dells and shaded retreats, admirably adapted to the use of holiday parties and recreation. Nickerson's Grove is a favorite locality. Harwich has only 14 farms. With a little fertilizing, they produce fair crops of rye and Indian corn. Cranberries cover 209 acres, and yielded, recently, 4,751 bushels in a year. The cod and mackerel fisheries engross, to a very great extent, the attention of the people. By the last State Report on Industry, the number of vessels employed was 36; and of men, 419. There were also 36 vessels, with 131 men, engaged in the coastwise trade. Tonnage, 2,843.

Harwich has six postal centres, —Harwich, Harwichport, East Harwich, North Harwich, South Harwich, and West Harwich; a national and a savings bank; two Masonic Lodges; and eight churches, — viz., one Congregational at the Centre, the Rev. B. C. Ward, pastor; one at the Port, now unsupplied; one Methodist at North Harwich, the Rev. R. F. Loomis, pastor; one at East Harwich, the Rev. C. Stokes, pastor; one at South Harwich, the Rev. S. P. Snow, pastor; one Baptist at West

Harwich, the oldest on the Cape, the Rev. James Barnaby, now over eighty years old, pastor; one Catholic at the Centre, the Rev. C. O'Connor, pastor; and the Bethel at South Harwich, under the care of the Rev. David Lothrop. Valuation, \$740,620; rate of taxation, two per cent; number of dwelling-houses, 730.

"The Harwich Independent," an excellent weekly paper, of which Josiah Paine, Esq., is editor, is published in this town.

The Indian name of this place was *Satucket*; and it originally extended across the Cape. The date of incorporation is Sept. 14, 1694. The northern part became the town of Brewster in 1803; and the southern part is the present Harwich. The land was bought of the Indian *Matty Quason*, or his heirs; and the first church was organized, with the Rev. Edward Pell for its minister, Nov. 6, 1747. The records are well preserved and curious. The Satucket Indians, numbering as many as 500 in 1694, lived in the north-west part of the town; and some traces of them still remain.

ESOPH CROSBY, a Revolutionary patriot, was born here in 1750, and died in 1835.

Hatfield is an ancient and handsome town on the right bank of the Connecticut River, intersected by the Connecticut-river Railroad; and containing 185 farms, 295 dwelling-houses, and 1,594 inhabitants. It lies in the southern centre of Hampshire County, about 120 miles west of Boston; and has Whately on the north, Hadley (from which the Connecticut River divides it by a devious course) on the east and south, and Northampton (for some distance) on the south, and also (with Williamsburg) upon the west. The two postal and the principal villages are Hatfield and North Hatfield, which is near the Whately border. A ferry connects the town with North Hadley. The geological formation is sienite, middle shales, and sandstone; and, among other minerals, galena, blende, heavy spar, copper pyrites, and crystals of yellow quartz, occur. The land is level and alluvial on the river, undulating in the centre, and mountainous in the west. There are extensive marshes in the southern section; and on the western border the Horse Mountain rises as a mighty barrier to the height of about 1,000 feet. The inclination of the surface of the town is gently towards the south; and in that direction are the currents of Broad Brook, Mill River, and other streams, that drain the town. The southern terminus of the base line of the trigonometrical survey of the State is within a kind of semicircle, formed by a bend in Mill River, in the southern section of the town. The soil of Hatfield is productive; and remunerative crops of Indian corn, broom-corn, wheat, rye, hay, and tobacco, are produced. Hatfield has for more than a century and a half enjoyed a reputation for producing fat cattle, in which the farmers take a laudable pride. Large quantities of fire-wood, lumber, laths, clapboards, staves, and shingles, are annually prepared for market. The valuation of the town is \$1,368,604, and the tax-rate \$0.95 per \$100.

The town has eight schools, one of which is a high school; and one Congregational society, of which the Rev. John P. Skeele, installed May 4, 1870, is the pastor.

This place was once a part of Hadley, and was incorporated as a town

on the 11th of May, 1670. It was probably called Hatfield from a parish of this name in England. The church was organized in 1670; and the Rev. Hope Atherton was that year ordained as pastor. He was the son of Humphrey Atherton of Dorchester, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1665. His brothers and sisters bore the names of Rest, Increase, Thankful, Consider, Watching, and Patience. His own name, Hope, is Latinized in the college catalogue into *Sperantius*. He served as a chaplain at the celebrated fight with the Indians at Turner's Falls in 1676. In the retreat he became lost in the woods, and finally, to avoid perishing, gave himself up to the enemy, who, thinking him a "sacred person," treated him with kindness; and he afterwards made his way back through the wilderness to his people. He died in 1679, and was succeeded in the ministry by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey, son of Charles Chauncey, second president of Harvard College. He died Nov. 4, 1685, and was followed by the Rev. William Williams of Newton. He married Christian, daughter of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard, by whom he had a family of distinguished sons; and died Aug. 31, 1741.

Hatfield suffered seriously during Philip's War. On the 19th of October, 1675, a body of more than 700 Indians, elated by successes in Deerfield, approached the outposts of this town. "Previous to the onset," says Dr. J. G. Holland in his excellent "*History of Western Massachusetts*," "they had cut off the scouts that had been sent out to communicate warning of their approach; and it is probable that the attack was in some measure a surprise. Poole and his men entered into a spirited defence of one extremity; while the veteran Moseley dealt death to the enemy in the centre. Capt. Appleton, with the Hadley forces, was soon on the ground, and engaged the foe at the other extremity. The fight was a desperate and spirited one; but numbers on the side of the Indians proved no match for superior discipline, arms, and skill on the part of the English. The enemy were repulsed at every point. The engagement took place just at the close of the day; and the enemy had been entertained so hotly, that they retired in great haste and confusion, only having had time to burn a few barns and other out-buildings, and drive off a number of cattle. Capt. Appleton's sergeant, Freegrace Norton, was mortally wounded by his side; 'another bullet passing through his own hair, by that whisper telling him that death was very near.' The names of those killed were Thomas Meekins, Nathaniel Collins, Richard Stone, Samuel Clarke, John Pocock, Thomas Warner, Abram Quiddington, William Olverton, and John Petts. The loss of the Indians must have been considerable; though the fall of night upon their retreat, and their scrupulous adherence to the custom of carrying off their dead, made it impossible to ascertain how great. Some were driven through Mill River, and, in their attempts to carry off their dead, either purposely or accidentally dropped their guns into the river, and there left them, with the hope, probably, of ultimately reclaiming them."

"On the 30th of May, 1675," says the same author, "from six to seven hundred Indians invaded Hatfield; their first work being to set on fire twelve buildings without the fortification. At this time, almost every man belonging to the plantation was at work in the meadow; and

while the palisaded dwellings were attacked at every point, and bravely defended by the few who remained, and while a large number of the savages were busy in killing cattle or driving them off, one hundred and fifty Indians entered the meadow to engage the planters. The flames of the burning buildings were seen at Hadley; and twenty-five young men left that town immediately to render assistance to their neighbors, and arrived in the meadow just in season to save the planters from entire destruction. Rushing forward, the little body came boldly upon the savage host, and killed five or six of them at the first discharge. They then charged upon them, drove them back to the town, and inflicted terrible slaughter upon them, without themselves losing a man, until they arrived near the town, where five of their number fell dead. Twenty-five Indians were killed, being one to each man who went over from Hadley. The Indians were then driven out of the village, preceded by a large body, who had succeeded in getting away the cattle."

Again, on the nineteenth day of September, 1677, "a party of about fifty Indians from Canada, who had descended the Connecticut to Hatfield, fell upon that town, shot down three men outside of the fortifications, and, breaking through, inflicted terrible slaughter upon men, women, and children, and captured and took away a large number. The attack occurred at eleven o'clock in the morning, and while the principal part of the men were at work in the meadows. The names of those killed were Sergeant Isaac Graves, John Atchison, John Cooper, the wife and child of Philip Russell, the wife and child of John Coleman, the wife of Samuel Kellogg, the wife and child of Samuel Belding, and a child of John Wells; in all, eleven." Benjamin Waite and Stephen Jennings, whose wives were taken, afterwards went to Quebec, and, for two hundred pounds, redeemed the captives.

The first open and decided measures to oppose the State government, in what is known as Shays's Insurrection, were taken in this town, whose people were in strong sympathy with that movement. On the 22d of August, 1786, a convention of delegates from fifty towns assembled here, and, in a session of three days, set forth in detail what they considered the grievances of the people; among which were "the existence of the senate," "the existence of the courts of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace," "the general court sitting in the town of Boston;" and they voted that a revision of the constitution ought to be made. Four days subsequent to the rising of this convention, the court-house at Northampton was surrounded by armed insurgents, and the doors closed.

But, though many of the citizens of Hatfield were in sympathy with the insurgents, some of them were loyal; and one at least, as we learn from the following inscription, sealed his loyalty with his blood:—

"To the memory of Mr. JACOB WALKER, who, respected by the brave, beloved by his country's friends, dear to his relations, while manfully defending the laws and liberties of the Commonwealth, nobly fell by the impious hand of treason and rebellion on the 17th of February, 1787, in the 32d year of his age. Citizen passing, drop a tear, and learn to imitate the brave."

Eminent men: JONATHAN DICKINSON (1688–1747), an able cler-

gyman and author; ELISHA WILLIAMS (1694-1755), president of Yale College from 1726 to 1739; OLIVER PARTRIDGE (1712-1792), member of the first Colonial Congress; OLIVER SMITH (1766-1845), a wealthy and benevolent farmer, who left an estate of about \$370,000, the most of which he devised to educational and charitable purposes.

HAVERHILL, the *Pentucket* of the Indians, is an enterprising and uncommonly beautiful city, noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes, and for its recent growth and industrial prosperity. It lies in the northerly part of Essex County, on the left bank of the Merrimack River, at the head of tide-water and of sloop-navigation; and is, by the Boston and Maine Railroad, 32 miles north of Boston, and 78 miles south-west from Portland. It contains three postal centres, — Haverhill, East Haverhill, and Ayer's Village (in the north-west angle), — 280 farms, 1,975 dwelling-houses, and 12,092 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$10,234,390, and a tax-rate of \$1.74 per \$100. It has for its boundaries the New-Hampshire line on the north-west; this and Amesbury on the north-east; the Merrimack River, separating it from Newbury and Groveland, on the south-east; the same river, between it and Bradford, on the south; and Methuen on the south-west. It is connected with Bradford and Groveland by substantial bridges, and with Newburyport by water and by the Haverhill-branch and the Danvers and Newburyport Railroad. The underlying rock is the Merrimack schist, which crops out in ledges, having a similar inclination in several localities. On Brandy Brow, in the north part of the town, there is a huge bowlder, which stands at the corner of Amesbury, Haverhill, Newtown, and Plaistow. The surface of the city is agreeably diversified with rounded hills, valleys, lakes, streams, and river; and the populous part of the city, occupying a gentle acclivity rising immediately from the brink of the Merrimack, presents, with its handsome private residences, its churches, and other public edifices, a remarkably fine appearance. The highest point of land is Ayer's Hill, 339 feet above the sea, in the north-west section. From this, as well as from Golden Hill and Silver Hill, delightful views of the outspreading landscape and the noble river are obtained. There are five beautiful sheets of fresh water in the city, the largest of which, comprising about 238 acres, and called "Canoza Lake," is a favorite resort for pleasure-parties, and is surrounded with delightful scenery. It receives a small tributary named "Fishing Brook;" and upon its outlet there is a mill-privilege. Little River flows along the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad into the Merrimack; and Creek Pond of about 156 acres, in the westerly part of the city, sends an affluent, called "Creek Brook," into the same river.

There are some excellent farms and apple-orchards here, and considerable attention is given to market-gardening; but the principal business is manufacturing. The city has establishments for making woollen-goods, hats, shoe-lasts, shoe nails and tacks, boxes, tin-ware, and clothing; and about 150 firms are busily employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which, in 1865, 3,248,560 pairs, valued at \$4,602,787, were produced. The business still increases; and new buildings are constantly rising for the prosecution of this branch

of industry. The city proper has many handsome streets, lined with commodious stores, manufactories, public and private buildings, which are well supplied with water from the lake above. The city-hall, erected at an expense of about \$100,000, the high-school house, costing nearly the same, and the Masonic Temple, are all beautiful structures. The new Methodist church is also an ornament to the city. A library building is soon to be erected. The Hon. E. J. M. Hale has given the ground and \$30,000 on condition that the city raise the same amount for the institution. Haverhill needs a good hotel. It has four national and two savings banks; an excellent system of public instruction; a Post of the G. A. R., called "Major Howe Encampment;" five Masonic and two Odd-Fellows' Lodges; a farmers' club; several temperance societies; a Young Men's Christian Association; five able public journals, — "The Haverhill Gazette," "Essex Banner," "Tri-weekly Publisher," "Daily Bulletin," and "Weekly Bulletin;" a street railway; an efficient fire-department; and seventeen churches. The clergymen are the Revs. Ephraim W. Allen, C. T., installed Nov. 8, 1866 (West Church); C. M. Hyde, D.D., C. T. (Centre Church); R. H. Seeley, D.D., C. T. (North Church); Calvin Terry, C. T. (North Parish); George W. Bosworth, D.D., Baptist (First Church); A. J. Padelford, Baptist (Portland-street Church); J. C. Emery, Baptist (City Hall); A. P. Tracy, F. W. Baptist; Charles A. Rand, Episcopalian (Trinity Church); A. W. Scott, Methodist (First Church); W. F. Crafts, Methodist (Grace Church); Calvin Damon, Universalist (First Church); V. Lincoln, Universalist (West Parish and at Ayer's Village); William H. Spencer, Unitarian (First Parish); Mr. Williams, Christian Church; Richard Cummings, Roman Catholic (St. Gregory's Church); J. E. Michaud, Roman Catholic (French Church). The Congregational and the Baptist churches at the East Parish are both destitute of settled pastors.

Haverhill furnished 1,241 men for the army and navy during the late war of the Rebellion; and to the memory of the 184 that were lost it has erected a fitting monument.

The settlement at Haverhill was commenced in 1640 by the Rev. John Ward and others, who accompanied him from Newbury. The land was purchased of the Indians *Passaquo* and *Saggahew* Nov. 15, 1642, and then extended fourteen miles upon the river, and from it six miles north, embracing parts of Methuen, and of Salem, Atkinson, and Plaistow in New Hampshire. It was named in memory of Haverhill, the birthplace of Mr. Ward in England, and incorporated in 1645. The plantation then contained about 32 landholders, and was, with the exception of open fields upon the river, a dense and unbroken forest. In 1650 it was voted "that Abraham Tyler blow his horn half an hour before meeting on the Lord's day and on lecture-days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each family." A bell was not procured until 1748. The first church was organized in 1645; and on the 13th of February, 1647, the Rev. John Ward, a man of robust constitution and an excellent divine, was ordained as pastor. His salary in 1652 was £50. He died Dec. 27, 1693, and was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin Rolfe, who was killed by the Indians in their attack upon the town on the 29th of August, 1708. The inscription on his tomb is, —

"CLAUDITUR HOC TUMULO CORPUS REVERENDI PII DOCTIQUE VIRI D. BENIAMIN ROLFE ECCLESIE CHRISTI QUÆ EST IN HAVERHILL PASTORIS FIDELISSIMI; QUI DOMI SUÆ AB HOSTIBUS BARBARE TRUCIDATUS. A LABORIBUS SUIS REQUIEUIT MANE DIEI SACRÆ QUIETIS, AUG. XXIX., ANNO DOMINI MDCCVIII. ÆTATIS SUÆ XLVI.— 'Enclosed in this tomb is the body of the reverend, pious, and learned Benjamin Rolfe, the faithful pastor of the church in Haverhill, who was barbarously slain in his own house by the enemy. He rested from his labors early on the day of sacred rest, Aug. 29, 1708, in the 46th year of his age.' "

The first record made of schools is in March, 1661, when it was voted "that ten pounds should be rated for a schoolmaster, and he to receive pay from the scholars as he and the parents can agree."

Haverhill, as a frontier settlement, suffered much from Indian ferocity. The exploit of Mrs. Hannah Duston, in whose memory a monument is soon to be erected on Duston's Island, at the mouth of the Contoocook River, is one of the most remarkable on record. On the 15th of March, 1697, a body of Indians made a descent on the westerly part of the town, and came towards the house of Mr. Thomas Duston. "Upon the first alarm, he flew from a neighboring field to his family. Seven of his children he directed to flee, while he himself went to assist his wife, who was confined to the bed with an infant a week old; but, before she could leave her bed, the savages arrived.

"In despair of rendering her assistance, Mr. Duston flew to the door, mounted his horse, and determined in his own mind to snatch up and save the child which he loved the best; but, upon coming up to them, he found it impossible to make a selection. He resolved, therefore, to meet his fate with them; to defend and save them from their pursuers, or die by their side.

"A body of Indians soon came up with him, and, from short distances, fired upon him and his little company. For more than a mile he continued to retreat, placing himself between his children and the fire of the savages, and returning their shots with great spirit and success. At length he saw them all safely lodged from their bloody pursuers in a distant house.

"As Mr. Duston quitted his house, a party of Indians entered it. Mrs. Duston was in bed: but they ordered her to rise; and, before she could completely dress herself, obliged her and her nurse—a Mrs. Neff—to quit the house, which they plundered, and set on fire.

"In these distressing circumstances, Mrs. Duston began her march, with other captives, into the wilderness. The air was keen, and their path led alternately through snow and deep mud; and her savage conductors delighted rather in the infliction of torment than the alleviation of distress.

"The company had proceeded but a short distance, when an Indian, thinking the infant an encumbrance, took it from the nurse's arms, and dashed its head against a tree. Such of the other captives as began to be weary, and incapable of proceeding, the Indians killed with their tomahawks.

"Feeble as Mrs. Duston was, both she and her nurse sustained with

wonderful energy the fatigue and misery attending a journey of one hundred and fifty miles.

"On their arrival at the place of their destination, which was a small island in Contoocook River, they found the wigwam of the savage who claimed them as his personal property to be inhabited by twelve Indians.

"In the ensuing April, this family was to set out with their captives for an Indian settlement still more remote. The captives were informed, that, on their arrival at the settlement, they must submit to be scourged, and run the gantlet between two files of Indians. This information carried distress to the minds of the captive women, and led them promptly to devise some means of escape.

"Early in the morning of the 31st of May, Mrs. Duston awaking her nurse and another fellow-prisoner, they, arming themselves with tomahawks, despatched ten of the twelve Indians while asleep. The other two escaped. The women then pursued their difficult and toilsome journey through the wilderness, and at length arrived in safety at Haverhill. Subsequently they visited Boston, and received at the hand of the General Court a handsome consideration for their extraordinary sufferings and heroic conduct."

In his visit to New England in 1789, Washington spent one night in this town.

The first steamboat that ever floated on the Merrimack was built here, and descended the river to Newburyport for the first time April 7, 1828.

The first Baptist church in Essex County was established here by the Rev. Hezekiah Smith in 1765.

The first newspaper ("The Gazette") issued here appeared in 1793: in the ensuing year, the Haverhill bridge was completed. The town, which in 1865 had a population of 10,740, was incorporated as a city March 10, 1869.

Haverhill has given to the world many distinguished men, of whom the following may be named:—

RICHARD SALTONSTALL (1703–1756), an able jurist; Gen. JOSEPH BADGER (1722–1803), an efficient officer; Brig.-Gen. MOSES HAZEN (1733–1803), a brave Revolutionary officer; THOMAS COGSWELL (1746–1810), an able officer and jurist; Gen. BENJAMIN MOERS (1758–1838), an efficient officer in the Revolution; NATHANIEL COGSWELL (1773–1813), a lawyer, and general in the Spanish army; DANIEL APPLETON (1785–1849), founder of the publishing-house of Appleton and Company; BENJAMIN GREENLEAF (1786–1864), author of an able series of mathematical text-books; WILLIAM WILLIS, LL.D. (1794–1870), an able historian; JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER (1807), a poet of world-wide fame (he was born in a farm-house about two miles distant from the city proper, on the road leading to Amesbury, the town in which he now resides); GEORGE MINOT (1817–1858), an able editor and lawyer; CHARLES SHORT, LL.D. (1821), an able writer, president of Kenyon College from 1863 to 1867; and Gen. WILLIAM FRANCIS BARTLETT (1840), H. U. 1862, a gallant soldier.

A History of Haverhill, by B. L. Mirick, was published in 1832, pp. 227; another, very correct, by G. W. Chase, was published in 1861, pp. xx, 662.

Hawley, on the highlands in the western part of Franklin County, has 672 inhabitants, and, for its bounds, Charlemont on the north, Buckland and Ashfield on the east, Plainfield on the south, and Savoy on the west. The land is hilly, the scenery picturesque, and the climate cold and healthful. Among the minerals here are found massive iron pyrites, magnetic iron, and zoisite. Forge Hill is one of the most prominent elevations. A large number of clear and sparkling brooks, well stored with trout, flow from the hills, and swell the waters of Deerfield River. The soil is good for grazing, and the growing of wool receives considerable attention. The town has 134 dwelling-houses, 122 farms, and raises English hay to the value of \$20,000 annually. It sends large quantities of maple-sugar to market. It has four saw-mills, also manufactories of broom-handles and palm-leaf hats. There is a Congregational church at East Hawley, established Sept. 16, 1778, of which the Rev. Henry Seymour is pastor; and another at West Hawley, established Aug. 24, 1825, which has for its pastor the Rev. John Eastman. The valuation is \$170,061; and the rate of taxation, \$2.50 per \$100. The town sent 81 soldiers to the late war. A branch railroad is needed for the increase and prosperity of this beautiful place. There is a post-office at Hawley Centre, South Hawley, and West Hawley. The town was named in honor of Joseph Hawley of Northampton, and incorporated Feb. 7, 1792. The first church was formed Sept. 16, 1778; and the Rev. Jonathan Grout, ordained Oct. 23, 1793, was the first settled pastor. He died June 6, 1835, in the 42d year of his ministry.

The Rev. JONAS KING, D.D., missionary to Greece, was born here July 29, 1792; and died at Athens, Greece, May 22, 1869.

Heath, situated among the hills in the north-west section of Franklin County, 119 miles from Boston, has a population of 613, and, for its bounds, New Hampshire on the north, Coleraine on the east, Charlemont on the south, and the latter and Rowe upon the west. The land is broken, and sparsely settled. The geological formation is the Quebec group and calciferous mica-schist. Pyrites and zoisite occur. The streams are tributaries of the Deerfield River, and furnish motive-power for several saw and grist mills. The town has 124 dwelling-houses, 122 farms; and the people are engaged in raising grain, hay, fruit, sheep, neat-cattle, swine, and poultry. Maple-sugar is extensively produced, and bark and firewood are prepared in winter for the market. The central village occupies a commanding eminence, and has a good town-hall; a lyceum; a farmers' club; a Congregational church, the Rev. C. W. Fifield, pastor; a Methodist church, the Rev. A. M. Osgood, pastor; and a Baptist church, without a pastor.

The town has also one post-office and eight school-districts. It sent 50 soldiers to the last war, of whom 18 were lost, — a large number for so small a community.

The town was taken from Charlemont, named from Gen. William Heath, and incorporated Feb. 14, 1785. A church was organized April 15 the same year; and in 1790 the Rev. Joseph Strong, the first minister, was settled. Fort Shirley was built here in 1744 as a defence

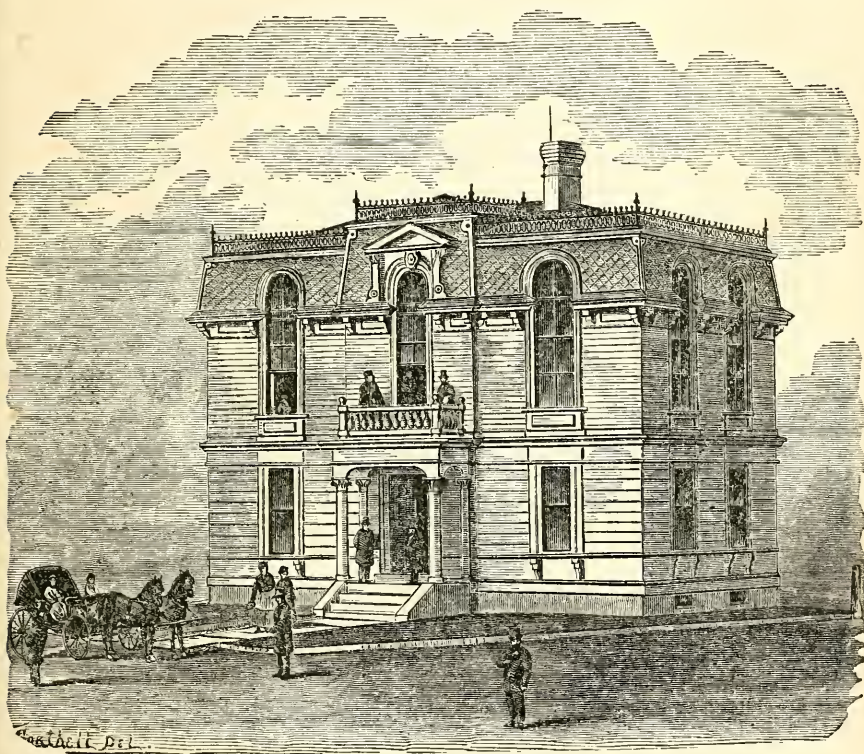
against the Indians. Near its site is still to be seen the grave of a young girl who died there while the fort was occupied. The red deer were common here at that period. Through the influence of Col. Hugh Maxwell, wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, there was not a single Tory in the town during the Revolutionary War.

The late Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, an able editor, was born in this place.

Hingham is a fine old town, embracing 117 farms, 884 dwelling-houses, and 4,422 inhabitants, and situated in the northern extremity of Plymouth County, about 17 miles south-east of Boston by the South-shore branch of the Old-Colony Railroad, which has a station at West Hingham and at Hingham. It has three postal centres, — Hingham, Hingham Centre, and South Hingham; and is bounded on the north by Boston Bay, on the north-east by Cohasset, on the south-east by South Scituate and Abington, and on the west by Weymouth, from which it is in part separated by Weymouth Back River. The northern boundary is extremely circuitous; sweeping around a sharp point known as "Downer Landing," then curving far inward and outward to form Hingham Harbor, and again around a peninsula called "World's End;" and so on, south-easterly, by Weir River, which flows between the town and Hull. The harbor admits of sloop-navigation, and is well protected. Steamers run constantly between this place and Boston, 12 miles distant, during the open season, and present on their passage very fine views of the picturesque islands in the harbor. The underlying rock is sienite and the St. John's group, which project in many broken ledges, and lend charming variety to the scenery. The highest point of land is Prospect Hill, 243 feet above sea-level, in the south-eastern angle of the town. It commands a magnificent sight of the surrounding country and the ocean. From Otis, Planter's, Baker's, Turkey, and Squirrel Hills, in the northern part of the town, very delightful views of the shipping in the harbor, the curving shores, and rocky headlands, are obtained. The principal streams are Weymouth Back River, which widens into a beautiful estuary on the west; and the Weir River, which, with its tributaries, drains most of the territory of the town, and forms another estuary between World's End and Hull. Accord Pond, from which it flows, comprises about 90 acres, and, it is said, received its name from the amicable adjustment of the boundary-lines of the three towns, Hingham, Abington, and South Scituate, whose angles come together in its centre. Cushing's Pond, of about 30 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water at Glad-Tidings Plain, a pleasant village, having a church near the centre. The soil, though somewhat rough, is in many places very fertile, and well adapted to arboriculture and to market-gardening. As many as 234 acres of salt-marsh are mown, and 6 acres are devoted to the growth of cranberries. The town has 467 sheep; which is the largest number owned by any town in Plymouth County. The rich and varied flora offers great attraction to the naturalist; and the salubrity of the air is manifested in the general health and longevity of the people. In addition to its agricultural interests, Hingham has manufactures of cabinet-ware, cordage, wooden-ware, boots and shoes, upholstery-trimmings, jute-cloth and bagging, worsted-goods, — woven, knit, and hand-made, — iron-

castings, leather, hatchets, and other articles. Ten vessels, with a tonnage of 790, were engaged in the fisheries, and three, with a tonnage of 124, in the carrying-trade, in 1865; and the town had then one planing and one saw mill. Valuation, \$3,213,266; tax-rate, \$1.55 per \$100.

Hingham has a good newspaper, "The Hingham Journal;" an agricultural and horticultural society, owning a very fine hall; a Post of the G. A. R.; two bands of music; a national bank; a savings-bank; a mutual fire-insurance company; a public library, founded by the Hon. Albert Fearing; a town-hall; Loring Hall, built by Col. Benjamin



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, HINGHAM.

Loring for lectures; Derby Academy, incorporated June 19, 1797 (endowed by Madam Sarah Derby); fourteen public schools, of which one is a high school in a fine building which cost about \$20,000; and several handsome church-edifices. The clergymen are the Revs. Calvin Lincoln, Unitarian (Old Church); W. G. Todd, Unitarian (New North Church); A. G. Jennings, Unitarian (South Hingham); A. G. Garver, C. T. (at the Centre); Jonathan Tilson, Baptist; D. P. Livermore, Universalist; J. H. Nutting, Methodist; and Church of Zion (independent), no pastor. St. Paul's Church, Roman Catholic, is at

tended from Weymouth. The streets of Hingham are remarkably well shaded with stately trees; and the Hingham Cemetery is tastefully decorated with shrubs and flowers. It contains a monument erected in memory of its 76 soldiers and sailors lost in the late war, whose names are inscribed thereon. In this cemetery repose the remains of Gov. ANDREW. The scenic aspect of the whole town is charming; and as a place of residence, combining rural with suburban life, but few localities on our coast are more desirable.

This fine old town, at first called "Bear Cove," was settled as early as 1633 by emigrants, mostly from Hingham, county of Norfolk, Eng. Among those to whom lands were granted here in 1635, the familiar names of Peter Hobart, Thomas Lincoln (weaver), William Hersey, Thomas Loring, Henry Rust, Henry Tuttle, William Walton, Richard Osborn, and John Fearing, are found. The town was incorporated Sept. 2, 1635; and, on the 18th of the same month, the Rev. Peter Hobart drew a house-lot with the other twenty-nine to whom lands had been granted. He kept a journal, which is very valuable; and continued as pastor of the church until his death in 1679, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Norton. He died in 1716; and his successor was the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., who continued in the ministry nearly sixty-nine years. He died 1787; and was followed by the Rev. Henry Ware, D.D., of Sherborn. The next minister was the Rev. Joseph Richardson of Billerica, settled in 1806, and died in 1871. Rev. Calvin Lincoln was ordained associate pastor in 1855, and is the present pastor.

The old meeting-house is the oldest in New England. It was first occupied as such on the 8th of January, 1682; and is still used by the First Society. It stands upon rising ground, and is 73 feet in length by 55 in breadth. The pyramidal roof is surmounted by a peculiar belfry and a spire. The original cost of it was £430 and the old meeting-house. Extensive repairs and alterations were made in the meeting-house in 1869. The old pews were removed, and new ones built; but much of the old remains with the new. The Hon. Solomon Lincoln has given a very minute and interesting account of this old meeting-house, and the customs of those who anciently worshipped here, in his appendix to the discourse of the Rev. Calvin Lincoln at the re-opening of the edifice, Sept. 8, 1869.

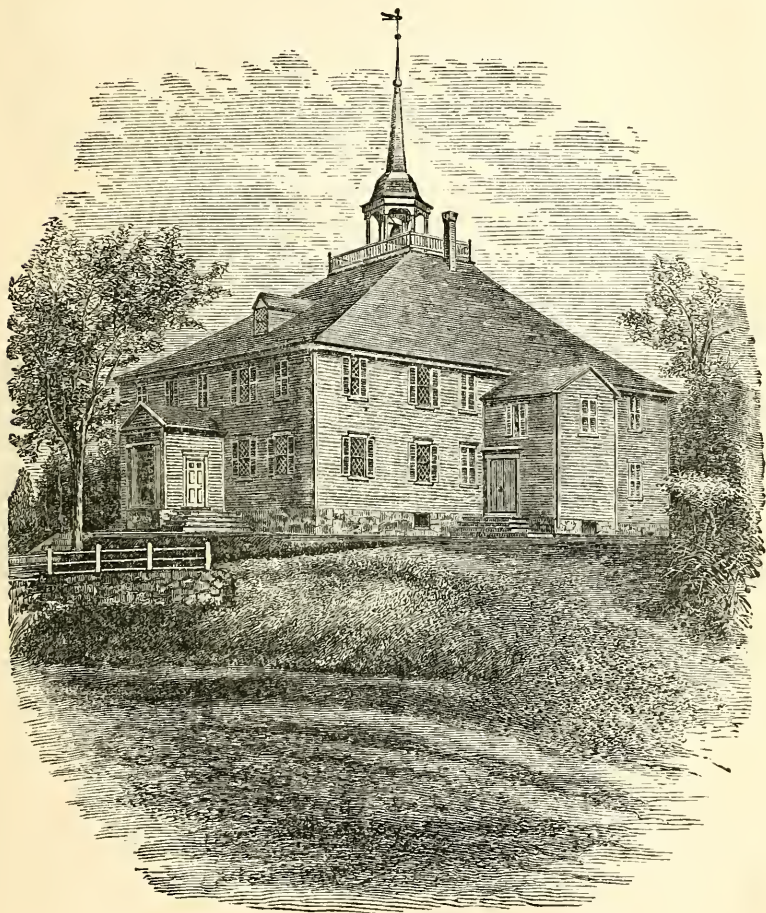
The second church was organized in 1745; and the Rev. Daniel Shute was, the ensuing year, ordained as pastor, and continued as such until 1799. He was followed in 1800 by the Rev. Nicholas B. Whitney.

During Philip's War, which began in 1675, the town was protected by three forts, — one of which was at Fort Hill, one at the cemetery, and the other "on the plain about a mile from the harbor." "On the 19th of April, 1676," says the Rev. Peter Hobart in his Diary, now in the possession of the Hon. Solomon Lincoln, "John Jacob was slain by the Indians near his father's house." The Indians burned, the day following, the dwellings of Nathaniel Chubbuck, Israel Hobart, Joseph Jones, Anthony Sprague, and James Whiton.

Jedidiah Farmer and Simon Brown commenced publishing "The Hingham Gazette" here in 1827.

This town has given to the world Col. JOHN OTIS (1657-1727), an

able lawyer and judge; NOAH HOBART (1705-1773), a learned minister; EZEKIEL HERSEY (1709-1770), a famous physician; Gen. BENJAMIN LINCOLN (1733-1810), a very distinguished Revolutionary officer, secretary of war from 1781 to 1784, collector of the port of Boston from 1789 to 1808; LEVI LINCOLN (1749-1820), acting governor in 1809; ANDREWS NORTON (1786-1853), an eminent scholar and writer;



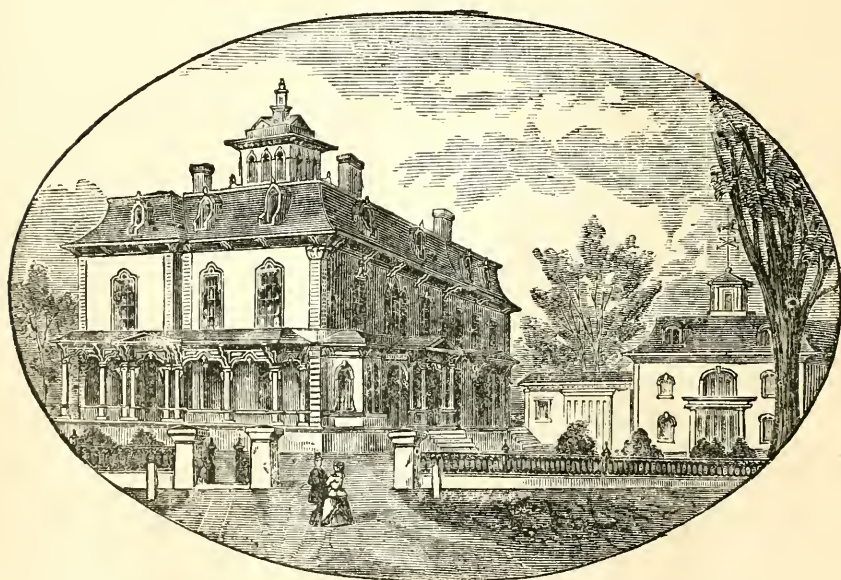
THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM.

HENRY WARE, Jun., D.D. (1794-1843), an able clergyman and editor; JOHN WARE, M.D. (1795-1864), a noted physician and author; WILLIAM WARE (1797-1852), an author and clergyman; JOSEPH ANDREWS (1806-1873), one of the best line-engravers in the country; JAMES HALL (1811), New-York State geologist; WINCKWORTH ALLAN GAY (1821), a fine landscape-painter; CHARLES HENRY BROMEDGE

CALDWELL (1823), an efficient captain U. S. N.; RICHARD HENRY STODDARD (1825), a prolific writer and popular poet; and Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, an able writer.

A "History of Hingham," by Solomon Lincoln, was published in 1827, pp. 183.

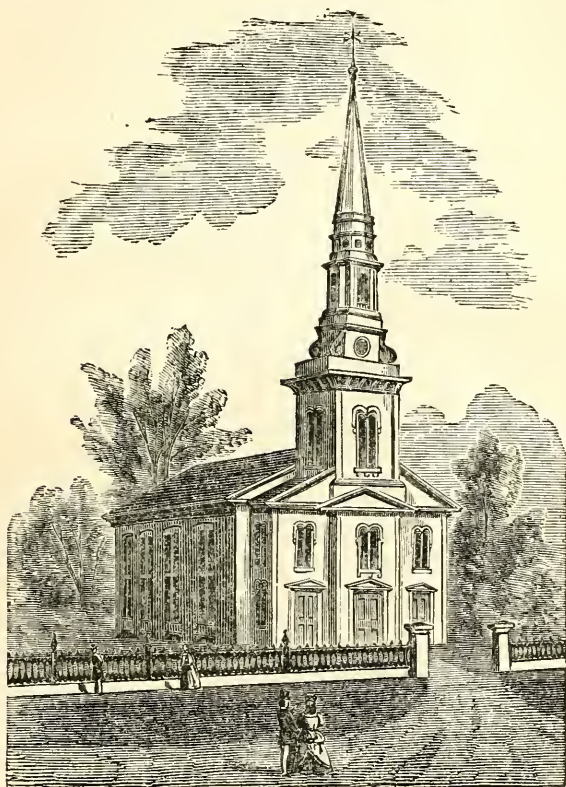
Holbrook is a new and delightfully-situated town in the south-eastern part of Norfolk County, 14 miles south of Boston, with which it has ready communication by the Old-Colony Railroad, passing along its whole western border. It has 283 dwelling-houses, about 1,566 inhabitants, 457 voters, together with a valuation of \$1,369,550, and a tax-rate of 1.00 per \$100. It has for its boundaries Braintree on the north, Weymouth on the east, Abington



THE HOLBROOK ESTATE, HOLBROOK.

on the south-east, and Randolph on the west. The principal rock is sienite. The land is elevated and uneven. It forms the water-shed between Massachusetts and the Mount-Hope Bay; the waters in the northerly part of the town flowing into Cochato River, in the southerly part into Beaver River, running in an opposite direction. There is a beautiful sheet of water near the dépôt, giving opportunity for skating and for ice-cutting in the winter, and for boating and fishing in the summer. The elevated situation of Holbrook renders it remarkably healthful, and gives it commanding views of charming local scenery. From some of the more prominent points, the ocean, dotted with canvas, may be seen. The principal street, which bears the name of "Franklin," is one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the county. It runs along

southerly from Braintree towards North Bridgewater, nearly three miles, on elevated land, and is lined on either side with ornamental trees, and handsome dwelling-houses kept in good repair, and indicating order, comfort, and good cheer within. The private mansion of the late Elisha N. Holbrook, near the Centre, is remarkable for its architectural beauty, as well as for the tasteful decoration of the grounds around it; and the Lincoln House is a fine specimen of an earlier style of architecture. Of the large number of dwelling-houses on this fine street, it is said that only eight are encumbered by a mortgage. The people of



WINTHROP CHURCH, HOLBROOK.

this new town are temperate, intelligent, and industrious; and it has been justly said of them, that "everybody here minds his own business, and that everybody has some business to mind."

The principal industry is the manufacture of boots and shoes, for which the town has about twenty establishments. The number of cases of these goods shipped from this place for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1872, was 16,508, valued at \$630,000. Holbrook has a good town-hall and a free public library, both of which came from a bequest

of \$50,000 made to the town by the late E. N. Holbrook; a fine high-school house and well-taught schools; an efficient fire-department; and two Congregational churches, both of which are at present without settled pastors. During the first year of the town's corporate existence there were registered 13 marriages, 48 births, and 27 deaths; and at the second annual town-meeting it appropriated \$5,300 for the support of schools, \$1,800 for highways, and \$6,000 towards the payment of the town's debt, which was then about \$14,300.

Holbrook was, with Randolph, originally a part of Braintree; and was embraced in the town of Randolph at the incorporation of that town, March 9, 1793. It was called "East Randolph" until its incorporation as a separate town on the 29th of February, 1872. It was named in honor of Elisha N. Holbrook, a prominent and wealthy citizen, who made the town, a little prior to his death, a bequest of \$50,000, to be expended in the construction of a town-house and the purchase of a public library.

Among the early settlers of Holbrook was Capt. Elihu Adams, a younger brother of John Adams, second president of the United States. His house, almost the only ancient building in the town, is on Franklin Street, about half a mile east of the Centre. At the north-west corner of this old weather-beaten building there stands a magnificent elm-tree, whose slaggy trunk and gnarled and intertwined branches bear the marks of many an elemental battle, and attest to the fertility of the soil from which they spring. This tree was set out by Mr. Jesse Reed, inventor of a machine for cutting nails, who, when a boy, lived in the Adams family. One foot above the ground it measures just $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference; and, with its spreading branches, it forms a very prominent object in the landscape. The epitaph on the tombstone of the former occupant of this ancient place, which was often visited by the "old man eloquent," is, —

"In memory of Capt. ELIHU ADAMS, who died August ye 10th, 1775, in ye 35th year of his age."

A church was organized in this place (then the East-Randolph Parish) Dec. 15, 1818; and the Rev. David Brigham was chosen pastor on the 29th of December, 1821. The Winthrop Church was organized Dec. 30, 1856; and the edifice is noted for its architectural beauty.

Holden received its name from the Hon. Samuel Holden, a director of the Bank of England; and was incorporated Jan. 9, 1740. It has 145 farms, 350 dwelling-houses, 2,062 inhabitants, and a valuation of \$1,041,955. It lies on high land, in the form of a diamond, in the centre of Worcester County, 52 miles from Boston; and is bounded on the north-east by Sterling and Boylston; on the south-east by Worcester, from which it was taken; on the south-west by Paxton (which projects an angle into it) and Rutland; and on the north-west by this and Princeton.

Its people dwell mostly in villages, which, beginning at the north, are called "Ruralville," "Quinnepoxet," "Jeffersonville," "Unionville," "Eagleville," "Holden Centre," and "Chaffinville."

Barrett Hill in the north, Davis Hill in the centre, Stonehouse

Hill (whose rocky sides were once the favorite resort of rattlesnakes) and Asnebumsket Hill in the south-west, are the most noted eminences. The town has excellent water-power in the Quinnepoxet River and its numerous tributaries, which flow in every direction ere they form with it a confluence.

The Quinnepoxet River, issuing from a lake of the same name on the Princeton line, runs through the north-east section of the town, by a descent of 380 feet, to the West-Boylston boundary, and, though limited in size, affords many valuable manufacturing privileges. Tatanuck Brook also, which flows from the south-east angle into Worcester, furnishes, by means of its extensive reservoirs, considerable motive-power. By the force of these various streams — on one of which there is a beautiful cascade — are driven two shoddy, three cotton, five woolen, and several saw and grist mills, in which about 300 people are employed. The manufacturing interests have been much advanced by the facilities afforded by the Boston, Barre, and Gardner Railroad, which runs from north to south through the centre; and when the Massachusetts Central Railroad, crossing the former at right angles, is completed, a still quicker impulse will be given to business. A limestone quarry, in the south-east corner of the town, has been worked to some advantage. The soil of the town is strong, and the farmers generally prosperous. Holden has one post-office; one public-house, — the Eagleville Hotel; a good town-hall; a farmers' club and a farmers' library; a Post of the G. A. R.; twelve school-districts; a beautiful cemetery; a Congregational church, founded Dec. 28, 1742, of which the Rev. William P. Paine, D.D., is now pastor; a Baptist church, of which the Rev. John Rounds is pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church (St. Mary's), under the care of the Rev. A. Debucl.

Holland is a small farming-town lying in the south-east extremity of Hampden County, about 70 miles south-west of Boston, having 82 dwelling-houses, 344 inhabitants, and, for its boundaries, Brimfield on the north, Sturbridge on the east, Union in Connecticut on the south, and Wales on the west. The land is hilly; the soil strong, and good for grazing. There are 60 farms, and 1,132 acres in woodland. The Quinnebaug River runs northerly through the easterly part, receiving as affluents May, Steven's, and Lombard Brooks, which afford some motive-power. Sioug Pond, in the north-east, is a fine sheet of water stored with fish, and adding beauty to the scenery.

Holland has grist, saw, and shingle mills, a town-hall, and four school-districts. It has one Congregational church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. J. Bliss. It sent 29 men to the late war, of whom several were wounded, but none killed. This territory was settled as early as 1720; and the names of Blodgett, Lyon, Belknap, Cram, Bond, Holloway, and Nelson, frequently appear on the early records.

This place, formerly East Brimfield, was incorporated as a district July 5, 1785; and as a town May 1, 1836. The Rev. Ezra Reeve, its first minister, was settled in 1765. His successor was the Rev. Enoch Burt. He was followed by the Rev. James Sanford, who was installed in 1831. The town greatly needs the accommodation of a railroad. Valuation, \$145,732; tax-rate, \$1.50 per \$100.

Holliston is a pleasant agricultural and manufacturing town of 572 dwelling-houses, 136 farms, and 3,073 inhabitants, 26 miles south-west of Boston, and occupying the southern extremity of Middlesex County. It has Ashland on the north, Sherborn on the east, Medway on the south, and Milford and Hopkinton on the west. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The surface of the town is uneven, and well divided into upland and meadow. Long Hill, near the Ashland line, is, perhaps, the most commanding elevation. Mount Hollis and Powder-house Hill near the Centre, and Bald Hill north-west of these, are all handsome elevations, and afford delightful scenic prospects. Winthrop Lake of 125 acres, south of the central village, contributes much to the scenic beauty of that section of the town, and is much frequented. The streams — Beaver-dam, Chicken, and Hopping Brooks — flow southerly into Charles River, and, though inconsiderable in size, afford some motive-power. Jar Brook, the outlet of Winthrop Lake, runs northerly through the central village, and then easterly into Dopping Brook, affording valuable mill-privileges.

The town has railroad-stations on the Milford-branch Railroad, at the three postal villages, — East Holliston, the Centre, and Braggville, an enterprising settlement on the border of Milford. The soil of this town is somewhat rocky, but strong and fertile, producing fine crops of English hay, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes. The apple-orchards are extensive and in good order. As many as 38 acres are covered with the cranberry-vine, and 3,389 acres with forest-trees, consisting of chestnut, oak, walnut, pine, gray-birch, and maple. Milk to the amount of 24,148 gallons in a year is produced for market. The farms are generally enclosed with good stone walls; and the owners are industrious, temperate, and independent. In addition to its agricultural interests, Holliston has extensive manufactories of boots and shoes, producing annually goods to the amount of \$731,904, and employing as many as 539 persons. It has also one establishment for the manufacture of nails, one for pumps, and another for wrenches. It has a good town-hall and a free library; a bank of discount, and also of savings; two insurance-offices; a hotel, called "The Winthrop House;" a lyceum; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic Lodge; ten school-districts; a good high school; and four churches. The pastors are the Revs. George M. Adams, C.T.; R. G. Johnson, Baptist; Franklin Furber, Methodist; R. J. Quinlan, Roman Catholic. The town has erected a monument in honor of its soldiers lost in the late war. The valuation is \$1,819,751; tax-rate, \$1.60 per \$100. J. D. Shippee is the present town-clerk.

Originally a part of Sherborn, this town was set off, and incorporated under the name of "Holliston," in honor of Thomas Hollis, a benefactor of Harvard College, Dec. 3, 1724. The first church was formed Nov. 20, 1728, when the Rev. James Stone was ordained pastor. He was succeeded in 1743 by the Rev. Joshua Prentiss, who continued in the pastorate forty-two years, and died in 1788. The Rev. Timothy Dickinson, ordained Feb. 18, 1789, was his successor. The next minister, the Rev. Joseph Wheaton, was ordained Dec. 6, 1815; and died Feb. 4, 1825.

During the winter of 1753-74 a great sickness prevailed here; when, out of a population of about four hundred, fifty-three deaths occurred in the space of six weeks. On the 4th of January, ten persons lay unburied.

The Rev. THOMAS PRENTISS, D.D., a minister of Medfield from 1770 to 1814, a chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and a temperance reformer, was born here Oct. 27, 1747; and died Feb. 28, 1814.

HOLYOKE is a new, enterprising, and rapidly-increasing city, lying on the right bank of the Connecticut River, in the extreme north-central part of Hampden County, 106 miles west of Boston, and contains 1,061 dwelling-houses and a population of 10,733. It was formerly the northern section of West Springfield; and was incorporated as a town March 14, 1850; and as a city May 29, 1873. It is bounded north by Southampton, Easthampton, and Northampton, east by South Hadley and Chicopee (from which it is divided by the Connecticut River), south by West Springfield, and west by Westfield and Southampton.

The remarkable growth and prosperity of Holyoke are due almost wholly to the great hydraulic power derived from the Connecticut River.

It is only within a few years that this power has been controlled, and made subservient to the will of man. Until 1847, the fall of the Connecticut at South Hadley, which is about 60 feet, was neglected. At that time a party of capitalists from Boston obtained the incorporation of the Hadley-Falls Company, the purpose of which was to construct a dam across the river, and one or more locks and canals, by means of which a water-power might be created for the use of this company in the manufacture of articles from cotton, wool, iron, wood, and other materials, and for the purposes of navigation.

Four million dollars was the capital stock of this corporation, divided into shares of \$500 each.

It also had authority to hold real estate not exceeding in value \$500,000. This company bought the entire property and franchise of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on the Connecticut River, and purchased the fishing-rights above, and 1,100 acres of land where now stands the city of Holyoke. The dam was constructed in 1848, but in such an unsubstantial manner, that, in a few hours after the gates were shut, it was swept away. "The next year, the company, nothing daunted, constructed the present dam, which is a grand triumph of skill and art in the control of a magnificent natural power. The length of this structure is 1,017 feet, or about one-fifth of a mile. The abutments at either end are of solid masonry, both together measuring 13,000 square rods. Between these abutments the structure is composed of heavy timbers, the smallest being 12 inches square, which are built up in such a way as to present on the upper side a surface of plank inclined at an angle of $21^{\circ} 45'$ to the water of the river. The timbers which cross the river transversely are supported by other timbers at right angles with them, arranged in 170 sections, 6 feet apart. The ends of these timbers, parallel with the course of the river, are spiked to the solid rock at the bottom of the channel with

14-inch iron bolts, of which there are nearly 3,000. Four million feet of timber are contained in the structure; all of which, being under water, is protected from decay. Gravel was filled in compactly at the foot of the dam, which is still further protected by a mass of concrete. As the timber-work went up, the whole foundation, 90 feet in extent, and all the open spaces, were packed solidly with stone to the height of 10 perpendicular feet. The planking of the upper portion of the dam was doubled to a thickness of 18 inches of solid timber, all tree-nailed, spiked, and strongly bound together. The rolling-top, or combing, was then covered with sheets of boiler-plate, placed side by side, and extending the whole length of the dam. The gravelling in the bed of the river begins 70 feet above the dam, and is continued 30 feet or more over its sloping surface, which is 92 feet in length from the bottom to the crest.

"During the construction of the dam, the water was allowed to flow through gates in it, 16 by 18 feet, of which there were 46 in all. When the work was finished, at twenty-two minutes before one o'clock in the afternoon of Oct. 22, 1849, the engineer gave the signal, and half the gates were closed. Another signal immediately followed, and the alternate gates were also closed. The river ceased its flow, until its waters, gradually collecting, rose upon the face of the dam, and finally fell in a broad sheet over its crest."

Mr. Holland, in his admirable "History of Western Massachusetts," from which the above is taken, adds, "This magnificent structure has withstood the severest tests; and now, after having supported an almost incalculable weight of the greatest freshet ever known in the Connecticut, shows in dry weather, by the thin sheet of water that falls along every inch of the dam, that it has settled in no place to an extent appreciable by the unassisted eye. The water-power acquired by this dam is unparalleled in America, if in the world. The fall is so great as to allow of the water being used twice on two different levels; and the canals have been constructed for the fulfilment of this design."

Since the construction of this dam in 1849, the town and city of Holyoke have come into existence; and the city is now one of our most important inland manufacturing centres, containing some of the largest, most costly, and well-arranged modern mills, with the latest improved machinery to be found in the country. From these busy workshops great quantities of cotton and woollen cloths, paper, thread, and other textile goods, are annually sent forth. The number of mills is five cotton, fifteen paper, three woollen, and two thread, affording steady employment to a large number of male and female operatives. A writer says, "The city, celebrated for the fine paper made there, has 14 paper-mills, with a nominal capital of \$1,500,000, which give employment to 2,000 operatives. Three large cotton-factories, whose aggregate capital is \$1,930,000, employ 1,900 hands; and two thread-mills, with \$950,000 capital, employ 800 operatives. Three woollen-mills, one of which is owned by A. T. Stewart of New York, employ 450 men; and the Holyoke Machine Works give work to 250 men. The Holyoke Water-power Company also gives employment to many persons. The Holyoke Lumber Company is also in successful opera-

tion, its first drive of 15,000,000 logs having been brought down in July, 1872."

The city has two national and two savings banks. The Hadley-Falls National Bank and the Holyoke National Bank have each an aggregate capital of \$400,000.

There are nine religious societies having churches. The Rev. Mr. Day is pastor of the First, J. L. R. Trask of the Second Congregational church; William H. Evans of the First, R. J. Adams of the Second Baptist society. The rector of St. Paul's (Episcopal) is the Rev. C. S. Lester. The Rev. W. N. Richardson has charge of the Methodist-Episcopal society. St. Jerome's (Roman Catholic) has for its pastor the Rev. P. J. Harkins, with the Revs. Phelan and Cronin assistant pastors. The French-Canadian Roman-Catholic church at South Holyoke is under the ministration of the Rev. A. B. Dufresne; and the German Evangelical Reform church, also at South Holyoke, has for its pastor the Rev. W. R. Buehlar. The religious societies are large, and growing with the growth of the city; and their churches are many of them commodious and tasteful structures.

The city has a new and elegant city-hall, and a number of civic societies; among the most prominent of which are Mount-Tom Lodge, F. A. M.; Mount Holyoke, R. A. Chapter; Knights of Pythias; Encampment Kilpatrick; G. A. R.; and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The public schools of Holyoke are well managed, and consist of one high school and 32 graded schools. A public library of 5,000 volumes, together with the lyceum and farmers' club, sends light and intelligence amongst the people. "The Holyoke Transcript," published by Messrs. Loomis and Kirtland, is an able and faithful chronicler of the times. "The Independent Journal" was commenced in October, 1873. The Ingleside House, on the margin of the river, is a quiet retreat, which commands a view of some very charming scenery. "From the piazza of the house," a writer says, "and still more from the summer-houses on the higher heights, is one of the most extensive and varied landscape-views found anywhere in New England. The river lies directly in the foreground, stretching within sight for ten or twelve miles, with two majestic half-circles as it passes out of view; while meadows and hills and villages, with all their multifarious details of cultivation and life and solitary forest, in picturesque mixture, fill and diversify a landscape thirty miles in extent north and south, and fifteen east and west, covering both sides of the belting stream. We know of no spot to which we would take a stranger so readily as this, to give him both a complete and favorable idea of the attractive scenery of the Connecticut Valley."

The railroad lines passing through the city are the Connecticut-river and the Holyoke and Westfield Railroads. The present valuation of the city is \$7,692,586; and the rate of taxation is \$1.41 per \$100.

There are two post-offices, — one at Holyoke; the other at Ireland Parish, a village of the city, so named from its people being mostly emigrants of Ireland.

Of 250 officers and men furnished for the late war of the Rebellion, 40 were lost. The Holyoke House is a large and elegant hotel, where guests receive a cordial welcome and assiduous attention.

By the use of hydraulic pumps, water is thrown from the Connecticut River into large reservoirs, and the city is supplied by a system of pipes with an abundance of pure water.

Its sewerage is all that could be desired. The streets and avenues are laid out with great regularity, running at right angles, and, being wide and straight and well paved, present a very neat and cleanly appearance. The dwellings and churches are built upon land elevated above the river, and impart variety to the natural beauty of the place. The western section is somewhat mountainous; but there are no peaks of great elevation. Ashley's Pond, covering about 96 acres, and Hitchcock Pond of about 58 acres, are pleasant sheets of water, each having an outlet into Black Brook.

The geological formation is middle shales, sandstone, and dolerites.

Hopkinton lies on high land, in the extreme south-west-erly corner of Middlesex County, about 30 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany and Hopkinton and Milford Railroads. It is somewhat hexagonal in form, and has on the north Southborough and Ashland, on the east Ashland and Holliston, on the south Holliston and Milford, and on the west Upton and Westborough. The Congregational church is in $42^{\circ} 13'$ north latitude, and $71^{\circ} 31'$ west longitude. The land is hilly, broken, rough, and rocky, but well watered, and productive, especially of fruit and forest trees. In the high lands of the Centre are the principal sources of the Charles, the Sudbury, and the Blackstone Rivers; and the prospect from this eminence is commanding. Water-power is furnished by the Sudbury River, which issues from Whitehall Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of 620 acres in the west section of the town, and flows along its northern border; and also by its tributaries, the Indian and the Cold-spring Brooks, which unite with it in Ashland. North Pond, of 81 acres, is formed by Mill River, in the southerly part of the town. These ponds and streams abound in pickerel, perch, bream (*Pomotis vulgaris*), and other edible fish, and were once the favorite resorts of the aborigines. There are three large swamps in town, originally covered with cedars; and logs are sometimes here exhumed which bear the marks of the teeth of the beaver. Saddle Hill in the northern, and Bear Hill in the south-western part of the town, are noted rocky eminences, on which rattlesnakes once were numerous. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss; and bowlders have been spread in liberal profusion over the surface. The town has several ledges of good building-stone; and on the west of White-hall Pond there are mineral springs which have had some celebrity. They were discovered in 1816, and contain carbonic acid, carbonate of lime, and iron. One of them is impregnated with sulphur. Phosphate of iron and yellow ochre are found in the vicinity. They are, at present, not much visited. The town contains 165 farms (many of which are well fenced, and bear the marks of skilful husbandry), 771 dwelling-houses, and 4,421 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$2,250,694, and a tax-rate of \$1.75 per \$100. The town is now actively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which business several of its citizens have accumulated ample fortunes. It has three postal villages, — the

Centre and Hayden Row (which have also railroad stations), and Woodville, situated at the outlet of Whitehall Pond.

The Centre is delightfully situated on elevated land, and commands a view of many distant towns and villages; among which Natick, ten miles distant, appears to great advantage. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the people are noted for longevity.

The town has four churches, — the Congregational, of which the Rev. George H. Ide, ordained and installed Oct. 28, 1869, is pastor; the Methodist, of which the Rev. C. H. Hannaford is pastor; the Roman Catholic (St. Malachi's), under the care of the Revs. J. P. Ryan and J. S. Cullen; and a Baptist church at Woodville, in charge of the Rev. J. M. Chick.

It has a good high school, five grammar, and seventeen primary schools; a town-hall; a Post of the G. A. R. and a Masonic Lodge; a savings-bank, and bank of discount; a hotel, called "The Highland House," in the Centre, and another, called "The Reservoir House," at Woodville.

This town was purchased, in part, of the "praying Indians" of Manguco, now Ashland, in 1700, with money given to Harvard College by Edward Hopkins. The lands were rented to tenants at one penny sterling per acre to the year 1823; and the common land was divided amongst the tenants, in order that they might the better pay the quit-rents. The town was named in honor of Mr. Hopkins, and incorporated Dec. 13, 1715 (O. S.), although it did not assume the powers and privileges of a town until March 25, 1724, when John How, John Wood, Henry Mellen, Joseph Haven, and James Collar, were chosen selectmen. Among the early settlers was a company of Scotch-Irish, consisting of Hugh Black, William Montgomery, James Collar, Matthew and Samuel Wark, John Hamilton, Adam Knox, Joseph Young (ancestor of Brigham Young), Robert McFarland, and others, who came from Londonderry, Ireland.

A church was organized Sept. 2, 1724, and Samuel Barrett (H. U. 1721) was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded by Elijah Fitch, author of "Beauties of Religion," ordained Jan. 15, 1772; and the successor of Mr. Fitch was Nathaniel Howe, who was ordained Oct. 5, 1791, and died Feb. 15, 1837. He was an original thinker; and his Century Sermon, delivered Dec. 24, 1815, is remarkable for its caustic satire. Mr. Longfellow, in his "Kavanagh," has presented him under the name of "the Rev. Mr. Pendexter."

An Episcopal church was established here, and endowed with a glebe of 170 acres by the celebrated Roger Price, rector of King's Chapel, Boston, about the year 1750. Among its communicants in 1752 were Sir Charles Henry Frankland and Lady Agnes (Surriage) Frankland, Thomas Valentine, Capt. David Ellis, Patrick Shays (father of Daniel Shays the rebel), and James Fanning. The whole number of negro slaves over sixteen years of age in Hopkinton in 1755 was fifteen.

Capt. DANIEL SHAYS, the leader of the insurrection of 1786, was born in this town about 1747. His father, Patrick Shays, lived on Saddle Hill, where the cellar and well of the old Shays Place may still be seen. Daniel was an ensign in the battle of Bunker Hill, and attained to the rank of captain in the Revolutionary army. At the

close of the war, he removed to that part of Pelham which is now Prescott. He led about 2,000 men to the capture of the arsenal at Springfield in January, 1787, but soon fled before the fire of Gen. Shepard; and, remaining in New Hampshire about a year, was pardoned by Gov. James Bowdoin, and removed to Sparta, N.Y., where he died Sept. 29, 1825.

Dr. APPLETON HOWE, an eminent physician (H. C. 1815), was born here Nov. 26, 1792; and settled at South Weymouth, where he died Oct. 10, 1870.

JOHN BARRETT, teacher, and author of an English grammar, published in 1819, was born here in 1759; and died at Wrentham April 4, 1821. Among its present prominent men may be named John A. Fitch, E. Thompson, A. A. Sweet, Daniel Eames, Albert Wood, Samuel Crooks, jun., William A. Phipps, M. C. Phipps, and A. C. Putnam. This town has been noted for the originality and the patriotic spirit of its people.

Hopkinton sent its full quota of soldiers to the late war. It appropriated \$9,000 for the support of its schools in 1872.

Hubbardston lies in the form of a lozenge, on the highlands of Worcester County, 64 miles from Boston; and has Gardner and Westminster on the north-east, Princeton and Rutland on the south-east, Barre on the south-west, and Phillipston and Templeton on the north-west. The Worcester and Gardner Railroad passes through the eastern, and the Ware-river Railroad through the north-western section. The place was named in honor of Thomas Hubbard of Boston; incorporated June 13, 1767; and contains 1,654 inhabitants. Calcareous gneiss, with dolerite in two or three localities, forms the geological structure. There is also, near the edge of Templeton, a valuable mine of copperas. This town has several large and beautiful ponds, of which Asnaconcomic of about 238 acres, and Moosehorn of 160 acres, are the most frequented. The latter is partially surrounded by a wall of stone, made probably by the ice, which clasps the stone in freezing, and then, after being broken into fragments in the spring, floats to the shore, and deposits there its burden. Several tributaries of Ware River, rising in or flowing through this town, afford valuable motive-power, and enhance the scenic beauty. Burnshirt River, Natty and Canesto Brooks, together with Ware River, flow south-westerly, and thus indicate the direction of the upland ranges. The soil of Hubbardston is good, and the farmers are prosperous. The woodland is very valuable, furnishing material for several box and chair manufactories, and large quantities of lumber and wood for market.

The town has a good hotel (the Crystal House), a farmers' club, a Post of the G. A. R., a public library of 1,500 volumes, nine district schools, and three churches, — viz., one Congregational, organized Feb. 14, 1770, the Rev. J. M. Stone, pastor; one Methodist, the Rev. T. B. Treadwell, pastor; and one Unitarian, without a pastor. Valuation, \$934,513; rate of taxation, \$1.43 per \$100; number of dwelling-houses, 336.

Williamsville is a busy village in the north-west part of the town.

Hubbardston sent 150 men into the late war, of whom 47 were lost.

The first minister of the town was the Rev. Nehemiah Parker, ordained June 13, 1770. No history of the place has been published.

Hudson is a new, enterprising, and progressive manufacturing town of 577 dwelling-houses, 3,389 inhabitants, a valuation of \$1,470,452, and a tax-rate of \$2.40 per \$100. It is situated in the south-easterly section of Middlesex County, about 34 miles west of Boston, and bounded north by Bolton and Stowe, east by Sudbury, south by Marlborough, west by Berlin, and north-west by Bolton. Its principal village formerly bore the name of "Feltonville." It was taken from Marlborough and Bolton, named in honor of the Hon. Charles Hudson, and incorporated March 19, 1866. It is well watered by the Assabet River, which enters its south-western angle, and passes centrally through it, affording very valuable motive-power. Hog Brook and another affluent come into the river on the north from Bolton, and Fort-meadow Brook enters it from Marlborough on the south.

White Pond, of 46 acres, is a delightful sheet of water in the extreme eastern section of the town, to which frequent visits are made by the fowler and the fisherman. This thriving place is admirably accommodated by railroads; the Marlborough Branch Railroad passing through the Centre, the Lancaster and Sterling Branch opening communication with Worcester and Fitchburg, and the Massachusetts Central Railroad with Boston and Northampton. The principal industries of the town are the manufacture of shoes, shoe dies and lasts, wooden toys, and iron-work. It has one foundery, one saw-mill, and two grist-mills. It has also one post-office; a good hotel, the Mansion House; a superior town-hall, and a public library of 2,000 volumes; a farmers' club and lyceum; a savings-bank, incorporated 1869; a good high school, and seven school-districts; a well-filled public journal, "The Hudson Pioneer," edited by Charles A. Wood; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge; a Commandery of Sir Knights; and other civic associations. The churches are one Unitarian, organized 1860, the Rev. William S. Heywood, pastor; one Methodist, the Rev. P. M. Vinton, pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. W. H. S. Ventres, pastor; and one Catholic, the Rev. P. A. McKeena, pastor. The physicians of the town are Drs. James L. Harriman, Charles W. Barnes, Orrin G. Ross, and J. H. Longenecker. The lawyer is James T. Joslin, Esq. Among other prominent citizens may be named Francis D. Brigham, George E. Manson, Joseph T. Bradley, George Houghton, E. M. Stowe, W. F. Trowbridge, George S. Rawson, Charles H. Robinson, Silas F. Manson, Russell B. Lewis, and others.

The future prospects of this young and vigorous town are very bright; for its people are not only temperate, enterprising, and industrious, but appreciate the power of the church, the common school, the public press, and the lyceum, as the leading instrumentalities of modern progress.

Hull is one of the most picturesque and unique towns in the vicinity of the metropolis, from which it is by water 9, and by land 22 miles distant. It lies in the extreme north-west corner of Plym-

outh County, and occupies the entire peninsula of Nantasket, which runs from Hingham, north to Point Allerton, and then, suddenly turning to the west, forms the southern line of Boston Harbor. This narrow strip of land, sometimes no more than 40 rods in width, has a beautiful sandy beach upon the eastern side; and from its five rounded eminences delightful prospects of the ocean, of the islands of Hingham and of Boston Harbor, of the headlands of Nahant, and of the "templed hills" of the interior, are enjoyed. Point Allerton, under which the vessels pass in coming up to Boston, and Telegraph Hill, on which the lines of an old fort may still be seen, are the most prominent points on the peninsula; but almost every spot is associated with some event in colonial history. The town has only 127 dwelling-houses, and 261 inhabitants; and they are, for the most part, engaged in coastwise trade and fishing. The principal street and settlement are on that part of the peninsula forming the southern side of Boston Harbor; and among the noticeable buildings are the old house occupied by Lieut. William Haswell during the opening scenes of the Revolution, and the Souther House, where the eloquent James Otis once had his summer-home. He boarded with Capt. Daniel Souther, who had been an officer in the royal navy. The house is now owned by Mr. Samuel T. Cushing, and is used as a summer-residence.

Mrs. Susanna (Haswell) Rowson, who spent a part of her early days in Hull, — for a time a kind of neutral ground between the British and American forces, — has given a vivid description of the place, and a tragic scene which occurred there, in her beautiful story of "Rebecca." (See the author's "Memoir of Mrs. Susanna Rowson," p. 10.)

This town was incorporated May 29, 1644. It then had 20 dwelling-houses; but why the name of "Hull" was given to it is not known. A fort, and a church which was blown down in the great gale, September, 1815, had already been erected. The Rev. Zachariah Whitman was settled here in 1670, the Rev. Samuel Veazie in 1753, and the Rev. Solomon Prentice March 21, 1768. He continued the pastor until 1772: The people were driven from the town by the British in 1775; and it does not appear that they have had a minister settled over them since that period. Many of the memorial-stones in the burial-place upon the hill-side need the hand of some "Old Mortality" to retouch them.

The town sent 24 men into the late war, of whom Sergeant A. P. Loring, N. R. Hooper, and J. M. Cleverly, were lost.

The scenic beauty of Nantasket, its numerous hotels (of which the Oregon House and the Rockland House are the most noted), and the fine steamers running between it and Boston, all conspire to render it one of the most attractive watering-places on our coast; and the number of its visitors is increasing every year.

Hull has 6 farms, a valuation of \$435,903, and a tax-rate of \$0.97 per \$100. It has a post-office, two school-districts, a telegraphic station, and a railroad nearly a mile in length, built to transport material from a wharf to Point Allerton, around a part of which the government is building a sea-wall.

Huntington is a long and narrow, mountainous township, of 218 dwelling-houses and 1,156 inhabitants, lying in the extreme south-westerly part of Hampshire County,

and having for its boundaries Chesterfield on the north, Westhampton and Southampton on the east, Monterey on the south, Blandford on the south-west, and Cheshire and Worthington on the west. The town was originally the easterly part of Murrayfield. It was incorporated under the name of "Norwich," June 20, 1773; which was changed to "Huntington" March 9, 1855, in honor of Charles P. Huntington of Northampton. It embraces the settlements of Norwich, Knightville, Norwich Bridge, and Huntington Village. The post-offices are at the first and last named places.

This latter place is in the south-westerly part of the town, 119 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad. The principal rock is calciferous mica-schist, in which appear specimens of apatite, black tourmaline, beryl, spodumene, blende, and quartz crystal. Good material for whetstones is also found. The land is good for grazing and for the growth of timber. It is drained by the Westfield River, which flows southerly and centrally through the entire length of the town, and furnishes important water-power, and by its affluents Pond Brook and Roaring Brook (which enter it on the east), and by Little River and other streams on the west. Norwich Pond, of about 128 acres, is a beautiful and valuable sheet of water in the easterly section of the town. The productions of the land are hay, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and tobacco. The forests furnish large quantities of lumber and fire-wood; and, from the rock-maple, sugar to the amount of 13,895 pounds has been manufactured in a year. There is a woollen-mill producing flannels, and a paper-mill, in the place. The town has a hotel called "The Park's House," a good town-hall, a Masonic Lodge, eight school-districts, and four churches. The pastors are the Revs. Edwin S. Tingley, C.T., of the First Church (organized July, 1778); J. H. Bisbee, C.T., of the Second Church (organized Aug. 26, 1846); E. A. Goddard and Charles H. Kinney, Baptist.

The town sent 120 men into the late war, of whom 16 were lost. The valuation is \$536,961; and the tax-rate, \$1.80 per \$100. The Rev. Stephen Tracy, settled in 1781, was the first minister. He was followed by the Rev. B. R. Woodbridge in 1799, and by the Rev. Samuel Russell in 1832.

The inscription on the monument of the last-named minister is this:—

"In memory of the Rev. SAMUEL RUSSELL, a man who in doctrine was sound, in labors diligent and faithful, in his life simple and irreproachable, in his death blessed.

"Why should we say more? He sought and found the house of his Father, Jan. 27, 1835, æ. 35."

The first settlement was made at Pitcher Bridge, by an Indian family bearing the name of Rhodes, about 1760. Other early settlers were Caleb Fobes, William Miller, and John Kirtland. A party of insurgents visited the town during Shays's Rebellion, captured Capt. Samuel Kirtland, and carried him prisoner to Northampton; but he was soon afterwards released.

Hutchinson embraced "the Rutland District," and was incorporated as a town June, 1774. It was named in honor of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson; but, for political reasons, the name was changed to Barre (which see) in November, 1776.

Hyde Park, situated in the north-easterly part of Norfolk County, at the intersection of the Boston and Providence, and the New-York and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads, 7 miles south-west of Boston, is a new, beautiful, and progressive town, having West Roxbury on the north-west, Boston on the north-east, Milton (from which it is in part divided by the Neponset River) on the south-east, and Dedham on the south-west. It was formed of parts of Dorchester, Milton, and Dedham; named from Hyde Park, London; and incorporated April 26, 1868. It embraces what was known as "Readville," and is remarkable for its rapid growth and prosperity. Ten years ago, it contained less than 500 people. In 1870 the population was 4,136; in 1873 it is estimated to be 6,151, with more than 1,000 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of over \$7,000,000. The scenery is varied and picturesque; and Fairmount, Neponset Mountain, and other pleasant eminences, furnish many handsome sites for building. Mother Brook, affording important motive-power, unites here with Neponset River, on which are situated the celebrated Hollingsworth's Paper Mills. There is at Readville a cotton-mill on the former stream, which also afforded power for an extensive woollen-mill of 11 sets of machinery; destroyed by fire June 7, 1873. The large foundry of the Boston and Providence Railroad, the American Tool Company, and the Brainard Milling Company, are located in this thriving town. The citizens of Hyde Park are mostly engaged in business in the adjoining city, with which the two railroads give ready communication. They are enterprising and intelligent; and their private residences, schools and churches, indicate public spirit and rapid social progress. They have a post-office at Hyde Park, and also at Readville; a savings-bank; a town-hall, costing about \$22,000; a graded system of public schools, embracing a high school of the first order; a town library, just established; a well-conducted public journal, "The Norfolk-County Gazette;" a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge; an Order of the Knights of Pythias; and six churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. P. B. Davis, C. T.; Isaac Gilbert, Baptist; G. W. Mansfield, Methodist; Francis C. Williams, Unitarian; Robert Scott, Episcopalian; William Corcoran, Roman Catholic.

Ipswich, whose Indian name was *Agawam*, a "fishing-station," is a pleasant seaboard town in Essex County, 27 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, and contains 582 dwelling-houses and 3,724 inhabitants. It is of a triangular form, having Rowley on the north, the ocean on the east, and Essex, Hamilton, and Topsfield on the south. The harbor is formed by Plum Island on the north, and Castle Neck (on which are two lighthouses) on the south. Ipswich River passes through the principal village into the harbor, and is navigable for small vessels up to Damon's grain-mill, — some two miles from the sea.

The geological formation is sienite and trap; large masses of which, as in the centre of the town, occasionally appear. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified by hill and valley; and from some of the eminences, as Town Hill, Turkey Hill, and Heart-break Hill, delightful prospects of the adjacent country, which resembles that of Dorset-

shire in England, and also of the ocean from Cape Ann to the Isles of Shoals, may be enjoyed.

The village is compactly built, and presents an air of quietness and comfort. On the right bank of the river stands a Congregational church, quite near the site of the first one erected in the town: on the left bank are built, on rising ground, a Congregational, a Methodist, and an Episcopal church, the former of which is literally founded on a rock. Its pastor is the Rev. Thomas Morong, settled here on the 5th of February, 1868. A Roman-Catholic church has been recently erected.

The town has a good hotel, the Agawam House; a savings-bank, incorporated in 1869; a Fruit-growers' Association; a public high school, with a fund of nearly \$50,000; a free public library, founded by the late Augustine Heard; a Masonic, Good-Templars', and Odd-Fellows' Lodge; a good public journal, called "The Ipswich Chronicle;" and an excellent Female Academy, under the judicious management of the Rev. J. P. Cowles and his estimable lady.

The principal manufactures of the place are hosiery and knit gloves. The number of farms is 177; and of salt-marsh mown there are 3,888 acres, producing hay to the value of \$22,570 per annum. The harbor is noted for the abundance and excellent quality of its clams. There is a pleasant postal village, with a Congregational church, in the westerly part of the town, called "Linebrook." It was the original seat of the Howe family of Ipswich.

The people of this fine old town are generally intelligent and social; and with its shaded streets, its scenic beauty, and its healthful sea-breezes, it presents unusual attractions as a watering-place and summer-residence.

This place is supposed to be the first spot in Essex County visited by a white man. As early as 1611, Capt. Edward Hardie and Nicholas Hobson came to *Agawam*, and were kindly entertained by the Indians; and, three years later, Capt. John Smith thus describes it:—

"Here are many rising hills; and on their tops and descents are many cornfields and delightfull groues. On the east is an isle of two or three leagues in length, the one-halfe plaine marish ground, fit for pasture or salt ponds, with many faire high groues of mulberry-trees. There are also okes, pines, walnuts, and other wood, to make this place an excellent habitation." John Winthrop, jun., with twelve others, began the settlement in March, 1633; and the town was incorporated Aug. 5, 1634, under the name of "Ipswich," from the town so called in Suffolk County, Eng. The original settlers were mostly men of rank and intelligence, and chose for their first regular pastor the Rev. Nathaniel Ward, who wrote the witty tract, "The Simple Cobbler of Agawam," and whose life has been well portrayed by John Ward Dean, Esq. The Revs. John Norton and Nathaniel Rogers were settled here in 1638. Thomas Cobbett, and William Hubbard the historian, followed in 1656. These were succeeded by the Rev. John Rogers, who resigned in 1683. The Rev. John Rogers, the second of the same name, was settled here Oct. 12, 1692. His successor was the Rev. Jabez Fitch, 1703; who was followed by the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers in 1727. The next minister was the Rev. Timothy Symmes,

settled in 1752. He was followed by the Rev. Levi Frisbie, an elegant scholar and poet, who had for his successor the Rev. David T. Kimball, settled Oct. 8, 1806. The South Church was organized July 22, 1747; that of Linebrook in 1749; and the Methodist church in 1822. The post-office was established here in 1775. This town sent 348 men into the army and navy during the late war. As many as 65 were lost. To their memory it has erected a handsome granite monument at an expense of \$2,800.

The town-records, running back to 1634, have not been very well kept. In 1649 appears this item: "Jo: Lee, accused for stealing of a Bible of the widow Haffield, is found guilty: he shall return 15s. to the widow, and pay xs. fine for lying." In 1667 a man "is prosecuted for digging up the bones of the sagamore (*Masconnomet*), and for carrying his scull on a pole." In 1692 Mrs. Elizabeth How of Linebrook was unrighteously executed at Salem for witchcraft.

Eminent natives of the town:—

FITZ-JOHN WINTHROP (1638–1707), a governor of Connecticut; NATHANIEL APPLETON, D.D. (1693–1784), an eloquent divine; MICHAEL FARLEY (1719–1789), a leader in the Revolution; Col. EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH (1742–1826), a gallant officer; NATHAN DANE (1752–1835), an eminent statesman; NATHANIEL HOWE (1764–1837), an original preacher; DANIEL DANA, D.D. (1771–1859), an able theologian; JOSEPH MCKEAN, D.D. (1776–1818), an eminent divine; LEVI FRISBIE (1783–1822), a distinguished scholar; JOSEPH G. COGSWELL, LL.D. (1786–1871), an able author; DANIEL TREADWELL, A.A.S. (1791–1872), an inventor; J. C. PERKINS (1809), an able legal writer.

A History of this interesting town, by Joseph B. Felt, was published in 1834.

Kingston, so named in honor of Evelyn Pierrepont, first Duke of Kingston, is an ancient seaboard town in the easterly part of Plymouth County, 33 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, and bounded north by Pembroke and Duxbury, east by the latter and Kingston Bay, south-east by Plymouth, and south-west by Carver, Plympton, and Jones-river Pond, which separates it from Halifax. The number of inhabitants is 1,604; of dwelling-houses, 316; and of farms, 52. The valuation is \$1,251,372; and the tax-rate, \$0.60 per \$100. The town has a good harbor for small vessels, opening into Duxbury Bay and Plymouth Bay; and is well drained by Jones River and its affluents, — Mile Brook, Tusseek, and Pine Brook, flowing into it from the north, and Jones-river Brook and Smelt Brook from the south. It has several beautiful ponds, of which Smelt Pond of about 92 acres, and Muddy Pond of 61 acres, both in the southerly section, impart much life and variety to the scenery. The principal rock is granite and sienite; and veins of volcanic trap are in some localities thrown up so as to appear like walls of solid masonry: this occurs at the "Devil's Stair," at Rocky Nook. The soil is a red loam, "intermingled with sand, gravel, and round stones in various degrees;" and the land is handsomely diversified by hill and valley, cultivated field and fertile meadow. Monk's Hill, 313 feet in altitude,

commands a magnificent view of Plymouth, Captain's Hill, the Gurnet, and the ocean. Pine Hill, which overlooks Great-Indian Pond, is also a picturesque object in the landscape. In addition to its agricultural interests, Kingston has extensive woodlands, from which large quantities of timber, box-boards, and fire-wood, are prepared for market.

It had, by the last Report on Industry, four saw-mills, one cotton-mill for making thread, two forges, one furnace for casting hollow-ware, two establishments for making gimlets, bits, and augers, and one for making rivets. It had one shipyard, and four vessels engaged in the fisheries, with a tonnage of 370, and employing 41 persons.

Kingston Centre is very pleasantly situated on Jones River, so named from the captain of "The Mayflower;" and is accommodated by the Old-Colony Railroad, which passes in a south-easterly direction through the entire length of the town. The people are noted for their sociability, hospitality, industry, and sobriety. As a community, they are the wealthiest in the county; and the town is entirely free from debt. The place has eight public schools, including one high school, and three churches. The pastors are the Revs. Joseph Peckham, C.T., installed in 1842; and C. Y. DeNormandie, Unitarian, settled in 1872. The Baptist church, organized in 1805, is under the care of the Rev. T. W. Crawley.

The town furnished 154 men for the war of the late Rebellion; and 14 were killed or died in connection with the service.

Kingston was, for more than a century, known as the "North End" of Plymouth. It was a favorite resort of the Indians; and two Indian burial-places are still pointed out. Several of the more prominent of the Pilgrims settled in this town; and many of the present families trace their line of descent directly back to the original white occupants of the soil. Gov. William Bradford, and his sons John and Joseph; Thomas Cushman, whose wife Mary was the last survivor of those who came over in "The Mayflower;" John Howland; Francis Cooke; Edward Gray, a noted merchant; Francis Billington, whose name is perpetuated by the "sea" in Plymouth and the rocks in the bay; and Isaac Allerton, — were residents of North Plymouth, or what is now the town of Kingston. The Rev. Joseph Stacy, the first minister, was ordained in 1720. The Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, a great admirer of George Whitefield, succeeded to the pastorate in 1742. He was followed by the Rev. William Rand in 1746, and by the Rev. Zephaniah Willis in 1780. The epitaph on the head-stone of Mr. Rand is this. —

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM RAND. Died March ye 14, 1779, aged 79 years wanting 7 days.

"Here's one who long had run the Christian race;
Kindly relieved, reclines his hoary head;
And, sweetly slumbering in this dark embrace,
Listens the welcome sound, 'Arise, ye dead!'"

JOHN HOLMES, an able lawyer and State senator, was born in Kingston in March, 1773; and died at Portland, Me., July 7, 1843. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, an accomplished scholar, editor, and M. C. from 1849 to 1855, was born here in 1792. The Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN of Worcester, and the Hon. E. S. TOBEY, a liberal and intelligent merchant of Boston, are also natives of this place. The latter gentleman was the son of Silas and Betsey (Fuller) Tobey, the

grandson of the Hon. Samuel Tobey, and great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Tobey, the first minister of Berkley subsequent to its incorporation. There is ample material for a good local history of Kingston.

Lakeville received its name from the chain of broad and beautiful lakes which occupy about 4,000 acres of the township. It was taken from Middleborough; incorporated May 13, 1853; and contains 1,159 inhabitants. It lies in the south-west part of Plymouth County, 35 miles south of Boston. Tributaries of Taunton and Assonet Rivers rise in this town, affording some water-power. The land is level in the main, the soil indifferently good, and the rigor of the climate somewhat softened by the water of the ponds. Alden's Hill, near the centre, rises to the height of 173 feet, and was used as a telegraphic station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. It commands a fine view of the ponds. The principal stone is granite, of which there is a valuable quarry. Assawompsett is the largest pond. This, with Pocksha, Great and Little Quittacus, and Long Ponds, partially encloses, and almost forms an island of, an extensive territory in the south-east section of the town. The people cultivate their farms, of which there are 170, in summer; and in winter cut and carry wood and timber from their ample forests to the market. They have good railroad accommodation by the Old-Colony and Newport and the New-Bedford and Taunton Railroads; and it is presumed, that, availing themselves of these facilities, they will soon introduce some kind of manufacturing business into the town.

There is one Congregational church, of which the Rev. Homer Barrows is pastor; and, in the westerly part of the town, one Christian church, of which the Rev. E. W. Burrows was, in 1867, pastor.

The ponds of Lakeville were a noted resort of the Indians, who planted maize upon their borders, and supplied themselves with fish from their waters. John Sausaman, having informed the English of the plans of Philip, was murdered by three Indians on a frozen pond at Assawompsett; and, by the execution of the murderers, the war was hastened. During the war, Philip sent an army to waylay Capt. Benjamin Church at Assawompsett Neck, but failed in taking him. Anterior to the war, there was an Indian church at this place, and the Rev. Mr. Jocelyn was the preacher. The Indians long continued living at Betty's Neck, south of the pond; and of their number, Benjamin Simonds, a noble specimen of the aborigines, fought in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards received an annual pension of \$96 from the government. He died in 1836, and a monument has been erected to his memory. The first white settler at Assawompsett Neck was Mr. Thomas Nelson, in 1717: other landholders were the Sampson, Richmond, and the Pickens families.

The first church was organized on the 6th of October, 1725, when the Rev. Benjamin Ruggles was ordained pastor: his successor was the Rev. Caleb Turner, ordained in 1761. The Christian church was formed in 1842. Mr. Hugh Montgomery, a native of this town, gave to it, in 1866, 350 volumes as the commencement of a public library, which, it is presumed, the citizens will enlarge. Lakeville furnished 91 men for the late war, of whom 9 were lost.

Lancaster is the oldest and one of the most beautiful towns in Worcester County. It lies on the Nashua River, 35 miles north-west of Boston, and has Lunenburg and Shirley on the north, Harvard and Bolton on the east, Clinton on the south, and Sterling and Leominster on the west. Its Indian name was *Nashawog*. Its present name was given to it in honor of the old town of Lancaster in England. The date of its incorporation is May 18, 1653; and the number of its farms is 150; of its dwelling-houses, 367; and of its inhabitants, 1,845. The land is for the most part level, but rises in the south-westerly part of the town into the beautiful eminences called "Ballard" and "George Hills," from which fine prospects of the village and surrounding country are obtained. The north and south branches of the Nashua River join each other near the south-east angle of the town; and, flowing through rich alluvial intervals, the stream enters the north-west corner of Bolton, and, thence re-issuing, forms the entire divisional line between Lancaster and Harvard on the east. Fort Pond of 118 acres, Spectacle Pond (so named from its configuration), White and Oak-hill Ponds, serve to beautify the northern section of the town. The geological formation is, according to Mr. Hitchcock, the St. John's group; and fine specimens of kyanite and chialstolite are found in the gneissic formation, and also of staurotide in mica-slate.

The principal village of Lancaster is delightfully situated on a gentle swell of land above the confluence of the north and south branches of the Nashua, and contains the usual buildings — churches, town-house, high school, hotel, railroad-dépôt, stores, and private residences — which go to make up a flourishing Massachusetts town.

The Memorial Hall, erected at an expense of \$30,000 to perpetuate the names and deeds of departed soldiers, is a structure highly creditable to the taste and liberality of the town.

The streets are well shaded with majestic elms; and an air of elegance and affluence pervades the place. The town has a public library of 7,000 volumes, a national and savings bank, and a farmers' club, but no lyceum.

The pastor of the Congregational church is the Rev. A. P. Marvin; of the Unitarian church, the Rev. George M. Bartol. As many as 118 soldiers went from this town into the late war, of whom 38 were lost.

In respect to scenic beauty, Lancaster stands pre-eminent among the towns in Worcester County.

The State Industrial School for Girls, now under the superintendence of the Rev. Marcus Ames, is located in the southerly part of this beautiful town. There were in it, Sept. 30, 1872, 121 pupils.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad passes near the central village and South Lancaster, a pleasant postal settlement near the line of Clinton.

Thomas King of Watertown purchased the territory of this town of *Sholan*, an Indian sachem; and settlements were commenced anterior to 1650. The people remained unmolested by the natives until Aug. 22, 1675, when ten persons were killed. On the 10th of February fol-

lowing, King Philip with 1,500 warriors entered the town, and, having committed many atrocities, set fire to the house of the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, which contained forty-two persons. Only one man escaped. Mr. Rowlandson himself was then in Boston. His wife and children were carried into captivity; and her account of the sufferings they endured is full of thrilling interest. After this the town was burned and deserted by the inhabitants, but soon resettled. Before the century closed, however, the Rev. John Whiting and many others were killed; and some were carried away captive. In the summer of 1704 a force of 500 French and Indians attacked the town, killed Lieut. Nathaniel Wilder and three other persons, burned the meeting-house and other buildings, but were met at night by soldiers under Capt. Tyng and How, and, after fighting for a while, retreated. In the ensuing year, Oct. 15, Thomas Sawyer, his son Elias, and John Bigelow, were taken and carried captives to Canada, where, for the ransom of the party, Mr. Sawyer built a saw-mill on the river at Chamblée; and this was the first erected in that country.

The first minister of the town was the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Whiting, 1690; and killed in 1697. The Rev. Andrew Gardner was to have followed him in 1704, but was shot by a man mistaking him for an Indian just prior to his ordination. The pastors then were the Rev. John Prentice, ordained March 19, 1708; the Rev. Timothy Harrington, 1748; and the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, 1793.

There is ample and rich material for a history of this ancient town. It was incorporated May 18, 1653.

This town is the birthplace of Col. ABIJAH WILLARD, a noted loyalist (1722-1789); Gen. JOHN WHITCOMB, a Revolutionary officer, who died in 1812; Miss HANNAH FLAGG GOULD, a distinguished poetess (1789-1856); and Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, daughter of Gen. John Whiting, and a popular authoress (1800-1856).

Lanesborough, one of the most delightful towns of Berkshire County, is, by the Boston and Albany, and the Pittsfield and North-Adams Railroad, about 156 miles south-west of Boston, and contains 1,393 inhabitants and 259 dwelling-houses. It is 6 miles long, from 3 to 6 miles wide, and is bounded on the north by New Ashford, on the east by Cheshire and Dalton, on the south by Pittsfield, and on the west by Hancock. The line between it and Cheshire runs very irregularly over a spur of the Hoosac Mountains; and the Taconic range forms a barrier between it and Hancock on the west. The principal village lies in the luxuriant valley of the Housatonic River, which flows southerly between these mountain-ranges. The village of Berkshire, in the south-eastern part of the town, is on the Hoosac River, which runs northerly through the defiles of the mountains of Cheshire. The Housatonic River, in the southerly part of the town, spreads out into a broad and beautiful sheet of water, stored with pickerel and perch, which bears the name of "Pontoosuc Lake."

Savage Mountain, Farnum Hill, and Constitution Hill, are prominent features in the scenery. From the latter eminence, near the

geographical centre of the town, may be seen, as on a map, a large section of the Housatonic Valley and the chains of mountains which enclose it. The lover of the wild and picturesque is never wearied with the prospect. This town has extensive quarries of beautiful white marble, which is sawn into blocks and slabs, and transported to distant markets. It has also, in the northern section, valuable beds of limestone, which is burned, and sent away by railroad. In the west part of the town there are beds of iron ore, from which, by an iron furnace in the village, from 8 to 12 tons of iron of superior quality are turned out daily; and in the village of Berkshire a pure white sand is dug, and transmuted, by a manufactory with three furnaces, into plate and cylinder glass of the best quality.

A dark cave, some 10 or 15 rods in length, on a quarry lot in the western section of the town, and the Rolling Rock, attract the curious, and awaken various speculations. The Rolling Rock, some 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and about the same in height, is so pivoted on another rock, about three feet from the ground, that it can be easily moved, and still not overturned. It seems to have been thus placed in sport by some titanic force in the primeval ages.

This town has 94 farms and 1,370 acres of woodland. The soil, a mixture of clay and loam, is better adapted to grazing than to tillage; and as many as 728 sheep are kept. Maple-sugar to the amount of 16,240 pounds has been manufactured in a single year. Tobacco is found to be a profitable crop.

The town has two post-offices, — one at the Centre, and the other at Berkshire Village; one hotel, the American; eight public schools; a lyceum, called "The Lanesborough Literary Association;" a public library of 500 volumes; and four churches, with the following clergymen, — the Revs. James Clark, C. T.; Josiah K. Metcalf, Baptist; Sturges Pearce, Episcopal; and G. Hudson, M. Episcopal.

The settlement of this place, at first called "New Framingham," because a grant was made in 1741 to Samuel Jackson and 75 other persons of that town, was commenced in 1754 by Capt. Samuel Martin and family. Nathaniel Williams, Samuel Tyrrell, and others, afterwards joined him; and a fort was built to protect them from the Indians. On seeing them approach one day, the English fled to Pittsfield. Two scouts were sent in search of the enemy. They soon discovered two chiefs stooping down to tie their moccasins. Selecting each his man, they fired, and killed the Indians on the spot. It was voted, March 31, 1762, that "Samuel Martin draw six pence on Each Lott, for the yeuse of his hows for public worship." St. Luke's (Episcopal) Church was organized in October, 1767. The first rector was the Rev. Gideon Bostwick. The society possess a valuable glebe and other funded property. The first church was formed here March 28, 1764; and the Rev. Daniel Collins, ordained over it April 17 of the same year, was the first minister. The town was incorporated June 21, 1765, and received its name, it is said, from James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough, in the peerage of Ireland.

HENRY W. SHAW ("Josh Billings"), a humorist and popular lecturer, was born here in 1818. His "Allminax" has obtained a wide circulation. His father, Henry Shaw, was a member of Congress.

LAWRENCE is one of the splendid industrial cities which has sprung up rapidly, as if under the wand of the Genii, from the mechanical, the liberal, and progressive spirit of the State. It is situated on the right and left bank of the Merrimack River, from which it derives its vast hydraulic power, in the north-westerly section of Essex County, 26 miles north-west of Boston, with which it has immediate connection by the Boston and Maine Railroad; and is bounded on the north-west and north by Methuen, on the east by North Andover (from which it is divided by the Merrimack, and its affluent the Shawshine River), on the south by Andover, and on the west by the same and Methuen. It embraces an area of about a square mile and a half, which originally formed a part of the towns of Andover and Methuen. The geological formation is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss; and the soil is light and sandy.

The surface of the city is somewhat elevated, especially in the eastern and the western sections; and is drained in the northern section by the Spiggot River, a rapid stream that enters the Merrimack just above the mouth of the Shawshine River, which comes into it from the south. Several small brooks also flow into the Merrimack River from the western parts of the city.

Lawrence has direct communication with Lowell by the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad; with Salem by the Lawrence Branch Railroad; with Manchester, N.H., by the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad; and by telegraph, as well as by rail, with every section of the Union. The city, which one generation ago was but a sterile tract of sandy and marshy land, worth, perhaps, no more than \$10 or \$15 per acre, and containing no more than 50 inhabitants, has now a population of 28,921, with 3,429 dwelling-houses, 7,000 voters, a valuation of \$20,763,693, and some of the most extensive and best regulated cotton-mills in America. It was incorporated as a town April 19, 1847; and as a city March 21, 1853; and the name was given to it in honor of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, one of its principal founders. The river, in its natural condition, flowed over a bed of rocks at this place, having a descent of more than 26 feet, without any sudden fall, for the distance of about half a mile; and two points in the rapids, which were very wild and romantic, were then known as "Deer's Jump" and "Bodwell's Falls." They were noted localities for eel and salmon fishing, and favorite resorts for the aborigines. The Merrimack is at this place nearly 1,000 feet in width; and a bridge had been constructed over the rapids as early as 1796. But though engineers had early noticed the immense water-power wasted, and its prospective application to manufacturing purposes, it was not until 1845 that efficient measures were adopted for the realization of the industrial schemes which had dimly floated in the minds of speculators. In that year, through the efforts of Abbott Lawrence, Nathan Appleton, and others, the Essex Company was incorporated, with permission to construct a dam at or between the points above named, for manufacturing purposes. The work was soon commenced, under the direction of Charles S. Storrow, by the opening of a canal 90 feet wide, and a mile and a quarter long, for the conveyance of the water of the river by the rapids, and for making it immediately available for application to machinery. It runs

parallel with, and about 400 feet from, the left bank of the river; and between it and the stream have been constructed those immense industrial establishments which display the energy, the skill, and the progressive spirit, of the capitalists and mechanics of the State.

The dam — commenced in 1845, and completed Oct. 14, 1847 — is constructed of solid blocks of granite resting on a bed of rock, and is one of the most substantial works of stone masonry in the State. From the foundation to the summit, it measures nearly 40 feet; and in length it is about 900 feet. Over its whole length the river plunges in an unbroken sheet about 26 feet, forming one of the most splendid artificial cascades in the country. The vibrations in the long and glistening sheet that rolls over this celebrated dam are sometimes very beautiful; and the cause of the phenomenon was undiscovered until shown by Mr. William Edwards to be the mutual action of the water and the flush-board on the dam. On the 24th of February, 1848, the first wheel was set in motion by the water from the canal; and so, from that period, the growth of the city has been almost fabulous, and its course is still steadily and surely onward. To the wise and liberal policy of the Essex Company, established on a basis of \$1,000,000 capital, the city owes much of its progress and prosperity. This company has judiciously laid out the streets, aided in the construction of buildings, and liberally donated lands for a public park and common, and for the erection of public buildings. The Common, comprising about 17 acres in the heart of the city, has a sheet of water in the centre, and is finely ornamented with shade-trees; and the Park, on Prospect Hill, will form a delightful retreat for rest and recreation.

The most prominent industrial establishments are the Atlantic Cotton Mills, incorporated in 1846 with a capital of \$1,500,000, and employing 1,400 persons; the Washington Mills, with a capital of \$1,650,000, manufacturing cotton and woollen goods, and employing about 2,500 people; the Everett Mills, with a capital of \$800,000, manufacturing a variety of cotton and woollen goods, and furnishing employment to about 1,000 persons (the walls of these mills are of granite, and they were originally occupied by the company known as "The Lawrence Machine Shop"); and the Pemberton Mill, which is very strongly built, and makes a variety of styles of cotton and woollen goods, and furnishes employment to about 800 persons. The original structure, which was built by an incompetent architect, suddenly gave way Jan. 10, 1860, burying 700 persons in the ruins, of whom about 100 perished. It was one of the most terrific accidents that ever occurred in the State, and should stand as constant admonition to builders to lay a strong foundation for the fabrics which they raise. The Pacific Mills, with a capital of \$2,500,000, occupy a vast area, and present a very imposing appearance. The buildings, taken together, exhibit much architectural beauty, and in their colossal dimensions indicate the vast design and liberal policy of the founders of this great industrial enterprise. It produces worsted and cotton goods of excellent quality, and furnishes employment to about 3,500 persons. Extensive print-works are connected with this establishment. Long under the efficient management of William C. Chapin, who saw in an employee a fellow-man, and made provision for the social and intellectual wants of his work-

men, these mills, even in disastrous times, kept their stock at more than a hundred per cent premium, and, at the Paris Exposition in 1868, received the second of ten medals given to those establishments which had most advanced the welfare of the help employed. A large and well-selected library, and also a reading-room, are connected with this mill. Provision is made for literary and scientific lectures, and for the sick and aged. It is, in some respects, a well-organized industrial family, and a model for other institutions of the kind to study.

These vast manufactories, especially when illuminated in the evening, appear from the cars, on the right bank of the river, like an enchanted city; and the innumerable points of light reflected from the bosom of the stream seem more like some vision of romance than a reality.

In addition to these admirably-conducted mills, the city of Lawrence has a great variety of industrial and mechanical establishments, among which may be mentioned the Russell Paper Company, with a capital of \$100,000; the Lawrence Lumber Company; the Arlington Woollen Mills, with a capital of \$240,000; the Lawrence Duck Company, capital \$300,000; the Lawrence File and Spindle Works; furnaces for iron-castings; establishments for manufacturing steam engines and boilers, sewing-machines, hats, clothing, tin-ware, belting, boxes, machinery, and coaches. The manufacture of paper alone employs more than 300 persons; and the private mills and varied material interests, every year increasing, taken in connection with the grand incorporated works, "serve," as one has well said, "to make the banks of the river at this point a very hive of industry, — the busiest in the busy valley of the Merrimack."

Ample provision for public instruction is made by the city, which takes a just and commendable pride in the education of its people. A graded system of schools, embracing 56 primary and grammar schools, together with one high school worthy of the name, has been established. The building for the high school, erected at a cost of \$80,000, is an ornament to the place. The other school-buildings are substantial structures, and in excellent order. The fire-department is furnished with a telegraphic fire-alarm, and is efficiently conducted. The city has two banks of discount, and two for savings; it has several Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges, a Young Men's Christian Association, a lyceum, a court-house and a registry of deeds for the northern district of Essex County, two spirited public journals, — "The Lawrence American" and "The Lawrence Sentinel," — and a postal building giving ample accommodation. The Franklin-Library Association has a library of about 5,000 volumes.

The churches are, in general, well built and commodious; and the present pastors are the Revs. Caleb E. Fisher, C. T., installed April 13, 1859 (Lawrence-street Church, organized April 19, 1847); W. E. Park, C. T., installed Nov. 13, 1867 (Central Church, organized Dec. 25, 1849); Theodore T. Munger, C. T., installed June 14, 1871 (Eliot Church, organized Oct. 4, 1865); the South Church, C. T., organized May 13, 1868, has no settled pastor; the Free Church, organized Oct. 15, 1868, is without a pastor; Charles A. Hayden, settled 1872 (First Unitarian Society, organized in 1847); J. B. G. Pidge, settled 1869

(First Baptist Church); L. L. Wood, settled 1870 (Second Baptist Church, organized in 1860); E. Kelly, settled in 1871 (in which year the church was organized); G. Beekman, Methodist Church (South Lawrence); G. Packard, Grace Church (Episcopal); J. H. Lee, St. John's (Episcopal); G. S. Weaver, Universalist Church, established in 1853; William Orr and John McShane, Immaculate Conception (Catholic); John P. Gilmore, St. Mary's (Catholic); J. Murphy, St. Patrick's (Catholic, South Lawrence); Joseph E. Michaud, French Church (Catholic); E. G. Chaddock, Freewill Baptist; J. Hogg, First Presbyterian Church.

South Lawrence is connected with the north section by a horse-railroad, which extends from Methuen to North Andover; and this part of the city is rapidly increasing. It has three churches, a substantial brick dépôt, a large grain-mill, and several manufactories, whose machinery is driven by water taken from the right bank of the Merrimack River above the dam.

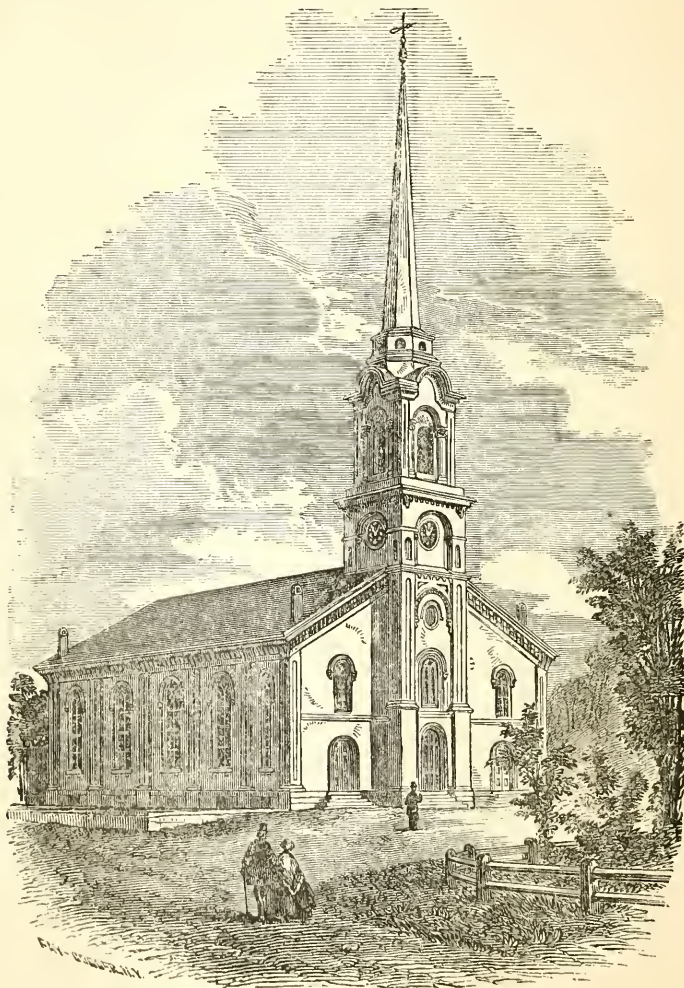
The population of the city in 1873 is estimated at 33,127.

Lee is a delightful town of 3,866 inhabitants, lying between the Taconic and Green-Mountain ranges, in the central part of Berkshire County, 162 miles from Boston. It is quite irregular in form, and has Lenox on the north, Washington on the north-east, Becket on the east, Tyringham and Great Barrington on the south, and Stockbridge on the west. The Housatonic River, a rapid and beautiful stream, separates for some distance the northern angle of the town from Lenox, and, entering, pursues a serpentine course nearly through the central part, furnishing, with its affluents Basin-pond Brook, Goose-pond Brook, and Hop Brook, valuable hydraulic power; and then passes out near the south-west corner into Stockbridge. The village is built on the rich interval of this river; and the Housatonic Railroad winds along its margin, giving the traveller many delightful prospects.

From the interval on the river, east, the land has for some distance an undulating aspect, and then gradually rises into forest-covered mountains. Towards the west, the land is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys of easy cultivation. This town is rich in minerals. The marble quarry near the centre furnished material for the extension of the Capitol of Washington; and another quarry on the road to South Lee is supplying stone for a fine Catholic cathedral in New York. In addition to these quarries, granulated quartz, iron ore, sphene, tremolite, and other minerals, are found. Lee has long been celebrated for the manufacture of paper; and it has now more than twenty-five mills, turning out a vast amount of writing, printing, wrapping, and other kinds of paper. The number of farms is 111; the valuation, \$1,725,137; rate of taxation, \$1.45 per \$100; number of dwelling-houses, 625.

The town has one national bank; a savings-bank, incorporated in 1852; two insurance-offices; a good hotel, — the Morgan House; a lyceum and a farmers' club; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic Lodge; a well-managed public journal, called "The Valley Gleaner," edited by J. A. Royce; an excellent high school under the care of Mr. Abner Rice; and also twelve district schools, six of which are included

in the incorporated "Hopland School-District." There is one Congregational church, the Rev. N. Gale, D.D., installed pastor Sept. 1, 1853; one Baptist, Rev. S. Pillsbury, pastor; one Methodist, the Rev. Clark Wright, pastor; one Episcopal, the Rev. William R. Harris, rector; and one Roman-Catholic, under the care of the Rev. George Brennan.



THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LEE.

There is also a chapel at East, and another at South Lee. The beautiful stone church-edifice of the Episcopal society was consecrated by Bishop Paddock Oct. 7, 1873. The post-offices are at Lee Centre and at the last-named villages.

The first white man who settled in Lee was Isaac Davis, who built a house on Hop Brook in 1760. The town was named in honor of Gen. Charles Lee, and incorporated Oct. 21, 1777. The first church, consisting of thirty members, was organized May 25, 1780; and on July 3, 1783, the Rev. Elisha Parmelee was ordained as pastor. The first religious meeting was held in the barn of Deacon Oliver West, his hay-mow serving for the orchestra. The children of Samuel Foote were the principal singers; and a local poet has perpetuated their several names and parts in the psalmody by the following triplet:—

“David and Ase sing bass;
Jonathan and Fenner sing tenor;
Vice and Sol beat them all.”

The first paper-mill in this town was erected by Samuel Church in 1806. A History of Lee, by Amory Gale, was published in 1854, pp. 48.

Leicester lies on high and broken land in the central part of Worcester County, 50 miles from Boston, and is bounded north by Paxton, east by Worcester and Auburn, south by Oxford and Charlton, and west by Spencer. The central village occupies a commanding site; and Denny Hill (399 feet high) and Ballard Hill are prominent features in the local scenery. The town has several pleasant ponds, and many little springs and rivulets, of which Lynde and Kettle Brooks, flowing into the Blackstone River, Town-meadow Brook into French River, and Shaw Brook into Chicopee River, furnish valuable water-privileges. The soil is strong, moist, and fertile, and better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The number of inhabitants is 2,768, who are living either on the farms (of which there are 181), at the Centre (which commands a beautiful prospect), at the pleasant village of Rochdale on the southern, or at Cherry Valley on the eastern border. In addition to its agricultural interests, this town has seven woollen-mills and eleven card-factories: it has also one bank, a good town-hall and public library, an incorporated academy (founded in 1784), a graded system of public schools, a Post of the G. A. R., a memorial hall, and eight churches; namely, one Congregational, the Rev. Amos H. Coolidge, pastor; one Unitarian, the Rev. D. H. Montgomery, pastor; one Methodist, to be supplied; one Baptist at Rochdale, the Rev. Lewis Holmes, pastor; one Methodist here, the Rev. N. Bemis, pastor; one Episcopal here, the Rev. Benjamin F. Cooley, rector; and two Roman-Catholic churches at the same village.

Joshua Lamb and others purchased the territory of the Indians, who called the place *Towtaid*, in 1687, and named it Strawberry Hill. It received the name of Leicester from a town in England, and was incorporated Feb. 15, 1713. The first church was organized March 30, 1721; and the Rev. David Parsons, ordained in the September following, was the first minister. Among his successors was the Rev. Z. S. Moore, D.D., settled Jan. 19, 1798, and afterwards president of Williams and Amherst Colleges. A society of about 70 Jews resided here from 1778 to 1783. They built a synagogue, and license was given them “to sell bohea and other Indian teas.” The cards for the

cotton-mill of Samuel Slater were made here in 1790 by Pliny Earle; and in this business the town has since stood pre-eminent.

Leicester was prompt to bear its part in the old Revolution; and for the late war it furnished 304 soldiers, of whom 36 were lost.

A good History of the town, by Ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, was published in 1860, pp. 467.

Eminent men: RALPH EARLE (1751-1801), distinguished as a painter; PLINY EARLE (1762-1832), an inventor; ST. JOHN HONEYWOOD (1763-1798), a lawyer and poet; DAVID HENSHAW (1791-1852), a politician; EMORY WASHBURN (1800), Governor of Massachusetts; PLINY EARLE (1809), an author; WILLIAM A. WHEELER (1833), author of "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction."

Lenox, named, perhaps, for the Duke of Richmond, also Duke of Lenox, is a beautiful town of 182 farms, 356 dwelling-houses, and 1,965 inhabitants, lying in the westerly part of Berkshire County, and accommodated by the Housatonic Railroad, which runs through its eastern section. It has Pittsfield on the north, Washington on the east, Lee and Stockbridge on the south, with the latter and Richmond on the west. It has three postal centres, — Lenox, Lenox Furnace (a busy village at the south-easterly extremity), and New Lenox (a flourishing settlement in the north-easterly quarter). The principal rock is Levis limestone, Lauzon schist, and the Potsdam group. Iron ore, brown hematite, and gibbsite frequently occur. Limestone is here quarried for building-purposes, and also reduced in kilns to quicklime. The surface of the town is charmingly diversified in the north and western sections by picturesque hills and valleys; and the Lenox Mountain, on the border of Richmond, in the easterly side of which is a wild and deep gorge called "The Gulf," commands a varied and delightful prospect. The beautiful Housatonic River courses along from north to south through the easterly section of the town, affording many views of unusual beauty. The meadows on its banks are very fertile, and the floral decorations of the spring and autumn very pleasing. In addition to the Housatonic, the Yokun Brook, a tributary on the west, and the Roaring Brook, another tributary on the east, enhance the scenic beauty of the place.

The air of Lenox is clear and salubrious; the buildings of the Centre are neat and commodious, presenting an aspect of comfort and independence; and the people are intelligent and courteous. It was formerly the seat of justice for the county, and, as such, drew many families of wealth and standing to select it as a place of residence. The site of the village is commanding; and it presents many attractions for the lover of rural life and home endearments. Many people from distant cities spend their summers in this beautiful town.

The Lenox Glass Company, of this place, has acquired celebrity for manufacturing plate-glass of an excellent quality; and a furnace for making pig-iron, four saw-mills, three flouring-mills, and two brick-yards, furnish employment to a number of workmen, and a considerable revenue to the place, the valuation of which amounts to \$1,349,567. The town has ten public schools, embracing a good high school; and for the support of these institutions it appropriates about \$3,590 per

annum. It has also a good public-house called "Curtis's Hotel," a fine town-hall and a public library, a lyceum and a farmers' club, and four churches. The clergymen are the Revs. J. Field, rector of Trinity church, Episcopal; George Brennan, pastor of the Roman-Catholic church; and Samuel H. Tolman, installed April 2, 1872, pastor of the Congregational church. The Methodist church is without a settled pastor.

This town in ancient times bore the name of *Yokun*, from an Indian sagamore who resided here. Jonathan Hinsdale, the first white settler, built a house in the place about 1750: others followed him; but, through fear of the Indians, they all soon removed to Stockbridge. Subsequently some families from West Hartford and Wallingford, Conn., made here a permanent settlement; and the town was incorporated Feb. 26, 1767. The first church was organized in 1769; and the Rev. Samuel Munson was ordained pastor Nov. 8, 1770. He was followed by the Rev. Samuel Shepard, who was installed April 30, 1795, and died Jan. 6, 1846, "going down," says J. G. Holland, "amidst universal love and veneration." His successor was the Rev. Henry Neill, installed in August following the death of Mr. Shepard.

The Episcopal society, incorporated in 1805, has a pleasant edifice in the central village.

"In beauty of natural scenery," says the same author, "Lenox is hardly surpassed. Nestled in its valleys, perched upon its cliffs, and scattered over its hills, are the summer-homes of many drawn to them by no ties save those of allegiance to the beautiful in nature. It is impossible to follow any of its roads or footpaths without enjoying a delightful ride or a beguiling ramble. The town has been the home, at different times, of distinguished literary talent. Here the beloved and lamented Dr. Channing spent the last summer of his life; and here fell his last accents upon the ears of a public audience. Here Hawthorne, too, might have been occasionally seen during a residence of three years, as with his eyes behind the windows, and his soul deeply behind his eyes, he looked out into the world, and sketched the humanity that went past him; or, more properly, here — like a crane on a chip, sailing quietly down the Mississippi, peering from his trim height deeply into the water for game — he floated down the stream of time, and very silently pulled such treasures from the deep as he could appropriate to his uses. Here also, on a gentle eminence sloping southwardly, stands the house of Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick, a lady not more remarkable for her literary genius than for those unobtrusive, wayside-blooming virtues that make her the helper of the poor and the comfort of the afflicted, a cherished friend, and an esteemed Christian."

GEORGE MORELL, an eminent jurist, was born in Lenox March 22, 1786; and died at Detroit, Mich., March 8, 1845. ANSON JONES, once president of Texas, was born here Jan. 20, 1798; and died by his own hand, at Houston, Texas, Jan. 8, 1858. His *Journal*, with an *Autobiography*, was published in the year ensuing.

Leominster, a pleasant, flourishing, and progressive town, was originally that part of Lancaster called "The New Grant." It was named for the ancient town of Leominster, Eng.; and incorporated June 23, 1740. It lies in the north-east part of Worcester County, and has upon the north Fitchburg and Lunenburg, on the east Lunenburg and Lancaster, on the south Sterling, and on the west Princetown and Westminster. By the Fitchburg Railroad it is 46 miles north-west from Boston, and contains 3,894 inhabitants,

who are mostly engaged in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The town has a liberal supply of water and water-power in the north branch of the Nashua, here a beautiful stream; and in its affluents, the principal of which are the Monoosnock and Fall Brooks. Rocky Pond and Reservoir Pond, in the west, are pleasant places of resort. In the eastern part the land is level or undulating; in the north and west, quite hilly. Sheldon's Hill, near the centre, is a beautiful eminence; and Monoosnock Hill, in the north-west, has an altitude of 1,020 feet above the level of the sea. The geological formation is the Merrimack schist. Good clay is found for making bricks, and granite for walls and buildings. The soil, especially on the river-bottoms, is excellent; and many of the 191 farms this town contains are in good order, and productive. The forests, consisting of walnut, oak, birch, maple, pine, and chestnut, cover 3,740 acres; and large quantities of timber, bark, and fire-wood, are prepared for market. The manufactures consist of combs, jewelry, piano-fortes, furniture, shoes, woollen and linen goods, and paper. The town has one national and one savings bank, a hotel called "The Leominster House," a good public journal ("The Leominster Enterprise"), one public high school, a fine town-hall and library, a lyceum and a farmers' club, a Masonic Lodge, a Post of the G. A. R., and five churches, with the following pastors,—the Revs. E. A. Horton, Unitarian; W. J. Batt, Trinitarian; J. H. Mansfield, Methodist; T. C. Russell, Baptist; Rev. Daniel Shiel, Roman Catholic. Valuation of the town, \$2,988,385; rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100; number of dwelling-houses, 771. The postal centres are Leominster and North Leominster. About 50 dwelling-houses were erected in Leominster in 1872. A new Congregational church, costing about \$65,000, was dedicated in August, 1873; and the Unitarian church has been recently repaired at an expense of about \$4,000. The town suffered severely by a fire on the night of July 10, 1873.

As early as 1725, Gershom Houghton and James Boutelle erected houses in the south part of this town: they were soon followed by Jonathan White, Thomas Wilder, and Nathaniel Carter, who became permanent residents.

A church was organized Sept. 14, 1743, over which the Rev. John Rogers (H. U. 1732) was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded in 1762 by the Rev. Francis Gardner.

The first paper-mill in this town was erected by William Nichols and Jonas Kendall in 1796. The sons of Mr. Kendall manufactured paper on a cylinder machine as early as 1825, and introduced in 1833 the Fourdrinier machine. For a long period, the manufacture of paper was the leading business of the place. The first physician of the town was Jacob Peabody, who settled here in 1746, and died in 1759. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Going, who died in 1800. Dr. Daniel Adams, well known as an author of school text-books, settled here in 1799, and edited for a while "The Telescope," a weekly paper, started here in January, 1800. Leominster was patriotic in the Revolution, announcing its spirit in an address to the people of Boston in 1766, which closed with the laconic words, "*We must, we can, and we will, be free!*"

In the late war it raised 410 men; and to the 38 who lost their

lives in the service of their country it has raised a handsome monument.

The Rev. CHARLES STEARNS, D.D., author of "Dramatic Dialogues," &c., was born here in 1752 (H. U. 1773); and died in Lincoln, July 26, 1826. WALTER ROGERS JOHNSON, natural philosopher and author, was born here June 21, 1794 (H. U. 1819); and died at Washington, D.C., April 26, 1852. JAMES GORDON CARTER, an eminent educationist, was born here Sept. 7, 1795 (H. U. 1820); and died at Chicago, July 22, 1849.

A History of Leominster, by David Wilder, was published at Fitchburg, 1853, pp. 263.

Leverett is a mountainous town, having some fine scenery, 180 dwelling-houses, and 877 inhabitants, in the southerly part of Franklin County, and 106 miles west of Boston. It lies in the form of a rhombus, or lozenge; and has Montague on the north, Shutesbury on the east, this and Amherst on the south, and Sunderland (from which it was taken) on the west. It was incorporated May 5, 1774; and named from John Leverett, president of Harvard University. Among its minerals are found galena (sulphuret of lead), heavy spar, blende, and copper pyrites.

A dashing stream, appropriately named "Roaring Brook," having a very beautiful cascade, runs through the south-east corner of the town, receiving a branch which comes down from the Centre; and Saw-mill River, running through North Leverett, gives valuable motive-power. The number of farms is 121; yet more than 5,000 acres of land are unimproved. Tobacco is extensively cultivated. The town has one pail and one satinet factory, nine saw and two grist mills. The postal centres are Leverett and North Leverett.

It has seven school-districts; a Baptist church at North Leverett, of which the Rev. E. N. Jencks is pastor; and a Congregational church at South Leverett, of which the Rev. James Shurtleff is pastor.

It has a town-hall, but no town-library or soldiers' monument. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad passes through the westerly portion of the town. A church was first organized here in 1734, and the Rev. Henry Williams chosen pastor: he, dying in 1811, was succeeded the next year by the Rev. Joel Wright.

The valuation is \$335,055; and the rate of taxation, \$1.76 per \$100.

"The oldest house in North Leverett," writes a correspondent in 1873, "has just been taken down. It was built by Capt. Sparrow in 1748, — 125 years ago. Many of the timbers were found perfectly sound. It was for many years the residence of Major Richard Montague of Revolutionary fame, and one of Ethan Allen's assistants in the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, and subsequently for many years the headquarters of the few Baptists in those parts, then suffering under the intolerance of the unjust religious laws. The major had a stentorian voice; and, it was said, could read so that a whole brigade could hear. One could easily believe that the timbers of this old house rang as the major thundered forth his indignation against religious intolerance, especially just after he had on one occasion been arrested, and conveyed six miles towards jail; when the constable, thinking of a surer way, left him, and levied upon, and sold, a fat pig to pay the obnoxious 'minister tax.'"

Lexington, a beautiful town, made famous by the blood shed here in the commencement of the American Revolution, lies in the south-easterly part of Middlesex County, 11 miles north-west of Boston by the Middlesex Central Railroad, and contains 418 dwelling-houses and 2,277 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by Burlington, Woburn, and Winchester; on the south-east by the latter, Arlington, and Belmont; on the south-west by Waltham; on the east by Lincoln; and on the north-west by Bedford. The underlying rock is sienite, with a section of dolerite in the eastern part. There are extensive peat-meadows in this town; and a valuable mineral pigment is also found. The land is undulating, but rises here and there into handsome eminences; as Buck's Hill in the north-east, Mount Independence in the south-east, and Turner's, Merriam's, Loring's Hills, and Hancock Height, near the Centre. The ledges cropping from the summits of these hills bear evident marks of the glacial action of the drift period. The elevated land near the village constitutes the water-shed between the Shawshine and Charles Rivers; the fine little current called "Vine Brook," and Farley's Brook, draining the slope towards the former, and Beaver Brook running southerly towards the latter stream. Farley's Brook and its tributaries flow through an extensive marsh, called "Tophet Swamp," in the north-west section of the town. The soil is various; in some parts light and sandy, in others rocky, and in others strong and fertile. Cutting away the forests has no doubt lessened the moisture and the amount of water-flow in the streams.

But many of the farms, of which there are in all 211, are admirably well managed and productive. Much attention is paid to market-gardening, and to the marketing of milk, which is carried in cans to Boston. As many as 148,837 gallons have been sold in a year. The apple-orchards are extensive, and, when not visited by the canker-worm, in fine condition. This town has two post-offices, — one at Lexington, the other at the village of East Lexington; a beautiful town-hall, in which are memorial tablets in honor of men lost in war; two finely-executed statues, — one of a soldier of the American Revolution, and the other of a soldier of the last war; and a well-selected library of 3,000 volumes. It has a bank for savings; an excellent high school; a farmers' club; a spirited public journal, called "The Minute-Man;" a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic Lodge; and a Unitarian, a Congregational, a Baptist, a Roman-Catholic, and a Union church. The pastors are the Revs. Henry Westcott, Unitarian; E. E. Porter, C.T.; and J. Pryor, Baptist. St. Bridget's Church (Catholic) is attended from Concord.

The village at the centre contains many handsome buildings, which are kept in good repair, and are finely shaded. The streets are lighted in the evening. The Green, or Park, on which occurred the fight, contains about two acres, lying in a triangular form, and is well shaded with elm, ash, and other decorative trees. The view of the village, with the Vine-brook Valley, from Hancock Height, is very beautiful.

This town was originally known as "Cambridge Farms." Among its early settlers were John Bridge and Herbert Pelham (who had grants of lands here in 1642), Edward Winship (who built the first saw-mill about 1650), Francis Whitmore, James Cutler, and Nathaniel

Bowman. The town was incorporated March 29, 1712; and may have received its name from the parish of Lexington, Laxington, or Laxton, in Nottingham County, Eng. A church was organized Oct. 21, 1696; and the Rev. Benjamin Estabrook was ordained as pastor. He was followed in 1698 by the Rev. John Hancock. In 1735 there were 20 slaves in this town.

Lexington is memorable as the spot in which the drama of the American Revolution opened.

Gen. Thomas Gage sent a detachment of 800 men from Boston on the night of April 18, 1775, to destroy some military stores at Concord. They arrived at Lexington very early on the morning of the 19th, where they found about 70 Americans under arms, and on the green near the church.

Major John Pitcairn, who led the advance battalions of the British, riding up to the militia, and brandishing his sword, cried out, "Disperse, you rebels!—down with your arms, and disperse!" But, they not doing it, he discharged his pistol, and ordered his men to fire. Eight Americans were killed, and several wounded. The British then went on to Concord. Jonathan Harrington, a fifer, and the last survivor of the battle of Lexington,—for, from the consequences which ensued, historians have accorded to it that name,—died in March, 1854, at the advanced age of almost 96 years.

This town sent 244 men into the late war, of whom it lost 20. Its valuation is \$2,536,011; tax-rate, \$1.60 per \$100.

JOHN HANCOCK, an able divine, and father of Gov. John Hancock the patriot, was born here June 1, 1702; and died May 7, 1744.

THEODORE PARKER, a distinguished clergyman and author, was born here Aug. 24, 1810; and died in Florence, Italy, May 10, 1860. His grandfather, Capt. John Parker, commanded the company of minute-men fired upon by the British troops April 19, 1775.

An excellent History of this town by the Hon. Charles Hudson, who resides here, was published in 1868, pp. 744.

Leyden is a small farming-town, with a population of 519 inhabitants and with 105 dwelling-houses, situated in the extreme northern part of Franklin County, and having the Vermont State-line on the north, Bernardston on the east, Greenfield on the south, and Coleraine on the west.

It was detached from Bernardston, and incorporated Feb. 22, 1809. The distance from Boston is about 115 miles north-westerly. In 1865 there were 94 farms, comprising 9,828 acres, valued at \$197,535; and 1,469 acres of woodland, valued at \$29,749.

The surface of the town is mountainous, and the soil not very strong or fertile. On Bald Mountain the wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is sometimes found.

The Deerfield River receives two considerable streams from the town. On a tributary of Green River, in the southern part, a beautiful and romantic natural scene, called "Leyden Glen," attracts the attention of the curious. "A large brook," says Mr. Gladden, "has worn a passage from 10 to 20 feet wide, and from 30 to 50 feet deep, in the strata of argillo-micaceous slate. The length of the gorge is about 40

rods. Above the gorge is a deep glen, and below it the stream passes through a ravine. Two beautiful waterfalls near the mouth of the gorge greatly add to the picturesqueness of the spot. It compares not unfavorably with the famous Flume at the White Mountains. Not far from the entrance to the glen, the place is pointed out where Mrs. Eunice Williams was murdered on the march to Canada."

The town has three saw and three grist mills, five public schools, and one church-edifice belonging to the Methodist society, of which the Rev. T. E. Marcy is pastor. The Rev. T. E. Danforth is the pastor of the Universalist society. There is no immediate railroad communication with the place. The rate of taxation is \$2.30 per \$100; and the valuation, \$230,411.

During the war of the Rebellion, this town furnished as many as 69 men for the service of the country. William Dorrell, a private in Gen. John Burgoyne's army, who died here Aug. 28, 1846, aged 94 years, was the founder of a sect called "Dorrellites," who believed that there was a Messiah for every generation; that life should not be taken; and that property should be held in common. His sect was brought to an end by physical force. "At one of the meetings," says Dr. Holland, "Ezekiel Foster of Leyden attended as a spectator; and when Dorrell in his harangues dwelt upon his mysterious powers, and stated that no arm of flesh could hurt him, Foster, a man of giant frame, disgusted with his imposture, stepped up to him, and knocked him down. Dorrell, almost senseless, attempted to rise, but received a second blow, at which he cried for mercy. Foster promised forbearance on condition that he would renounce his doctrines in the hearing of his dupes; which he immediately did."

HENRY KIRKE BROWN, an eminent sculptor, was born here in 1814; and JOHN L. RIDDELL, M.D., a scientific writer, in 1807. He was the inventor of the binocular microscope and magnifying-glass.

Lincoln occupies a central and elevated position in Middlesex County, 17 miles north-west of Boston by the Fitchburg Railroad; and has Bedford on the north, Lexington and Waltham on the east, Weston and Wayland on the south, and Concord (from which it is divided for some distance by Concord River and Fairhaven Bay) upon the west. It contains 791 inhabitants, 139 dwelling-houses, 114 farms, and has a valuation of \$912,285. It rests upon a bed of sienite, which rises into an elevation, at the centre of the town, of 470 feet above sea-level. The Shawshine River issues from a small pond near the northern border, and Stony Brook from a beautiful sheet of water called "Forest Lake," containing about 197 acres, and which imparts variety to the north-western section. Stony Brook flows into Beaver Pond towards the south, and thence into Charles River. There is motive-power for a grist and saw mill on Hobbs's Brook, which flows along the eastern border of the town. Near the summit of a hill which rises from the margin of this brook there is a singular cave, which attracts the attention of the curious.

The land of Lincoln has varied quality: some of it is very good; some of it very poor. More than 2,000 acres are covered with oak, chestnut, maple, birch, and other wood. Some of the farms are admi-

rably managed. From them heavy crops of English hay are gathered, and large quantities of milk are sold. Considerable attention is given to market-gardening and to arboriculture. Many acres are devoted to the culture of the cucumber for pickling. The people are industrious and independent, leading quiet and happy lives.

The town has five public schools, of which one is a high school; a Congregational church, established Aug. 18, 1747, of which the Rev. H. J. Richardson is the pastor; and a Unitarian church, organized in 1841, and now without a pastor.

This town was formed of parts of Concord, Lexington, and Weston, and incorporated April 19, 1754. It was named by Chambers Russell, Esq., whose ancestors were from Lincolnshire in England. The first minister was the Rev. William Lawrence, who was settled in 1748; and died April 11, 1780, in the 32d year of his pastorate.

Seven of the British soldiers were killed in Lincoln on their march to Concord, April 19, 1775, and were buried in the burial-place of this town.

Among the eminent sons of Lincoln may be named SAMUEL HOAR, LL.D. (1778-1856), a distinguished lawyer; JOHN FARRAR, LL.D. (1779-1853), a notable mathematician and philosopher; CHARLES STEARNS WHEELER (1816-1843), a scholar and author; and WILLIAM EDWARDS, a clear-sighted and successful naturalist. He was born in Lincoln June 19, 1819. He now resides at South Natick.

Littleton, so named in honor of George Lyttelton, M.P., England, was incorporated Dec. 3, 1715; anterior to which it bore the euphonious appellation of *Nashoba*. It is a handsome farming-town, situated in the north-westerly part of Middlesex County; and bounded on the north-east by Westford, on the south-east by Acton, on the south-west by Boxborough and Harvard, and on the north-west by Ayer. It is 31 miles from Boston, and contains 142 farms, 205 dwelling-houses, and 983 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$709,529, and a tax-rate of \$1.60 per \$100.

The geological structure is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss, in which specimens of spinel, scapolite, and apatite appear. There is also in one locality a bed of limestone.

The surface of the town is pleasantly variegated; hill, upland, and valley alternating with each other in agreeable succession. The most noted eminence is Nashoba Hill, on the north-eastern border. From this hill a rumbling noise is sometimes heard, which is called "the shooting of Nashoba Hill." It was noticed by the Indians, and is still heard with wonder. Another eminence, bearing the name of "Oak Hill," near the dépôt, yields a mineral paint, which will eventually, some believe, become quite valuable.

The principal stream is Beaver Brook, which, rising in Boxford, runs north-easterly through the centre of Littleton, and empties into Forge Pond in Westford. Long Pond in the central, Fort Pond of 104 acres, and Nagog Pond of 220 acres, in the south-westerly part of the town, are clear and beautiful sheets of water, well stored with perch (*Perca flavescens*) and pickerel.

The soil is, in general, very good; and farming, which is the principal

vocation of the people, has gained for the town domestic comfort, independence, and contentment. Of late, producing milk for market has become a specialty.

Though the quiet of this pleasant place is not disturbed by the busy hum of manufactories, the people are by no means somnolent or illiterate. The public schools, the number of which is six, are in an excellent condition; and few towns of its size have furnished a larger number of accomplished female teachers to the State.

The town sustains a lyceum (established forty years ago), a farmers' club, a book-club, and three churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. B. N. Sperry (Baptist), S. R. Priest (Unitarian), and H. E. Cooley (Congregationalist).

Littleton furnished 60 men for the last war; and, in honor of those lost, it will doubtless soon erect a monument.

The railroad facilities are by the Stony-brook Railroad, running through the north-eastern, and the Fitchburg Railroad through the south-western section of the town.

The first church was organized here in December, 1717; and the Rev. Benjamin Shattuck was then ordained pastor. His successors were the Rev. Daniel Rogers, who died in 1782, and the Rev. Edmund Foster, ordained in 1781. The Rev. John Eliot had an Indian church at *Nashoba*, which then contained about 10 families, who subsisted, says Gookin, "by planting corn, fishing, hunting, and sometimes laboring with the English people." Their ruler bore the name of *John Ahutawana*.

"In the Indian war, Isaac and Jacob Shepherd were killed, and a young maid about the age of 15 was taken captive, by the Indians. She had been set to watch the enemy on a hill, which lies about a third of a mile south of Nashoba Hill, on the road leading to Boston, and was called 'Quagana Hill.' Tradition says that this girl was carried by the savages to Nashawa, now called 'Lancaster,' or to some place in the neighborhood of it; that, in the dead of night, she took a saddle from under the head of her Indian keeper, when sunk in sleep, increased by the fumes of ardent spirit, put the saddle on a horse, mounted on him, drove him, swimming across Nashawa River, and so escaped the hands of her captors, and arrived safe to her relatives and friends."

Littleton is the birthplace of ALONZO HARTWELL, a successful portrait-painter, who was born in 1805.

Longmeadow is a fine farming-town in the south part of Hampden County, about 102 miles south-west of Boston, and contains 1,342 inhabitants. It lies in the form of a parallelogram, and is bounded north by Springfield, east by Wilbraham, south by Somers and Enfield in Connecticut, and west by the Connecticut River, here a broad and beautiful stream, separating it from Agawam. Its Indian name was *Masacsick*: its present name was applied to it from the length of its meadow, or interval, which extends along the margin of the river through the town. The date of incorporation is Oct. 17, 1783. The town has 201 farms; and the rich alluvial soil of the valley of the Connecticut furnishes abundant crops of hay and grain. Tobacco has, of late, been raised extensively. The easterly part of the town is founded on a bed of red sandstone; and business to the amount of about \$75,000 is annually done in quarrying from this

inexhaustible mine what is known as the "Longmeadow red freestone." In this business some 75 men are constantly employed. The town is accommodated by the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.

The principal village is built on one broad street, which runs for miles along the upland, separated from the river by the fertile meadows, and which is beautifully shaded with the elm and other ornamental trees. In summer the verdure is remarkably fresh; and, in looking over the landscape at this season of the year from Agawam, the lines of Dr. Watts —

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green" —

seem to be realized in the view. The town has two post-offices (one at Longmeadow, the other at East Longmeadow), ten public schools, a farmers' club, and four churches. Of the First Congregationalist, the Rev. John W. Harding is pastor; of the Second, the Rev. A. J. Dutton. The Rev. W. Wignall is pastor of the M. E. church at East Longmeadow. The Baptist church is now destitute of a minister. The town sent 100 soldiers into the late war, of whom 20 lost their lives in or by reason of the service. The people are industrious and independent. The valuation is \$1,222,830; rate of taxation, \$0.80 per \$100; number of dwelling-houses, 294. The present town-clerk is Oliver Wolcott.

Loudon, "The Tyringham Equivalent," was incorporated Feb. 27, 1773. The town of Loudon, and district of Bethlehem, were united as the town of Loudon June 19, 1809; and the name was changed to Otis (which see) June 13, 1810.

LOWELL, sometimes called the "Manchester of America," is a splendid industrial city on the Merrimack River, in the north-easterly section of Middlesex County, and bounded on the north and north-east by Dracut, on the east by Tewksbury, on the south and south-west by Chelmsford (from which it was mainly taken), and on the north-west by Dracut (from which it is here separated by the Merrimack River). It lies 26 miles north-east of Boston by the Boston and Lowell Railroad, opened June 25, 1835; and contains 5,891 dwelling-houses and 40,928 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$31,161,768, and a tax-rate of \$1.30 per \$100. It was named in honor of Francis Cabot Lowell, and incorporated as a town March 1, 1826; and as a city April 1, 1836. Parts of Tewksbury were annexed to it March 22, 1832, and March 29, 1834; and a part of Dracut was added to it Feb. 28, 1851. A bridge connects the city with Dracut at Pawtucket Falls; and another, about 500 feet in length, with Centralville. The city has railroad connections, not only with Boston, but also with Lawrence and the East, by the Lowell and Lawrence Railroad; with Nashua and Manchester by the Lowell and Nashua Railroad, opened Oct. 8, 1838; with Worcester and Fitchburg by the Stony-brook Railroad; and with Framingham and the valley of the Blackstone by the Lowell and Framingham Railroad, opened in 1872. The Merrimack River makes a graceful bend towards the north-west, and then towards the south-east, in passing

by and through the city; and in the eastern section receives the waters of the Concord River, which here afford valuable motive-power. River-meadow Brook, which rises in Westford, flows through the south-eastern section of the city, and enters the Concord River about one mile above its confluence with the Merrimack. Beaver River enters the Merrimack from Dracut, about midway between the two bridges that span the former stream. The natural fall of the Merrimack, from which the immense hydraulic power that moves the spindles for the most part comes, is not far from 35 feet; and the dam across the river is at Pawtucket Falls, in the north-west section of the city. It is built upon a bed of rocks; and the rushing of the broad, deep current over it and the rocks below in spring-time presents a scene of beauty and of grandeur well worth visiting.

The geological formation is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss; and marks of glacial action are distinctly visible on the summits of the ledges which crop forth. The surface of the city is remarkably picturesque and varied. From many points delightful water-views are enjoyed, especially of the "Falls," the Concord as it "bathes the feet of Belvidere," and the grand sweep of the broad Merrimack between the bluffs below the lower bridge.

But from the heights of Centralville, on the left bank of the river, as from those of Belvidere on the right bank, the whole panorama of the city, the long curving line of the Merrimack, the surrounding country, the distant peaks of Wachusett and the New-Hampshire Mountains, come grandly into view. These eminences afford admirable sites for building, and now begin to be crowned with residences which display marks of taste and elegance. Few inland cities can boast of as much scenic beauty as Lowell; and yet, to be conscious of it, the visitor must leave the crowded streets, and ascend the charming heights which rise on either hand as if to guard the vast and varied industries below. The view from Dracut of the long line of mills, especially when lighted in the evening, which form a solid bastion on the right bank of the river, is extremely beautiful, and never fails to call forth expressions of admiration from the stranger.

It was doubtless for the local features of this place, as well as for the treasures which the waters yielded, that the aborigines selected it as one of the centres of their dominion. Of this scenery Mr. Cowley beautifully says, —

"From the mountains to the main, there is no lovelier scene than that which meets the eye, when, from the summit of Christian Hill, we look down upon Lowell, and survey the varied landscape, unrolled like a beautiful picture before us. The spacious natural amphitheatre, surrounded by hills; the sky-blue rivers; the long lines of mills; the labyrinth of brick and masonry; the obeliscal chimneys, curtaining the heavens with smoke; the spires of churches, belfries of factories, and gables of houses; the radiant cross of St. Patrick's, pointing away from earth; the forests in the background; and the noble blue mountains of Monadnock, Wachusett, and Watatic, in the distance, — all combine to form a scene that must be pleasing to every eye that has been quickened to the beauties of art and nature."

But Lowell owes its rapid rise and progress to the protective system, to the improvements in machinery, to the steam-railroad system, to that spirit of enterprise and to that mechanical genius which saw in

the falls of the Merrimack a vast hydraulic power that might be utilized, and which dared to press onward to turn it into a grand manufacturing agent.

In a work like this, only a few facts and figures can be given to indicate the progress it has made. The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack River, incorporated in 1792 for the purpose of cutting a canal for boats around the Pawtucket Falls, have possession of the principal water-privileges of the city. This company constructed a canal on the right bank of the river, sixty feet wide, and extending from the falls about a mile and a half to the mouth of the Concord River; and this, with the lateral canals, supplies the various establishments erected on its banks, or between it and the Merrimack River. The water is carefully measured and sold by this company to the different manufactories. The supply is, to some extent, equalized and regulated by using as reservoirs some of the large lakes in New Hampshire whose outlets serve to swell the currents of the Merrimack. The above-named company lease to the manufacturing companies water-power amounting to about 10,000 horse-power per annum. By the action of this force, under the guidance of well-educated hand and brain, this place has, within the memory of man, arisen from half a dozen farms and farm-houses to a city of more than 40,000 people.

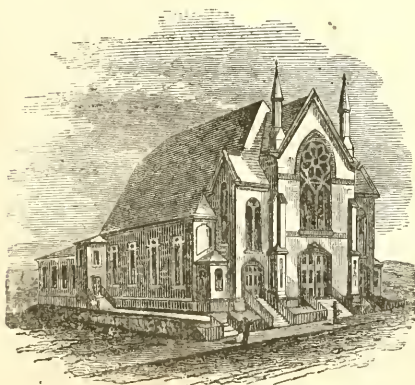
It has at present 9 vast cotton-manufactories, employing, in addition to hydraulic power, 50 steam-engines, embracing 74 mills and other buildings, furnishing work for 16,000 persons, and manufacturing 2,497,115 yards of cotton, about 60,000 yards of woollen, 37,500 yards of carpeting, and 2,500 yards of shawls, per week. In the order of age, they stand as follows: The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, having a capital of \$2,500,000, was incorporated in 1822, and went into operation the ensuing year. The number of looms is 2,583; and of persons employed, 2,500. J. C. Palfrey superintends the manufacturing, Henry Burrows the print-works. The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, capital stock \$1,200,000, was incorporated in 1825; and has 1,546 looms, turning out 280,000 yards of various kinds of goods per week. O. H. Moulton is the agent, and William Harley superintends the print-works. The Appleton Company has a capital of \$600,000, and was incorporated in 1828. J. H. Sawyer is the agent. The Lowell Manufacturing Company, Samuel Fay, agent, was incorporated the same year, and has a capital of \$2,000,000. It turns out 37,000 yards of carpeting per week. The Middlesex Company, G. V. Fox, agent, was incorporated in 1830, and has a capital of \$750,000. It has 230 broad looms, and manufactures beavers, ladies' sacking, opera-flannels, cassimeres, and shawls. The Tremont and Suffolk Mills, T. S. Shaw, agent, were incorporated in 1830. The capital is \$1,200,000; the number of looms, 1,900; and the number of persons employed, 1,200. The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1831, D. Hussey, agent, has a capital of \$1,500,000, and employs 1,880 persons, making cotton goods and merino hosiery. The Boott Cotton-Mills, incorporated in 1835, capital \$1,200,000, A. G. Cumnock, agent, have 2,016 looms, and employ 1,500 persons, making 380,000 yards of cotton-goods per week. The Massachusetts Mills were incorporated in 1839, and went into operation in 1840. The capital is \$1,800,000, and F. F. Battles is the

agent. The number of looms is 2,195, which turn out 420,000 yards of cotton-goods per week. This establishment embraces the Prescott Mills, of which E. Boyden is the agent. The Lowell Bleachery, incorporated in 1832, F. P. Appleton, agent, dyes 15,000,000 yards per annum; and the Lowell Machine-Shop, incorporated in 1845, is a vast workshop, having George Richardson for its superintendent, employing 1,100 mechanics, and turning out immense quantities of cotton, paper, and other kinds of machinery.

In addition to these colossal establishments for the manufacturing of cotton and woollen goods, Lowell has many other smaller firms and workshops engaged in the same and other branches of industry; among which may be named the Sterling Mills of 40 looms, for making flannels; the Faulkner Mills of 38 looms, for the same purpose; the Lowell Hosiery Company, incorporated 1869, for the manufacture of women's cotton hose; the American Bolt Company, employing 100 men; Woods, Sherwood, and Company, manufacturers of fine plated wire goods of an excellent quality; the Thorndike Manufacturing Company, for

elastic goods; the Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Company, Charles A. Stott, agent, having 86 looms, and employing 150 hands; the Chase Mills, manufacturing 350,000 yards of fancy cassimeres per annum, J. C. Ayer and Company, patent-medicines; the U. S. Cartridge Company; and C. B. Richmond and Company's Paper and Bating Mills on the Concord River.

The city has six national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,350,000; and also six banks for savings, which have been of signal service to the industrial population.



THE BRANCH-STREET TABERNACLE.

Although, strictly speaking, a mechanical city, Lowell is by no means neglectful of its social, educational, and religious interests. It has many Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodges and other civic organizations. Its schools (of which the whole number, including a high school, is 64) and its schoolhouses are in excellent order; and in 1872 the liberal appropriation of \$113,000 was made for their support. The schoolhouses, 37 in number, are estimated to be worth about \$325,000.

The city has a free library of 16,000 volumes; and the Mechanics' Library contains about 13,000 volumes. One or more courses of lyceum lectures is sustained during the winter season. They are generally given in Huntington Hall, the most commodious audience-chamber in the city. There are three ably-conducted public journals,—“The Lowell Daily Courier,” started as “The Chelmsford Courier” in 1824, and now edited and published by Marden and Rowell; “The Vox Populi,” established in 1841, and edited and published semi-weekly and

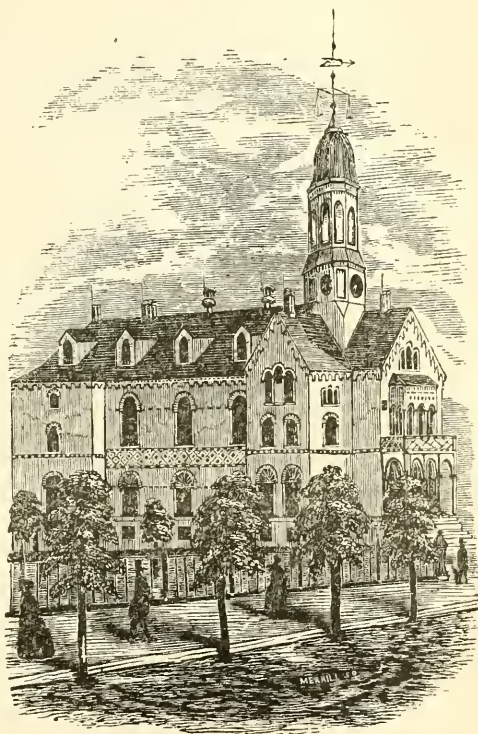
weekly by Stone and Huse; and "The Lowell Times," by E. A. Hills.

The city has 26 religious societies, the pastors of which are the Revs. Smith Baker, jun., C.T. (First Congregational Church, organized June 6, 1826); John M. Greene, C.T. (Appleton-street Church, organized Dec. 2, 1830); Eden B. Foster, D.D., C.T. (John-street Church, organized May 9, 1839); Charles D. Barrows, C.T. (Kirk-street Church, organized May 21, 1845); Owen Street, C.T. (High-street Church, organized Jan. 22, 1846); N. C. Mallory, Baptist (First Church, organized in 1826); G. F. Warren, Baptist (Branch-street Church, organized in 1869); the Worthen-

street Baptist Church, organized in 1831, is now without a pastor; the First Unitarian Society, organized in 1830, no pastor; G. T. Flanders, D.D. (First Universalist Church, organized in 1829); the Second Universalist Parish, organized in 1843, has no pastor; T. B. Smith, Methodist (St. Paul's Church); D. H. Ela, Methodist (Worthen-street); D. Dorchester, Methodist (Central Church); T. Edson, D.D. Episcopal (St. Anne's Church); D. C. Roberts, Episcopal (St. John's Church); Peter Crudden, Catholic (St. Peter's Church); John O'Brien, Catholic (St. Patrick's Church, also pastor of St. Mary's Church); A. M. Garin, Catholic (St. Joseph's Church). The Church of the Immaculate Conception and St. John's Chapel are at-

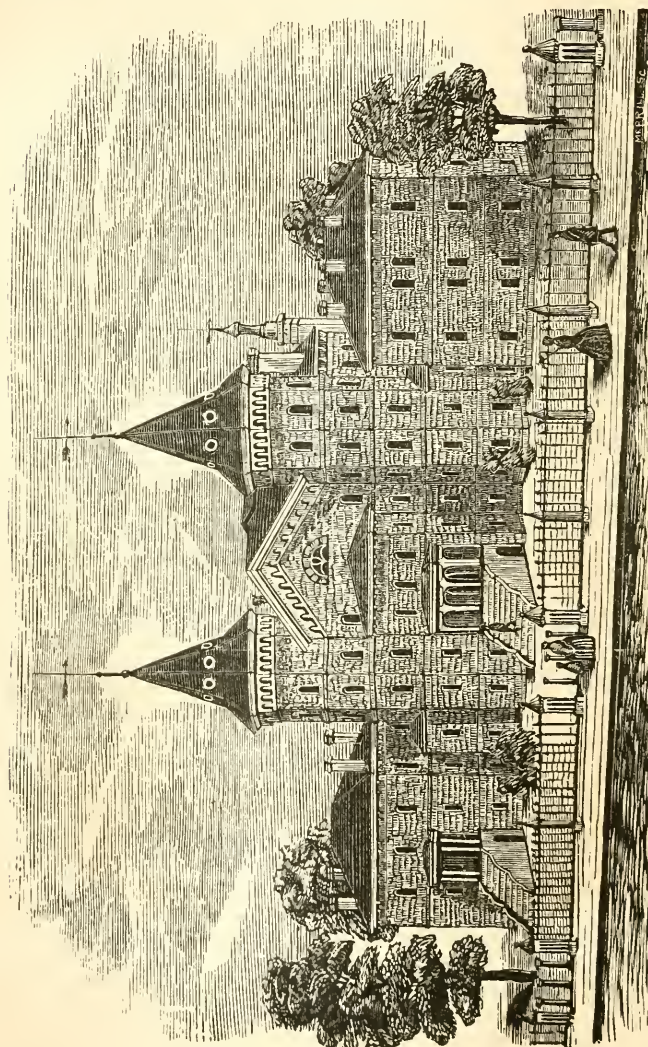
tended by the Oblate Fathers. J. E. Dame is pastor of the Freewill Baptist church, built in 1854, on Paige Street. Though not remarkable for architectural beauty, the church-edifices of Lowell are neat, commodious, and handsomely furnished; and, what is still better, they are well attended.

Lowell has an efficient fire-department and a fire-alarm telegraph, by which communication of the locality of a fire is instantaneously given. During the present year (1873) a supply of water from the



THE COURT-HOUSE, LOWELL.

Merrimack, above Pawtucket Falls, has been introduced into the city at an expense of \$1,262,000. The water is well filtered, and of excellent quality. A horse-railroad accommodates the citizens going from one section of the city to another; and postal-boxes for the reception of

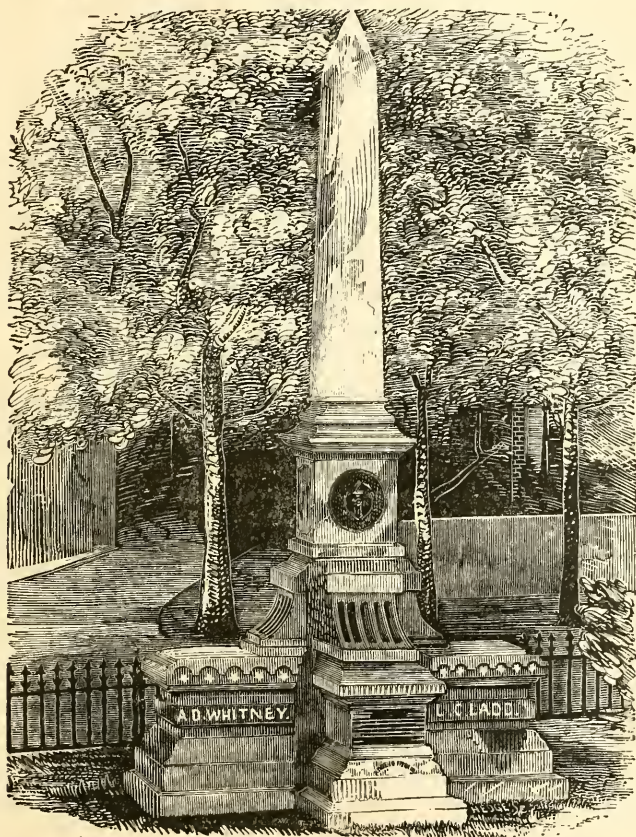


THE COUNTY JAIL, LOWELL.

letters are put up in different localities. Attention is now directed to the improvement of the sewerage; and several extensive drains have already been made.

Lowell is one of the seats of justice for Middlesex County, and has a

very handsome court-house, built of brick at a cost of \$100,000, and occupying an elevated site in a finely-shaded enclosure on Gorham Street; and a county jail, constructed of granite, which by some is thought to be the finest-looking building in the place. The streets are generally paved, and kept in good repair. Some of them are beautifully shaded. Merrimack and Central are the business-streets, and in the evening, when the mills are not in operation, present a very gay and



LADD AND WHITNEY MONUMENT, LOWELL.

lively aspect, being filled with thousands of females, promenading, shopping, or on their way to church or lecture. Lowell has too many retail stores, and certainly too many dram-shops for the good of their owners or the public; but perhaps goods are sold as low here as in any other city. Gas was introduced into the city Jan. 1, 1850.

This city was most loyal during the war of the Rebellion, and furnished its full share of men and money for the support of the Union army. Two of its citizens, Addison O. Whitney and Luther C. Ladd,

belonging to the Lowell City Guards, were killed in the affray at Baltimore, April 19, 1861; and to their memory a handsome marble monument has been erected on Monument Square.

It was dedicated June 17, 1865; and the lines inscribed upon the monument were selected from Milton's "Samson Agonistes" by Gov. John A. Andrew, who gave the oration.

"Nothing is here for grief, nothing for tears, nothing to wail,
And knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame, but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in death so noble."

The site which Lowell now occupies was the central point of the lands of the Pawtucket tribe of Indians, who found no better fishing-ground than at the Pawtucket Falls on the Merrimack, and the Wamesit Falls on the Concord, near its confluence with the former stream. As early as 1647 the pious John Eliot commenced his missionary labors amongst these Indians; and in 1674 it was computed that there were 15 families of "praying Indians" at Wamesit. An Indian fort had been erected on the commanding eminence called "Fort Hill," in Belvidere, traces of which are still discernible; and a ditch had been cut to mark the bounds of the land reserved for the tribe, commencing above the Pawtucket Falls, running in a circuitous direction, and terminating at the Merrimack, about a mile below the mouth of the Concord River. This tract included about 2,500 acres. During Philip's War, in 1675-76, the Indians here were mostly scattered or destroyed, and their lands came into the possession of the white men. A fort was at this period constructed at Pawtucket Falls, of which James Richardson, and subsequently Capt. Thomas Henchman, had command. During what is called King William's War, Col. Joseph Lynde fortified the eminence in Belvidere which still perpetuates his name. The first use of the water of the Merrimack here as a motive-power was for a saw-mill, constructed at Pawtucket Falls, and owned by Judge John Tyng of Tyngsborough. The first boat went down the canal around the falls in 1797, when one side of the canal gave way, and great confusion followed. The starting-point in the grand manufacturing interests of Lowell was the erection of a carding-mill in 1801, by Moses Hale, on River-meadow Brook. The building is still standing, the veteran pioneer of this branch of industry in Middlesex County. The first cotton-mill was built on the present site of the Middlesex Company's mills, in 1813, by Phineas Whiting and Josiah Fletcher. Powder-mills were built on the Concord River at Wamesit, by Moses Hale, as early as 1818. Mr. Hale was subsequently associated with the late Oliver M. Whipple and William Tileston. Among those who first saw the magnitude of the motive-power of Lowell, and who put forth brain and capital to turn it to advantage, were Francis Cabot Lowell, Patrick Tracy Jackson, Nathan Appleton, Paul Moody, Kirk Boott, and Warren Dutton; yet on a visit of these gentlemen to the place for the purpose of "prospecting" in November, 1821, the remark was casually made, that some of them might live to see the place contain 20,000 people. They had little idea that the "Manchester of America" was to be here. The first mill of the company which they and others

formed was completed, and the first wheel started, on the first day of September, 1823.

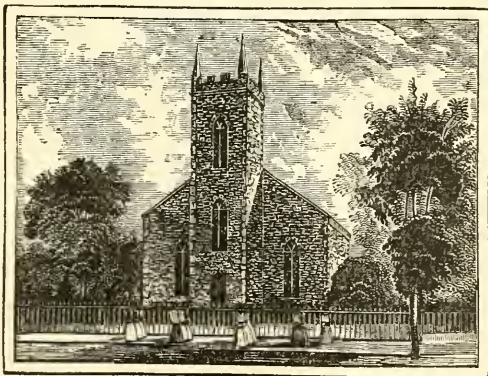
The first treasurer was Kirk Boott, to whose genius and untiring energy the city is greatly indebted for its early growth. The Mechanic Phalanx, organized July 4, 1825, is the first militia company of the place. The first postmaster was Jonathan C. Morrill. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, visited the city June 26, 1833, and met with a most cordial reception. In the ensuing year, M. Chevalier, a French writer on political economy, visited Lowell, and wrote of it as follows in the "Journal des Debats:" —

"Unlike the cities of Europe, which were built by some demi-god, son of Jupiter, or by some hero of the siege of Troy, or by the inspiration of the genius of a Cæsar or an Alexander, or by the assistance of some holy monk, attracting crowds by his miracles, or by the caprice of some great king like Louis XIV or Frederick, or by an edict of Peter the Great, it (Lowell) is neither a pious foundation, a refuge of the persecuted, nor a military post. It is a *speculation of the merchants of Boston*. The same spirit of enterprise which the last year suggested to them to send a cargo of ice to Calcutta that Lord William Bentinck and the nabobs of the India Company might drink their wine cool, has led them to build a city wholly at their expense, with all the edifices required by an advanced civilization, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton-cloths and printed calicoes. They have succeeded, as they usually do, in their speculations."

The first church-edifice erected in Lowell is that of St. Anne's Episcopal Society. It is a substantial stone structure, and was consecrated by Bishop A. V. Griswold, March 16, 1825. It has a pleasant chime of eleven bells, and is still under the care of its original rector.

Lowell is the residence of Gen. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, M. C.; of CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., the historian of the city; of ROBERT B. CAVERLY, Esq., an able prose and poetical writer; of NATHAN CROSBY and Dr. NATHAN ALLEN, both vigorous writers; and of many other noted men.

A lively and entertaining illustrated History of Lowell, by Charles Cowley, was published in 1868, pp. 235.



ST. ANNE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOWELL.

Ludlow was formerly a part of Springfield, and known as Stony Hill. It was incorporated Feb. 28, 1774; and may have been named from the town of Ludlow in Shropshire County, Eng. It contains 175 farms, 212 dwelling-houses, and 1,136 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$491,818, and a tax-rate of \$1.60 per \$100. It lies in the north-easterly part of Hampden County, 90 miles from

Boston; and has for its boundaries Granby and Belchertown on the north, the latter and Palmer on the east, Wilbraham on the south, and Chicopee on the west. It is accommodated by the Springfield and Athol Railroad, now being constructed. The geological structure is sienite, upper conglomerate, and ferruginous gneiss; and there is a valuable quarry of red sandstone on the right bank of the Chicopee River. The land in the north-eastern and the eastern sections rises into three beautiful eminences, known as "Facing-hills Rock," "High Hill," and "Winechoag Mountain," which overlook a vast extent of territory. The Chicopee River, here a lively and beautiful stream, washes the south-eastern and the southern border of the town; and the central part is drained by Higher Brook and its tributaries, which flow by south-western courses into the Chicopee River. Chapin's Pond of 45 acres, and Pickerel Pond, so named from the fish which store it, are delightful sheets of water, adding beauty to the scenery in the south-west. The leading occupation of the town is farming; but there is a flourishing village on the Chicopee River, called "Jenckesville," where there is one establishment for making meal-bags, one for making a kind of cloth from jute, and another for making wadding.

Ludlow has ten school-districts, a farmers' club, and three churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. Chester L. Cushman, C. T., installed Nov. 2, 1866; Henry E. Crocker, C. T., at Ludlow Mills; and A. Noon, Methodist.

This town sent 130 men into the service during the late war; and, in honor of those lost, it has erected a beautiful monument.

The settlement of Ludlow was commenced by Aaron Colton, James Sheldon, Capt. Joseph Miller, Ebenezer Barber, and others, about 1750. The first church-edifice was erected in 1783 at a cost of \$1,500, together with much material and labor furnished by the people.

The first church was organized in 1789; and the first pastor, the Rev. Antipas Steward, was ordained Nov. 27, 1793, his salary being \$200 and 30 cords of wood. He was followed by the Rev. E. B. Wright, who was ordained Dec. 18, 1819. The second Congregational church is at Jenckesville, and was organized June 24, 1847; and, on Jan. 20 of the ensuing year, the Rev. William Hall was ordained as the first pastor. The Methodist church was organized in 1827, and the Rev. D. D. Fisk was the first minister. This town is noted for the industry and longevity of its inhabitants.

The falls of *Wallamanumps*, on Chicopee River, was a favorite resort of the Indians, traces of whom are still found in the shape of arrow-heads, mortars, and tomahawks. The water here descends 42 feet in a distance of 100 rods; and the aspect of the rapid current rushing along between the wild and precipitous banks is very charming. The extremity of a wooded eminence below the falls is called "The Indian Leap." It rises abruptly from the river to the height of about 75 feet; and it is related that a party of Indians, being suddenly surprised upon this rocky point, leaped over the precipice, and perished in the river.

Lunenburg is a pleasant farming-town in the north-eastern corner of the county of Worcester, 42 miles from Boston; and has a population of 1,121, and 269 dwelling-

houses. In the original grant it comprised the town of Fitchburg, which was taken from it Feb. 3, 1764. The town was incorporated Aug. 1, 1728, and named in compliment to George II.; one of his titles being the Duke of Lunenburg. It is bounded on the north-west by Townsend, on the east by Shirley, on the south by Lancaster and Leominster, and on the west by Fitchburg and Ashby. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Andrew Gardner settled over it, May 15, 1728. His successors were the Rev. David Stearns, settled April 18, 1733; the Rev. Samuel Payson, settled in 1762; and the Rev. Zabdiel Adams, ordained Sept. 5, 1764. There are now two churches in the place, — the Orthodox, with the Rev. William H. Dowden as pastor; and the Methodist, with the Rev. R. W. Harlow as pastor. Lunenburg has four saw-mills, a good town-hall and a public library, a hotel called "The Central House," a farmers' club, and eight district-schools. Boots and shoes and palm-leaf hats are, to some extent, manufactured here.

The land is pleasantly elevated, and the soil productive. In 1865 there were 230 farms of 17,957 acres, valued at \$601,840; and 6,031 acres of woodland, valued at \$201,253.

Several small streams tributary to the Nashua River wind through the town; and there is also a number of very beautiful ponds, the largest of which, embracing 370 acres, bears the Indian name of *Catacoonamug*.

The village lies in the centre of the town; and the Fitchburg Railroad passes through the south-east corner. During the late war this town sent 167 men into the service, and 33 were lost.

The valuation is \$843,613; and the rate of taxation, \$1.53 per \$100. The first settler was Samuel Page.

Two soldiers stationed here in 1749 were killed by the Indians, and the family of Mr. John F. Fitch was captured. The town has produced the following eminent men:—

ASAHEL STEARNS, LL.D. (1774–1839), M.C., and professor of law at Harvard University 1817–1829; LUTHER STEARNS CUSHING (1803–1856), editor and jurist; MICAH P. FLINT (1807–1830), poet, and author of "The Hunter and other Poems," Boston, 1826.

LYNN is a busy industrial seaboard city of 5,136 dwelling-houses and 28,233 inhabitants, situated in the south-easterly section of Essex County, 11 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, and bounded on the north-east by Peabody, Salem, and Swampscott, on the south-east by Massachusetts Bay and Nahant, on the south-west by Saugus, and on the north-west by Lynnfield. It has a harbor opening towards the south, formed by Nahant on the east, and Pine's Point on the west, with water sufficient for sloop-navigation. The principal rock is sienite, which, in some localities, has been profitably quarried; and excellent clay for the manufacture of bricks is also found. The beach, more than a mile in length and 60 rods in width, consists of fine white sand, which presents a surface so hard, that horses pass over it, leaving but a slight impression. The surface of the city is level in the south-eastern section, but rises into picturesque and rocky eminences, covered in part with wood, towards the north-west quarter. "From the elevations in the vicinity of the

town," says Mr. James R. Newhall, "a most enchanting prospect is presented, comprehending the harbor of Boston, with its hundred islands; the spires and domes of the city, with the heights of Norfolk, in the background; and nearly the whole compass of Massachusetts Bay, with the outline of Cape Cod stretching along the southern horizon. Jutting out a few furlongs into the sea, on the south of the town, appear the rugged cliffs of Nahant; and the hard, polished beach leading to this far-famed watering-place appears like a narrow foot-path of sand upon the waters."

High Rock is a picturesque cliff near the city proper, which has a well of never-failing water near its summit. At the foot of this rock was the humble dwelling of the famous Moll Pitcher, who for half a century "told the fortunes" of the high and low in this vicinity. A chain of beautiful sheets of water, called "The Lynn Lakes," extends along the north-eastern section of the city, imparting life and variety to the landscape. Of these Wennuchus Lake contains 117, and Wyoma Lake 84 acres. A small stream carries the surplus waters of these natural reservoirs centrally through the city into Saugus River, which, for a little distance, washes its south-western border. Near the largest lake there is a mineral spring of some celebrity.

Considering its charming water-views, its wooded hills, and wild ravines, few cities can boast of greater variety or more beauty in local scenery than Lynn. Although this place has 30 farms and many well-cultivated gardens and fine orchards which indicate careful management, the chief business of the people consists in manufacturing ladies' boots and shoes. For this branch of industry the place has long been celebrated; and to it is due its growth, wealth, and prosperity.

More than a century ago it had acquired celebrity in this business. Speaking of the kind of goods originally made here, "The Newburyport Herald" says, —

"In olden times, ladies' shoes were made in Lynn of common woollen-cloth or coarse curried leather; afterwards of stuffs, such as cassimere, everlasting, shalloon, and russet, — some of satin and damask, others of satin-lasting and florentine. They were generally cut with straps for large buckles, which were worn in those days by women as well as men. Ladies' shoes, seventy years ago, were made mostly with white and russet rands, and stitched very fine on the rand with white-waxed thread. Some were made turn-pumps and channel-pumps, all having wooden heels, called *cross-cut*, *common*, and *court heels*. Then the cork, plug, and wedge or spring heels came into use. The sole-leather was all worked with the flesh-side out. Previous to the war of the Revolution, the market for Lynn shoes was principally confined to New England: some few, however, were exported to Philadelphia. Many individuals with small capital carried on the business in their own families. Fathers, sons, apprentices, and one or two journeymen, all in one small shop, with a chimney in one corner, formed the whole establishment.

"After the Revolution, the business assumed a different aspect. Enterprising individuals embarked in the business in good earnest, hired a great number of journeymen, built large shops, took apprentices, and drove the business. Master-workmen shipped their shoes to the South; so that Lynn shoes took the place of English and other imported shoes. Morocco and kid leather, suitable for shoes, began to be imported from England, which soon took the place of stuffs. Roan shoes were now little called for; and the improvement of working the sole-leather grain-side out was now generally adopted, making what is called '*duff-bottoms*.' About the year 1794 wooden heels began to go out of use by the introduction of leather spring-heels. This improvement progressed gradually, until the heel-making, which was once a good business, was totally ruined."

This business in 1845 had so increased, that 130 manufactories, employing about 6,000 persons, produced about 3,000,000 pairs of women's and misses' shoes, valued at about \$2,000,000. By the introduction of machinery of the most approved order, driven by steam, there were made in 1865, in 146 establishments employing 6,984 males and 4,984 females, 5,359,821 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at \$8,817,711; and since that period this branch of industry has been constantly increasing, and the style of goods improving. In addition to this leading industrial interest, the city has establishments for the manufacture of machinery of various kinds, clothing, tin-ware, morocco, lasts, shoe-pegs, sashes, doors, boxes, machine-needles, and boot and shoe stock.

The city has many well-shaded streets, and beautiful private and public buildings. Ocean Street, commanding fine sea-views and ornamented with the residences of several literary men, is one of the finest in the county. Most of the dwelling-houses are owned by their occupants, and are, in general, kept in good repair. The churches are commodious and well attended. The schools, of which there are 54, including one high school, are admirably managed; and, for their support, in 1871 the sum of \$69,724 was appropriated. The city-hall is a splendid structure; and the public library contains about 15,000 volumes. The city is, in part, supplied with water from Breed's Pond; and measures are now being taken to increase the quantity. The sewerage is very good; as many as 29,000 feet of sewers having been constructed. A horse-railroad accommodates the people in the different sections of the city; and the Eastern Railroad, which has a fine station-house at this point, gives facilities for visiting the metropolis almost every hour of the day and evening.

The valuation of the city is \$27,545,577; and the rate of taxation, \$1.66 per \$100. The public journals are "The Lynn Reporter" and "The Lynn Transcript," both ably-conducted mediums of intelligence.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Stephen R. Dennen, C.T., installed 1872 (the First Church, organized 1632); Albert H. Currier, C.T., installed May 17, 1865 (Central Church, organized Dec. 11, 1850); Webster Patterson, C.T., installed 1869 (Chestnut-street Church, organized Feb. 10, 1857); James M. Whiton, C.T., installed Feb. 13, 1872 (North Church, organized May 6, 1869); Samuel B. Stewart, Unitarian, settled 1865 (Second Congregational Society, organized in 1822); C. W. Biddle, Universalist (First Parish, organized in 1839); G. W. Perry, Universalist (Second Parish, organized in 1862); T. E. Vassar, settled in 1865 (First Baptist Church, organized in 1816); J. S. Holmes, settled in 1867 (High-street Baptist Church, organized in 1854); C. H. Cole, settled in 1870 (Third Baptist Church, organized in 1862); S. F. Upham, Methodist (Common Street); D. C. Knowles, Methodist (St. Paul's); W. H. Hatch (South-street Methodist Church); A. Gould (Maple-street Methodist Church); A. Carroll (Boston-street Methodist Church); A. Sanderson (Tower-hill Methodist Church); E. L. Drown, Episcopal (St. Stephen's Church); and P. Strain (St. Mary's, Roman-Catholic Church). Of the new Universalist church-edifice on Nahant Street, dedicated Sept. 11, 1873, a writer gives this account:—

"In style it combines the Italian and Gothic architecture, with a predominance of the latter. The dimensions are,—outside length, 132 feet; width, 95 feet, with an addition of 10 feet at the large tower. The wings are 56 feet in width, and the vestibules a trifle less than 13 feet. An unfinished tower rises to the bell-deck, on the right-hand front-corner, and, when completed, will measure 175 feet to the top of the vane. The material used in the construction is red porphyry stone, with trimmings of brown freestone and red brick. The porphyry was quarried on Washington Street, just off from Central Avenue. The roofs are covered with the best of slate, laid in purple and green bands, with a lantern at the point of their intersection, rising 128 feet, and set with sixteen windows, which serve to light the centre of the auditorium. There are six entrances to the audience-room, which comprises the entire inside floor except the vestibules and chancel. The inside wood-work is principally ash; and the walls, of rough plaster, are frescoed with a golden-brown color. An organ of fine tone occupies a niche on the right of the pulpit-platform, while the corresponding niche on the opposite side is conveniently finished off for a minister's room. The upholstery work is of a dark-crimson rep. The lighting-apparatus consists of a large chandelier suspended from the centre of the lantern, and twenty-eight gas-lights. The seating-capacity of the house is about 1,100. Beneath the audience-room is a spacious vestry and other rooms, conveniently arranged for sabbath-school and other purposes. The entire cost is about \$155,000, which is mostly paid."

Lynn was incorporated as a city April 10, 1850; and the act was accepted by the citizens on the 14th of May ensuing.

This place was originally inhabited by a tribe of Indians belonging to a great nation extending from the Charles River to the Merrimack, and bearing the name of *Alberginians*. It was called *Saugus*; and the record of the court on its incorporation in November, 1637, is in these four words: "*Saugust* is called *Lin*." This name was given to it in honor of the Rev. William Whiting, the first settled minister, who had been a curate at Lynn Regis, or the King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, England. The first white settlers were Edmund and his brother Francis Ingalls, who came here in 1629, and were followed in 1630 by Edward, Ephraim, and Lieut. Daniel How, Edmund Farrington, Thomas Hudson, Thomas Newhall, John Wood, Edward Holyoke, Allen Breed, Capt. Richard Walker, and others. The first iron foundry was erected here on the banks of Saugus River, near Dungeon Rock, in 1643; and in 1654 the selectmen of Boston agreed with Mr. Joseph Jenks of these works "for an ingine to carry water in case of fire." Shoe-making was commenced here as early as 1657. The oldest legible inscription on a tombstone here is that which commemorates the name of John Clifford, who died June 17, 1698.

Lynn furnished 3,270 men, or 230 more than its full quota, for the late war; and, in honor of the 289 men who were lost, it has erected a very beautiful marble monument, executed by James A. Jackson of Florence, Italy.

"Voiceless in itself, this commemorative figure shall tell a tale which shall grow in interest and power as the years go by, and shall inspire all those subject to its silent but magic spell to a nobler and truer manhood."

Eminent men: ABRAHAM PIERSON (1641–1707), president of Yale College from 1701 to 1707; WILLIAM GRAY (1750–1825), a distinguished merchant, and lieutenant-governor of the State in 1810; ISAAC NEWHALL (1782–1858), a merchant, and author of a work on "Junius;" CHANDLER ROBBINS, D.D. (1810), an able clergyman and author; PETER THACHER WASHBURN (1814–1870), an eminent jurist.

An excellent History of Lynn by ALONZO LEWIS, the "Lynn bard," extended by JAMES R. NEWHALL, was published in 1865, pp. 620.

Lynnfield lies in the south-easterly section of Essex County, 13 miles north of Boston, and has for boundaries North Reading (from which it is divided by the Ipswich River) on the north, Peabody on the east, Saugus on the south, and Wakefield and Reading on the west. The population is 818; the number of dwelling-houses, 155; the valuation, \$762,202; and the tax-rate, \$0.60 per \$100. The land is broken and uneven, yet generally productive. Much of it is covered with wood; and the scenery is quite romantic. Pilling's Pond, near the centre, which sends a tributary into Saugus River, is a fine picture in the landscape. Suntaug Lake of 210 acres, lying in a circle between this town and Peabody, is another much-frequented and picturesque sheet of water. Beaverdam Brook (so called from the works of the beavers) and Will's Brook are pretty streamlets; the former flowing into Ipswich, and the latter into Saugus River, which separates the town from Wakefield on the west. The principal rock is sienite, which in one locality is quarried for building-purposes. Magnesite in fibrous seams occurs here on serpentine. Peat is found 15 feet in depth in some of the meadows. The town has 85 farms, with many fine orchards. It has one saw-mill, and one mill for grinding the root of the barberry for coloring material. It has two post-offices, — one at Lynnfield, the other at Lynnfield Centre; excellent railroad accommodation by the Salem and Lowell Road, which runs along the valley of Ipswich River; the Danvers and Newburyport Road, which passes through the Centre; and the South-Reading Railroad through South Lynnfield. It has a good town-hall, three school-districts, and three churches. The Rev. Oliver P. Emerson is pastor of the Congregational church, organized Aug. 17, 1720, at the Centre; and the Rev. Jacob Hood of the 2d Congregational church, organized Jan. 18, 1854. The other church is supplied in part by a Unitarian, and in part by a Universalist minister. The town is free from debt, and is a most desirable place of residence for those who would enjoy, in the vicinity of cities, the quiet delights of rural life.

This town was originally a part of Lynn, and bore the name of "Lynn End." It was incorporated as a district July 3, 1782; and as a town Feb. 28, 1814. The first minister was the Rev. Nathaniel Sparhawk, who was settled Aug. 17, 1720. His successor was the Rev. Stephen Chase, settled in 1731. Daniel Townsend of this place was killed at Lexington April 19, 1775. This is the epitaph on his monument: —

"Lie, valiant Townsend! in the peaceful shades. We trust
Immortal honors mingle with thy dust.
What though thy body struggle in its gore:
So did thy Saviour's body long before.
And as he raised his own by power divine,
So the same power shall also quicken thine;
And in eternal glory mayst thou shine!"

Malden is a large and prosperous town lying in the eastern extremity of Middlesex County, 4 miles north of Boston, with which it has communication by the Boston and Maine, the Saugus Branch (steam), and the Middlesex (horse) Railroads. It is bounded north by Melrose, east by Revere, south by Everett, and

south-west and west by Medford. The number of dwelling-houses is 1,362; of inhabitants, 7,367; and of voters, 2,212. The valuation is \$7,792,877; and the tax-rate, \$1.48 per \$100. The postal centres are Malden, and Maplewood, a beautiful and increasing village in the northerly part of the town, which received its name from the number and fine appearance of its maple-trees.

The southerly parts of the town are low and marshy; but many picturesque and rocky hills, which command charming views of the neighboring cities and the ocean, diversify the northern sections of the town. A very pretty streamlet from Spot Pond in Stoneham flows from Melrose, giving some motive-power, and then, broadening into Malden River, becomes navigable for boats up to the town. A beautiful pond of about 10 acres, near the Centre, has an outlet into this river. The local inequalities of Malden afford eligible sites for building, and the demand for them is every day increasing. Edgeworth and Glendale are very charming villages, and present strong attractions to those seeking suburban residences. Linden Village, on the eastern boundary, is one among the fresh enterprises of the place.

Many of the citizens of Malden transact business in Boston, as the crowded morning and evening trains to the city indicate; yet many branches of industry engage the attention of the citizens at home. The town has one or more establishments for the manufacture of dress-trimmings, metallic pipes, Britannia ware, chemicals, dye-stuffs, patent-leather, perfumery, palm-leaf hats, and India-rubber goods.

The Malden Dye-House has long been celebrated; and brick-making and tanning and currying bring large revenues into the town. The private dwellings are generally tasteful in appearance, having lawns with flowers and shrubbery in front. The churches and school-houses display much architectural beauty. The new high-school house, erected at an expense of more than \$30,000, and dedicated May 29, 1872, is a model of its kind, and an honor to the town. Malden is well supplied with water from Spot Pond; and its streets and buildings are lighted with gas from works at Edgeworth. The town has a national and a savings bank; a hotel, called "The Howard House;" a lyceum, instituted in 1843; a Post of the G. A. R.; a brass band of music; a Choral Union; a Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Freemasons, and of Knights of Pythias; a Heart-and-Hand Division of Sons of Temperance; a Light Battery (Third M.V.M.); a Woman-suffrage Association; two well-sustained public journals, "The Malden Tribune" and "The Malden Mirror;" seven fine schoolhouses; and seven handsome churches. The pastors are the Revs. S. W. Foljambe, Baptist; J. J. Jones, Methodist; G. P. Huntington, Episcopal (St. Paul's Church); W. H. Ryder, Universalist; Thomas Gleason, Roman Catholic (St. Mary's Church); J. R. Richardson, Baptist (Maplewood). The Congregational church is without a pastor.

Malden appropriated the liberal sum of \$26,000 for the support of schools in 1872.

This place, originally a part of Charlestown, was incorporated May 2, 1649, and named, perhaps, from Malden, a little parish in the county of Surrey, Eng. A church was organized in 1649; but the date of the erection of the first meeting-house is not known. In 1682 the town

was in possession of a church-bell, which was placed upon Bell Rock, an elevated ledge, which still bears the old name. Among the early ministers was the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, a poet as well as preacher, who was ordained in 1656, and continued as pastor until his death, June 10, 1705. He published in 1662 "The Day of Doom," which comprises a version of the passages of Scripture referring to the final judgment. It passed through nine editions here, and two in England; and was, for a time, one of the most popular books of the country. In 1689 it was "voted at a publick towne meeting, that no young trees under a foot ever are to be felled for fire wood, under a penalty of paying five shillings for every such tree."

In the year 1702 "John Sprague was appointed schoolmaster for the year insuing, to learn children & youth to Read & Wright; and to Refmetick, according to his best skill: And he is to have £10 paid him by the town for his pains. The school is to be kept for all ye inhabitants of ye town, & to be kept at four severall places, at four severall times, one quarter of a year in a place." The first schoolhouse of which there is any account was built in 1712, "twenty foots in length, sixteen foots wide, and six foots studs between joints." It stood between John Wilson's house and "ye pound." Prior to the erection of the Charles-river and Malden bridges (in 1786 and 1787), "a Malden lady," says Mr. John Hayward in his *Gazetteer of the State*, "wishing to visit Boston by land, had to rise early, and travel by wagon, side-saddle, or pillion, through Medford, Charlestown, Cambridge, Little Cambridge (now Brighton), Brookline, Roxbury, and over the Neck, to the great metropolis; and, on arriving, was so fatigued with her day's journey, that she had to rest a day or two before she was able to make her calls." The town has now not only constant railroad communication with Boston, but the prospect of soon becoming an integral part of the city itself.

Malden has given, among others, the following notable men to the world:—

JACOB GREEN (1722–1790), an able divine, scholar, and patriot; EZRA GREEN (1746–1847), a successful physician; TIMOTHY DEXTER (1747–1806), remarkable for his eccentricities, and known as "Lord Timothy;" DANIEL SHUTE, D.D. (1772–1802), a distinguished clergyman; PETER OXENBRIDGE THACHER (1776–1843), a celebrated jurist; ADONIRAM JUDSON, D.D. (1788–1850), a faithful missionary; JOHN BIGELOW (1817), an editor, and author of "Jamaica in 1850" and other works, editor of the "New-York Times" since 1869; MARY ELIZABETH (STEBBINS) HEWITT, a popular authoress and poetess.

A History of Malden is in course of preparation by Mr. Deloraine Corey, a resident of the town.

Manchester, one of our most beautiful seaboard towns, is in the easterly part of Essex County, eight miles north-east of Salem, and twenty-five north-east of Boston. It was originally settled by William Jeffrey, whose name is perpetuated by Jeffrey's Creek, in 1628. It was then a part of Salem, but was incorporated as a town May 14, 1645. The name was probably given to it in honor of the Duke of Manchester. It is bounded north by Essex, east by Gloucester, south by Massachusetts Bay, and west by

Beverly. Ram, House, Kettle, and other small islands, lie near the shore. Broken into rocky hills and ravines, diversified with woodland, meadow, and glade, this town presents at almost every point of view picturesque and charming scenery.

The village itself, which is neat and thrifty in appearance, and almost enclosed by wooded hills, is divided by the swift little stream called "Jeffrey's Creek," which, after turning a mill, spreads out into a beautiful bay, communicating by a channel, flanked upon the right and left by buttresses of sienite, with the ocean.

A wall of rifted sienite, with here and there a seam of other rock, and rising to the height of forty or fifty feet, sometimes jutting out into a bold promontory (as Eagle Head), sometimes retreating for a sandy beach, forms the south-eastern barrier of the town. Upon the headlands beautiful mansions have been erected, which make a very fine appearance from the sea.

In times gone by this town was extensively engaged in the coastwise trade and fisheries; and it has furnished many able seamen to the nation. A single epitaph, copied from a gravestone here, will indicate the former business and the spirit of the people:—

"Sacred to the memory of
CAPTAIN JOHN ALLEN,
Who died Aug. 27, 1834,
Aged 59 years."

"Though Boreas' blasts and Neptune's waves
Have tossed me to and fro,
In spite of both, by God's decree,
I harbor here below.

Now here at anchor I do lie
With many of our fleet,
In hope again for to set sail
My Saviour Christ to meet."

The fishing-business has entirely declined; and the people are now, for the most part, engaged in making cabinet furniture of the higher style, in farming, tanning leather, and in the culture of strawberries. The population of the town is 1,665, and the provision for moral and mental culture very good. There is a Congregational church, gathered in 1716 by Amos Cheever, of which the Rev. George A. Gleason is now the pastor; also a Baptist church, now destitute of a pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church. The town has seven primary and intermediate schools, and one high school. It has an excellent town-house and a public library, a good hotel (the Peabody House), a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge. John Lee is the present town-clerk.

The Gloucester branch of the Eastern Railroad passes through the village, affording five trains to and from Boston daily. The valuation is \$1,491,565; rate of taxation, \$1.06 per \$100. The town sent 159 soldiers into the late war, of whom 18 were lost in the service. Indian implements both of peace and war have been discovered here in several localities. In what are called the "Manchester Woods" is found the magnolia, or sweet bay-tree (*Magnolia glauca*), growing some ten or twelve feet high, with a beautiful green leaf, and with large white and

sweet-scented flowers. It comes into blossom about the first of June, and fills the air with fragrance.

Another curiosity is the sand upon the beach, which, when pressed by the foot or struck by the wave, sends forth a musical tone. The note is shrill and clear when struck by the foot, but soft and sweet when washed by the sea, and seems to be produced by the angularity of the grains of sand. Hugh Miller observed a similar phenomenon on a beach in Scotland.

The Rev. DAVID TAPPAN, D.D., Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, was born in this town April 21, 1752; and died Aug. 27, 1803. JAMES T. FIELDS, RICHARD H. DANA, Jun., C. A. BARTOL, D.D., J. B. BOOTH, RUSSELL STURGIS, and other well-known gentlemen, have elegant summer-residences in this beautiful town.

Mansfield is an agricultural and manufacturing town of 273 farms, 450 dwelling-houses, and 2,432 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$969,559, and a tax-rate of \$2.37 per \$100, lying on the north-western border of Bristol County, 24 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad, which meets the Taunton Branch and the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad at the Central Village. It is bounded on the north-west by Foxborough, on the east by Easton, on the south-east by Norton, and on the south-west by Attleborough. The geological structure is sienite and carboniferous. A coal-mine was opened here in 1836; and shafts have been sunk to the depth of 60 or 70 feet, but as yet without much success. The land is level, and not very productive; yet, by careful husbandry, fair crops of Indian corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and English hay, are raised. As many as 18 acres are covered with cranberry-vines. The town has three valuable streams, — Canoe, Rumford, and Wading Rivers, — which flow southerly, afford motive-power, drain the land, and beautify the scenery. There are several pleasant ponds, the largest of which (at East Mansfield) contains about 30 acres, and is well stored with perch (*Perca flavescens*) and pickerel. A variety of the whortleberry (*Gaylussacia resinosa*), whose fruit is white, is here found growing side by side with the black whortleberry, without intermixing.

The postal centres are Mansfield, and West Mansfield, — a very pleasant village between Hodge Brook and Wading River. This town has, in addition to its agricultural interests, various branches of mechanical industry; among which are the manufacture of stoves and furnaces, straw hats and bonnets, baskets, jewelry, cotton-goods, tacks and brads, soap and cutlery. The Central Village is a very brisk and thriving place, having a fine dépôt, well-shaded streets, handsome private residences, and churches. The town has nine public schools (including one high school), several civic organizations, two good bands of music, and seven churches. The pastors are the Revs. Jacob Ide, jun., C. T., installed March 26, 1856 (Congregational church, organized May 9, 1838); Welcome Lewis, Baptist; Unitarian church, organized 1731, is without a pastor; J. H. Cooley, Methodist, First Church; F. C. Newell, Methodist, Centre Church. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Attleborough. There is also a society of Friends.

This town, originally the north precinct of Norton, was named from William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, and incorporated April 26, 1770. Among the early settlers were Col. Ephraim Leonard, Nathan Williams, and his brother Benjamin. Families also, bearing the names of Dean, Skinner, White, and Grover, were among the early occupants of the soil; and many of their descendants still remain. Owing to its admirable railroad-facilities and the vigor of its people, this fine old town will doubtless continue to advance rapidly in business, wealth, and respectability.

Mansfield has produced the following eminent men: ASA CLAP, a benevolent merchant, born March 15, 1762, and died in Portland, Me., May 17, 1848; the Rev. SAMUEL DEANE, historian and poet, born March 30, 1784, and died Aug. 9, 1834; WILLIAM READE DEANE, a scholar and antiquary, born Aug. 21, 1807, and died here June 16, 1871.

Marblehead is a picturesque and enterprising seaboard town of 7,703 inhabitants, situated on a neck of land in the south-west part of Essex County, having Salem Harbor on the north, the ocean on the east and south-east, Swampscott on the south, with Salem and Salem Harbor on the north-west. It lies 20 miles north-east of Boston, with which it has communication by the Eastern and Marblehead Branch Railroad. A railroad has just been opened from Swampscott to this place, by which much valuable land is brought into the market. The harbor, which is deep and well protected, is formed by what is called "Great Neck," — a beautiful peninsula, extending eastward from the mainland, and having a lighthouse on its northern point. Fort Sewall, built in or about 1742, commands the entrance to the harbor. The beach upon the south is very beautiful; and this, together with Tinker's Island, Marblehead Rock, Lowell Island (on which there is a public-house), renders the place a favorite resort for those who love to see the ocean in its glory, and recreate themselves along the shore. The geological basis is sienite and porphyry, huge masses of which crop out, and give a peculiar wild and rugged aspect to the scenery.

The highest point of land is Coddon's Hill, in the northern angle, which rises 118 feet above the sea, and gives a very splendid view of the city of Salem, the headlands of Beverly and Manchester, and the islands and vessels off the shore. From this rocky and broken appearance of the town, it was originally named *Marmaracia*, or "Marble Harbor;" and the exclamation of Whitefield, when coming into it late in autumn, was, "Pray, where do they bury their dead?" There is, however, some good land in the place; and many of the farms, of which there are 55, are as remunerative as any of the same size in the county. The raising of esculent vegetables engrosses much attention, and is made very profitable. As many as 3,830 bushels of turnips, 23,990 bushels of onions, 5,769 bushels of carrots, and 1,800 bushels of beets, have been raised here in a year. The gardens are kept in excellent order; and the garden-seed establishment of Mr. James J. H. Gregory is one of the best in this section of the country.

Marblehead was anciently very much engaged in the fisheries and

in commerce, and held a prominent rank among the towns in the colony.

Its seamen were noted for their enterprise and daring, and its vessels were known in almost every harbor; but war and other circumstances seriously checked its progress. By the last Report on the Industry of the State, it had 2 vessels of 396 tonnage, and 13 hands, engaged in the coastwise trade; and 23 vessels of 1,792 tonnage, with 184 men, in the mackerel and cod fisheries; taking in all 420 barrels of mackerel, and 19,514 quintals of codfish, during the year.

Of late, new vigor has been imparted to this fine old town by the introduction of manufactures, in which the making of children's boots and shoes takes the lead. This place has one steam saw and planing mill, one post-office, one savings-bank, two national banks, a good high school, a custom-house, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, a well-filled public journal ("The Marblehead Messenger"), and eight churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. John W. Leek, Episcopalian; John H. Williams, C. T. (First Congregational Church); Benjamin H. Bailey, Unitarian; William D. Bridge, Methodist; George W. Patch, Baptist; Harrison Closson, Universalist; and Charles Rainoni, Roman Catholic. The South Church, C. T., has no pastor. The town furnished 1,048 men for the late war, of whom 110 were lost. The valuation is \$4,002,100. The sum of \$75,000 has been given to the town for the erection of a town-house, and about \$3,000 have been raised for the building of a soldiers' monument.

Marblehead was taken from Salem, and incorporated May 2, 1649. At this time it contained 44 families. The First Church, having the Rev. Ezekiel Cheever for its minister, was organized Aug. 13, 1684. He was followed by the Rev. John Barnard, ordained as colleague July 18, 1716, and died Jan. 24, 1770. The Episcopal church was established as early as 1715; and the ensuing year the Second Congregational Church, now Unitarian, was organized. The Rev. Edward Holyoke, afterwards president of Harvard University, was the first pastor. "In 1775 an entire regiment of 1,000 men from Marblehead, commanded by Col. Glover, joined the army at Cambridge, of whom a very large proportion, before the struggle was over, lost their lives in the service of their country. At that critical period, when men's souls were tried, her hardy sons were confessedly distinguished for patriotism, skill, and valor, both by sea and land. Many signalized themselves upon the ocean by deeds of noble daring, and either died like heroes, fighting for freedom, or languished in loathsome prisons. Capt. James Mugford of this town, whose name appears on a column in Faneuil Hall, rendered essential service to the army by heroically capturing, at a critical juncture (Jan. 12, 1776), a British ship just arrived in the vicinity of Boston, richly laden with arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores. The prize-ship contained 1,500 barrels of powder, 1,000 carbines, a number of travelling-carriages for cannon, and a complete assortment of artillery instruments and pioneer tools. It was, indeed, a providential occurrence; and while it afforded the means, at that time so greatly needed, of maintaining the contest, it enrolled the name of Mugford among the benefactors of his country. On the same day of the capture, as he was defending his little vessel

from the attack of some boats sent from the English men-of-war that were riding in Nantasket Roads, he was killed."

Eminent men : Capt. JAMES MUGFORD (1725-1776), a gallant naval officer; EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOLYOKE, M.D., LL.D. (1728-1829), a learned physician, founder of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and a centenarian; AZOR ORNE (1732-1796), a successful merchant and patriot; ELBRIDGE GERRY (1744-1814), signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Vice-President United States of America; ISAAC STORY (1774-1803), a poet and lawyer; Rev. SAMUEL SEWALL (1785-1868), clergyman, and author of History of Woburn; DANIEL OLIVER, M.D., LL.D. (1787-1842), a chemist and author; JOHN GALILSON (1788-1820), an able lawyer and philanthropist; WILLIAM ELLIOT (1803), a lawyer and scholar; SAMUEL HOOPER (1808), merchant, author, and member of Congress from 1861 to 1871.

Marion is an interesting seaboard town in the southerly part of Plymouth County, 50 miles south-east of Boston, having Wareham on the north, Buzzard's Bay on the east, the same and Mattapoisett on the south, and this and Rochester (from which it was taken) on the west. Its Indian name was *Sippican*: its present name was chosen for its euphony alone. The act of its incorporation is dated May 14, 1852. The number of its dwelling-houses is 201; and of its inhabitants, 896. They are mostly mariners, manufacturers, and farmers. In its outline this town is exceedingly irregular, following the windings of the Sippican and Weweantit Rivers on the north and east, and sending on the south three long peninsulas into Buzzard's Bay. Sippican Harbor, which has about eleven feet of water, runs far up into the town, almost dividing it into equal sections. The surface of the town is level, and, to a large extent, still covered with timber, the number of farms being only fifty. The soil is rocky, and hard to cultivate. Bear Swamp in the north-west, Great Swamp in the east, and Lawrence Swamp in the south, embrace a large extent of territory.

Great Hill, on Great Neck, is 127 feet above the sea, and was selected as a point of observation in the State survey. It commands a splendid view of the seaboard and of Buzzard's Bay. The Marion House, at this hill, is capable of containing 300 boarders. The Fairhaven Branch Railroad passes through this town, approaching near the head of Sippican Harbor, from which the principal streets radiate. There are four neat and convenient houses of public worship. The Rev. C. A. Kingbury is the pastor of the Congregational, Rev. J. W. Gaddis of the Methodist, and Rev. H. C. Vose of the Universalist church, which was organized in 1850.

The territory of this town once belonged to King Philip; and the first white settlements were made at Little Neck as early as 1680. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Shiverick (1683-1687). He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Arnold (1687-1707) and the Rev. Timothy Ruggles (1710-1767). The church was organized Oct. 13, 1703; and the first place of meeting was a "corn-house" at Little Neck, in the vicinity of a great rock, around which the Indians used to hold their horrid powwows. The burial-place was near the place of worship.

During Philip's War, the gallant Capt. Benjamin Church met Queen *Awashanks* and her tribe, then on their way to Sandwich to arrange terms of peace with the governor, at the Great Hill near the beach. He found the Indians having a general good time, — "running races on horseback," "playing at football," "catching eels and flat-fish," or "plunging and frolicking in the waves." The queen entertained him cordially with "fried eels, bass, flat-fish, and shell-fish; and then, around a huge bonfire of pine-knots, herself and warriors pledged their allegiance to the English, and thus sealed the fate of Philip."

Sixty-three soldiers went from this town into the late war, of whom Jesse L. Swift, Nathan H. Weeks, Richard Gurney, Benjamin D. Clifton, Andrew T. Pratt, and Joseph Davis, were lost.

A good history of this town is needed; and for it there is rich material.

Marlborough is an ancient and very thriving agricultural and manufacturing town of 241 farms, 1,292 dwelling-houses, and 8,474 inhabitants, lying in the south-western part of Middlesex County, and having for its boundaries Hudson on the north, Sudbury and Framingham on the east, Southborough on the south, Northborough on the south-west, and Berlin on the north-west. The valuation is \$3,287,633; and the tax-rate, \$2.00 per \$100. The Marlborough Branch Railroad intersects the town, and unites with the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad at South Marlborough, a thriving village on the line of Southborough. The land of this town is fertile and finely diversified, rising into hills covered with fine farms and orchards, or sinking into valleys beautified by lakes and streams and a rich and varied flora. Spoon Hill, in the north, overlooks a broad and beautiful sheet of water, covering 250 acres, whose outlet is Fort-meadow Brook. Indian-head Hill, in the east, is a conspicuous object in the landscape. *Ockoocangansett* Hill is noted as having been an Indian "planting-field," and as having on its northern slope an Indian burial-place; and Slygo Hill, the highest point of land in town, commands a view not only of the east and west villages, embowered in trees, but of many of the surrounding towns and churches. Fair Mount is a charming eminence near the Centre; and upon its sloping side, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, stands the elegant mansion of Samuel Boyd, Esq., one of the leading manufacturers of the town. William's Pond, of about 160 acres, is very clear and deep and beautiful, being surrounded with high land cultivated to its very margin. Being the water-shed between the Assabet and the Sudbury Rivers, the brooks flow from the central territory in different courses; Fort-meadow Brook with its tributaries finding its way into the former, and Stony Brook into the latter stream. The farms of Marlborough, divided into lots and enclosed by substantial walls of stone, give evidence of careful husbandry and of ample harvests. The apple-tree, which is extensively cultivated, seems almost indigenous to the soil, and, whether in bloom or fruitage, makes a beautiful appearance. Although this town is noted for its agricultural productions, it is to the manufacture of boots and shoes that it owes its recent rapid growth and material prosperity.

Marlborough has two well-edited newspapers, called "The Marlbor-

ough Journal" and "The Marlborough Mirror;" a free public library of about 3,000 volumes; a fine town-hall, which cost \$87,212; a Post of the G.A.R. (No. 43); three Masonic Lodges; a Lodge of the Knights of Pythias; of the Good Templars, and two other temperance organizations; and a band of music. It has a national and a savings bank, a good fire-department, 33 public schools (one of which is a high school), and seven churches, under the guidance of the following clergymen,—the Revs. C. R. Treat, C.T., installed March, 1870 (Union Church, organized March 18, 1836); W. D. Bridge, Methodist church; J. Delahunty, Roman Catholic (Church of the Immaculate Conception); Octave Le-pine, Roman Catholic (St. Mary's Church, Canadian). The Unitarian church, established in 1806, has the Rev. J. H. Wiggin for its pastor. The Baptist and the Universalist churches, both of which were established in 1868, are without pastors. The Rev. C. R. Treat, C. T., has recently resigned.

The town appropriates about \$18,000 per annum for the support of its schools, and keeps its streets and highways in excellent order.

The names of 89 men are entered on the Roll of Honor; and to their memory an elegant monument was dedicated June 3, 1869.

This town was incorporated May 31, 1666, and named, perhaps, from Marlborough, in the county of Wiltshire, Eng. The Indian names of the place were *Ockoocungansett* and *Whipsuppenicke*. Among the white settlers in 1660 were John How, Edmund Rice, Thomas King, Richard Newton, Solomon Johnson, William Ward, Thomas Goodnow, John Ruddocke, and Henry and William Kerley. The land for the meeting-house was bought of *Anamaks*, an Indian, by John Ruddocke and John How, April 4, 1663. John How was probably the first white inhabitant of the town. The Rev. William Brimsmead, who commenced preaching here as early as 1660, and who died July 3, 1701, was the first minister. He was a bachelor, and refused to baptize infants born upon the sabbath.

This place was one of the seven principal "praying-towns" of the Indians under the care of John Eliot; and in 1674 Daniel Gookin says of it, "This village contains about ten families, and consequently about fifty souls. The quantity of land appertained to it is six thousand acres. It is much of it good land, being well husbanded, and yieldeth plenty of corn. It is sufficiently stored with meadows, and is well watered. It hath several good orchards on it, planted by the Indians. . . . Their ruler here was *Onomog*, who is lately deceased."

This town suffered seriously from the invasion of the Indians during Philip's War. The Rev. Asa Packard says, that, "the sabbath when Mr. Brimsmead was in sermon (March 20, 1676), the worshipping assembly was suddenly dispersed by an outcry of '*Indians at the door!*' The confusion of the first moment was instantly increased by a fire from the enemy; but the God whom they were worshipping shielded their lives and limbs, excepting the arm of one Moses Newton, who was carrying an elderly and infirm woman to a place of safety. In a few minutes they were sheltered in their fort, with the mutual feelings peculiar to such a scene. Their meeting-house, and many dwelling-houses left without protection, were burnt. Fruit-trees piled and hacked, and other valuable effects rendered useless, per-

petuated the barbarity of the savages many years after the inhabitants returned. The enemy retired soon after their first onset, declining to risk the enterprise and martial prowess of the young plantation. The new settlers being much debilitated by their various losses, being a frontier-town, and still exposed to the 'adjudication' of their savage neighbors, left their farms till the seat of war was farther removed."

The perils to which the people were then exposed are well described in the following lines:—

" The hostile savage yells for prey
 Along the pathless wild :
 The huntsman's track is watched by day ;
 By night his sleep's beguiled.
 His blazing cottage lights the gloom ;
 His infant shrieks the alarm ;
 His wife sinks lifeless in a swoon,
 Or bleeds within his arm."

The Hon. CHARLES HUDSON, an able writer, and author of many works, was born in this place Nov. 14, 1795. He now resides in Lexington.

An admirable History of Marlborough, by the Hon. Charles Hudson, was published in 1862, pp. 545.

Marshfield. This beautiful seaboard town, so called from its extensive salt-marshes, is in the north-eastern part of Plymouth County, and was incorporated March 2, 1640. It contains 409 dwelling-houses and 1,650 inhabitants; and, by the South-shore Railroad, is about 30 miles south-east of Boston. It is separated from South Scituate and Scituate by North River on the north. It is washed by the ocean on the east, and has Duxbury on the south, and the same town, with Pembroke and South Scituate, on the west. The postal centres are Marshfield, East Marshfield, and North Marshfield. The Indian name of the place was *Missaucatucket*; and the English called the south-west part of the town, where the first settlement was made, Green Harbor, and afterwards Rexham.

Green Harbor, or Cut River, rises in Duxbury, and, by a very circuitous course, meets the tide at Marshfield Beach. The place of meeting has several times been changed by the shifting sands of the sea.

South River flows through the central part of the town, and uniting with North River, which comes down from Scituate quite near the coast, forms the principal harbor in the centre of the shore-line of the town. These three streams are navigable to some extent, and furnish motive-power for manufacturing purposes. Formerly they had busy ship-yards on their banks.

Cut River, Brant Rock, and the island overlooking Marshfield Beach, are celebrated as the favorite resorts of sea-fowl and of sportsmen; and here Daniel Webster spent, especially on Cut River, some of his serenest days. The surface of the land is uneven, and sometimes rises into beautiful swells or broken hills, as the Gorham Hill and Cherry Hill, on which Mr. Webster made his last public address (July 24, 1852), and from which fine views of the ocean are obtained. The soil

of Marshfield is not very productive; yet there are fertile tracts, especially one called "The Two Miles," on the westerly border of the town.

Farming is the chief business of the people; the number of farms being, in 1865, 268. In shoemaking, 78 persons were then employed. The town has five flouring, nine saw, and two planing mills, and also five establishments for making clothing, and three for making boxes. It has two Congregational churches, — one at Marshfield Centre, of which the Rev. Ebenezer Alden, jun., is the pastor; and the other at East Marshfield, of which the Rev. James C. Seagraves is the pastor. The Rev. George Leonard is pastor of the 2d Congregational Society (Unitarian) at East Marshfield. The Rev. J. H. Humphrey has charge of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. B. W. Gardner of the 2d Baptist Church. The 1st Baptist Church has no pastor. There are eight school-districts, two public-houses, and an incorporated Agricultural and Horticultural Society, having a large hall, ample grounds, and about 1,000 members.

Among the original settlers of this fine old town were Edward Winslow, whose place was called "Careswell," in memory of his home in England; John and James Adams; Thomas Bourne; Robert Waterman, who settled on Marshfield Neck; Anthony Snow, who gave the land now used as Cedar-grove Cemetery; John Branch, proprietor of Branch Island; John Rouse, Robert Carver, William Thomas of Wales, and Arthur Howland.

The Winslow burial-place holds the remains of the first child of the Pilgrims, — Peregrine White; the first mother, — Susanna Winslow; the first bride; and also of the first native governor, — Josiah, son of Edward Winslow.

William Shurtleff and two other persons were killed by lightning here in 1666. The Winslow House (built in 1696), and an ancient house, with the famous apple-tree, on the Peregrine White estate, near the confluence of North and South Rivers, are still standing.

The first church was organized here at Green Harbor about 1640; and the first minister was the Rev. Edward Bulkley, son of the Rev. Peter Bulkley of Concord.

Marshfield furnished for the last war 210 men, of whom 25 were lost.

Attracted by the abundance of trout in the cold streams, and the sea-fowl which visit Brant Rock, the eloquent DANIEL WEBSTER came to Marshfield for recreation as early as 1827, and, some five years afterwards, became a resident of the town. He purchased the homestead of the noted royalist, N. Ray Thomas, where a company of British soldiers was stationed during the Revolution; enlarged the grounds; and by "setting out trees, and enriching the soil, he changed the features of the place from a sterile waste of sandy hills to a charming landscape of fertility and beauty." The fine old mansion, with its broad and beautiful lawn, surrounded by a belt of ornamental trees of various kinds, remains as Mr. Webster left it. The robin sings its morning and its evening song there unmolested.

On the summit of the hill near by is the old Winslow burial-place, from which the outlines of the shore, Cut River, Brant Rock, and the

ocean even as far as Provincetown, may be seen. In this sacred enclosure repose the remains of the immortal statesman. His tomb is simple and majestic, and decorated only by wild-flower and the evergreen. The inscription is, "DANIEL WEBSTER. Born Jan. 18, 1782; died Oct. 24, 1852."

"Lord, I believe : help thou mine unbelief."

"Philosophical argument, especially that drawn from the vastness of the universe in comparison with the apparent insignificance of this globe, has sometimes shaken my reason for the faith that is in me; but my heart has always assured and re-assured me that the gospel of Jesus Christ must be a divine reality. The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a mere human production. This belief enters into the very depth of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it."

Near this tomb are those of Grace Fletcher, wife of Daniel Webster, born Jan. 16, 1781; died Jan. 21, 1828.

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God."

Julia Webster, wife of Samuel Appleton Appleton, born Jan. 16, 1818; died April 28, 1848.

"Let me go; for the day breaketh."

Mary Constance Appleton, born Feb. 7, 1848; died March 15, 1849. Major Edward Webster, born July 20, 1820; died at San Angel in Mexico, in the military service of his country, Jan. 23, 1848, — a dearly beloved son and brother. Charles, son of Daniel and Grace Fletcher Webster, born Dec. 31, 1821; died Dec. 19, 1824. Grace Fletcher, daughter of Fletcher and Caroline S. Webster, born at Detroit, Aug. 29, 1837; died at Boston, Feb. 7, 1844. Harriette Paige, daughter of Fletcher and Caroline S. Webster, born Sept. 6, 1843; died March 2, 1845.

Among the eminent sons of this town may be mentioned JOSIAH WINSLOW, born here in 1629, elected governor of Plymouth Colony, which office he held till his death, Dec. 18, 1680; JOHN WINSLOW, grandson of the above, born here May 27, 1702 (commemorated by Longfellow in respect to the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755; major-general in the expedition against Canada, 1758–1759, and founder of Winslow, Me., in 1766; he died at Hingham, April 17, 1774); JOHN THOMAS, born here in 1725, major-general in the Revolution, died at Chamblée, June 2, 1776; GEORGE LITTLE, born here in 1754, made captain U.S.N. 1799, and died in 1809.

"Memorials of Marshfield," by Miss Marcia B. Thomas, was published in 1854, pp. 108. D. Stevens is the present town-clerk.

Mashpee (formerly spelled Marshpee) is an Indian town of 62 dwelling-houses, 71 voters, and 348 inhabitants, situated in the south-western part of Barnstable County, 64 miles from Boston, having Sandwich on the north-west and north-east, Barnstable (from which it is separated in part by Cotuit River and Popponessett Bay) upon the east, Vineyard Sound upon the south-east, Falmouth (from which it is for some distance divided by Waquoit Bay and Red Brook) on the west, and Sandwich on the north-west. The land is for the

most part level, the soil light and sandy, yet mostly covered with a growth of pine and oak. Some beautiful ponds, abounding in fish, serve to break the monotony of the scenery. Of these, Marshpee Pond, in the northern angle of the town, contains about 395 acres; Wakeby Pond, connected with it, 375 acres; and John's Pond, in the western section, 240 acres. The principal streams are Marshpee River, which runs from Marshpee Pond into Popponessett Bay, and Quashnet River, which flows into Waquoit Bay. These streams abound in alewives; and Waquoit and Popponessett Bays have always been favorite fishing-stations. The view of Vineyard Sound from Succonessett headland, and from other points along the shore, is very beautiful. The valuation of this town is only \$119,678; and the tax-rate, \$0.53 per \$100. The principal business of the people is farming, fishing, and lumbering. The town has one post-office, two public schools (for the support of which \$300 were appropriated in 1873), and one Baptist church, of which the Rev. H. Matthews is the pastor. The nearest railroad accommodation is at Sandwich. The selectmen for 1873 are Darius Coombs, W. R. Mingo, and S. P. Pells. The town-clerk is George R. Coombs. Nine men from Mashpee went into the service during the late war, of whom two were lost. There are three Indian burial-places in the town. This place was incorporated as the plantation of Marshpee, June 14, 1763; as the district of Marshpee, March 31, 1864; and as the town of Mashpee, May 28, 1870. Mr. Richard Bourne obtained a deed of Marshpee from *Quachitisset* and others for the benefit of the natives, who were then called "the South-sea Indians." The instrument was drawn "so that no part or parcel of them [the lands] could be bought by or sold to any white person or persons without the consent of all the said Indians; not even with the consent of the General Court." The deed, with this condition, was ratified by the Plymouth Court. Mr. Bourne, after having obtained the above deed, pursued his evangelical work, and was ordained pastor of an Indian church in this place in 1670, formed of his own disciples and converts. He died about 1685; and was succeeded by Simon Popmonet, an Indian preacher, who lived in this character about forty years; and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Bourne, grandson of Richard, who was ordained over them in 1729. He resigned his mission in 1742, and was succeeded by Solomon Bryant, an Indian preacher, who was ordained pastor. In 1758 the Rev. Gideon Hawley was installed pastor.

"These people live by agricultural pursuits, the manufacture of various articles of Indian ware, by the sale of their wood, and by fishing, fowling, and taking deer. They are docile and hospitable; they appear to relish moral and religious instruction; and, under the superintendence of a humane and intelligent commissioner appointed by the State, they are prosperous and happy. This is the largest remnant of all the tribes of red men west of Penobscot River, who, but a little more than two centuries ago, were fee-simple proprietors of the whole territory of New England." Virgil B. Collins, Esq., and Solomon Attagin, are among the most prominent citizens.

Martha's Vineyard is thus mentioned in Archer's account of Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold's visit to the place in 1602:—

"The one and twentieth [of May] we went coasting from Gilbert's Point to the supposed islands, close aboard the shore, in eight fathoms; and that depth lieth a league off. A little from the supposed islands appeared to us an opening, with which we stood. . . . From this opening the main lieth south-west; which coasting along, we saw a disinhabited island, which so afterwards appeared to us. We bore with it, and named it Martha's Vineyard. From Shoal Hope it is eight leagues on circuit. The island is five miles: the place is much pleasant."

This beautiful island, called *Capawock* by the Indians, is separated from Barnstable County by Vineyard Sound, and measures in length twenty-one miles, with an average breadth of six miles. For many years it belonged to New York, but in 1692 was annexed to Massachusetts. The geological structure in the west is miocene tertiary, and in the east drift and alluvium. The soil is thin and light, but produces good pasturage for sheep and cattle. The climate is very mild and delightful, and the scenery such as would please a Claude Lorraine. The views from many of the headlands are enchanting; and, for this and other reasons, the island has become, of late, a very fashionable watering-place. It embraces four townships, — Edgartown, Tisbury, Chilmark, and Gay Head, — which, together with Gosnold, constitute Duke's County.

Lord Sterling granted this island in October, 1641, to Thomas Mayhew, whose son Thomas was minister of the Indian church, which at one time embraced 282 members. He perished at sea in November, 1657; when his father took charge of the church, and continued with it until his grandson, Matthew Mayhew, succeeded to the government of the islands, and also to the care of the Indian church. He was succeeded by a great-grandson of the original proprietor.

Mattapoissett. This pleasant maritime town received its beautiful name, meaning "a place of rest,"* from Mattapoissett River, which runs southerly through the town, and empties into Mattapoissett Harbor. It lies in an irregular form at the southern corner of Plymouth County, 55 miles south-east of Boston; and has Rochester (from which it was taken) and Marion on the north, Marion and Buzzard's Bay on the east, the same bay (into which it sends two peninsulas, forming Mattapoissett Harbor) on the south, and Fairhaven and Acushnet, in Bristol County, on the west. It was incorporated May 20, 1857; and contains 314 dwelling-houses, and 1,361 inhabitants, who are mostly engaged in tilling the soil, marine pursuits, and making boxes. The surface of the town is level; and there are several cedar-swamps in the northern part. The number of farms is 104; and of woodland there are 4,672 acres, valued at \$89,607.

The principal village is well situated on the harbor, which is deep and commodious, and has a lighthouse at the entrance.

It is accommodated by the Fairhaven Branch Railroad; has a good high-school house, some handsome dwelling-houses, and one Congregational, one Universalist, one Second-Advent, and one Christian-Bap-

* The Indians, in coming down to the shore to fish, used to stop at a spring a mile or two north of the village to rest; and hence the name, "a place of rest."

tist church. The pastor of the first-named church is the Rev. Edward G. Smith; and of the last, the Rev. William Faunce. The others have no settled ministers.

The first church in this place, then the south-western part of Rochester, was organized July 28, 1736; and the Rev. Ivory Hovey was ordained pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lemuel Le Baron in 1772; and by the Rev. Thomas Robbins, D.D., a fine scholar and a good historical writer, in 1832. His library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, was considered one of the most valuable in the State. The Universalist church was organized April 25, 1859. This town is considered healthful; but in 1816 many died of the spotted fever. In 1858 there were living 70 persons of the age of 70 years or upwards.

Of the soldiers sent from this town to the war of the Rebellion, 18 were killed in battle, or died in the service. Their names are Z. M. Barstow, John T. Barstow, Edward F. Barlow, William C. Dexter, Charles H. Hayden, John A. Le Baron, Franklin A. Lobre, George D. Snow, Edward F. Snow, Ebenezer Tripp, William H. Taber, Charles H. Tinkham, George W. Wilcox, William S. Wilcox, John Bates, John S. Dennis, William H. Kinney, and Elijah W. Randall. Thomas Nelson is the present town-clerk.

Maynard is a new and thriving town, situated in the westerly part of Middlesex County, 27 miles from Boston, and bounded on the north-east by Concord and Acton, on the east and south by Sudbury, and on the west by Hudson and Stow. It is accommodated by the Marlborough Branch Railroad; and has a valuable water-power in the Assabet River, which passes through the central village. On this stream are situated the extensive mills of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, which employ a large number of persons, and produce an excellent style of goods. To this admirably-conducted establishment is mainly due the growth and prosperity of the place; and in honor of its managers, Mr. Amory and Mr. Lorenzo Maynard, the town was named. This place has a good hotel, called "The Glendale House," a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 86), a Masonic Lodge, a post-office, six public schools (of which one is a high school), and three handsome churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. E. S. Huntress (Congregational church, organized Sept. 23, 1852), J. S. Day (Methodist church), and T. Brosnahan (St. Bridget's Church), Roman Catholic.

Maynard, long known as "Assabet Village," was taken from parts of Stow and Sudbury, and incorporated April 19, 1871. It has 380 dwelling-houses, 628 voters, and a valuation of \$1,370,604, with a tax-rate of \$0.94 per \$100. It appropriates \$2,000 per annum for the support of its schools, and sustains a lyceum.

Medfield is a famous old and beautiful town, situated in the western part of the county of Norfolk, about 20 miles south-west from Boston; and has 102 farms, 229 dwelling-houses, and a population numbering 1,142.

It was detached from the town of Dedham, May 22, 1651, and incorporated as Medfield; the name, it is presumed, being suggested by the

beautiful and extensive meadows which lie along the Charles River upon the west.

It is bounded on the north by Dover, east by the same and Walpole, south by the latter and Norfolk, and west by Medway (from which it is separated by Charles River) and Sherborn. Castle Hill in the north, Rocky Woods in the north-east, Mount Nebo in the east, and Noon Hill in the south-west angle, are prominent objects in the landscape.

Mill Brook, rising in Great Swamp, in Dover, runs southerly through the eastern section; and Stop River with its branches drains the central parts, and affords some motive-power.

In early days this town was the scene of severe suffering from the Indians. In the morning of Feb. 21, 1675, King Philip, at the head of 200 or 300 painted warriors of the Narragansett tribe, suddenly entered the town while its unsuspecting citizens were still in sleep, and commenced a cruel massacre. Before the Indians could be driven from the place, they had murdered eighteen persons, and burned upwards of fifty dwellings. It is said that Philip rode about upon a handsome charger that morning, directing the devastation. A house is still standing, which, it is believed, was spared through his personal intervention.

The town is pleasantly located, and has some fine scenery. The Charles River, which forms the western line, is a large stream; and the soil of the farms on its banks is rich and productive. About 6,000 acres, divided into 102 farms, are cultivated; and there is considerable woodland. The farms are handsomely managed, and yield remunerative crops.

The most extensive industry of the place is the manufacture of straw bonnets and hats, and hoods, in which a large capital is invested. Carriages and other vehicles are also made.

A town-hall, costing \$26,000, was presented to the place by the late George Cheney, Esq.

A public library has recently been started; and the public schools are well supported and well managed. A lyceum and a farmers' club are sustained, though not regularly. There is one hotel, called "The Curtis House."

The Woonsocket branch of the Hartford and Erie Railroad and the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad furnish each three trains daily in each direction.

Twenty-five men were furnished to the late war by this town, only one of whom — Allen Kingsbury, to whose memory a monument has been erected — was lost.

Medfield has a Post of the G. A. R., called "The Moses Ellis Post." Its valuation is \$964,210; and the rate of taxation, \$1.20 per \$100.

Its churches consist of one Congregational, the Rev. J. R. Eaton, pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. A. B. Crane, pastor; and one Unitarian society, at present without a pastor.

The following distinguished persons were natives of this town: AMOS ADAMS (1728-1775), an eloquent patriot and divine; HANNAH ADAMS (1755-1831), a very able historical writer; JOSEPH ALLEN, D.D. (1790), a noted author and divine; LOWELL MASON (1792-1872), a celebrated musical teacher and composer; WILLIAM GAMMELL, LL.D.

(1812), teacher and author; and the Hon. JOSEPH BRECK, who died in Brighton, June 14, 1873, at the age of 78, for many years president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and a charming writer on botanical subjects.

Medford is an ancient and delightful suburban town of 1,023 dwelling-houses and 5,717 inhabitants, in the south-eastern part of Middlesex County, 5 miles north-west of Boston by the Medford Branch Railroad, which has stations at East Medford, Medford Steps, and Medford Centre. It is accommodated also by the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which has stations at Tufts College and West Medford. It has for its boundaries Winchester on the north, Stoneham on the north-east, Malden and Everett (from the latter of which it is separated by the Malden River) on the east, Somerville on the south and south-west, and Mystic Pond (dividing it from Arlington) on the west. The underlying rock is sienite, which rises into several beautiful and commanding eminences in the northerly part of the town. In the southern section are very valuable beds of clay, from which as many as 16,500,000 bricks have been manufactured in a year. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified; and from Rock Hill, Walnut Hill, Pine Hill, and the highlands on the line of Malden, very charming prospects are obtained of the domes and spires of Boston, as well as of the surrounding towns and villages. The Mystic River, issuing from Mystic Pond, a very beautiful sheet of water covering 232 acres in the west, runs by a serpentine course through the central village, up to which it is navigable for schooners, south-easterly into Boston Harbor. This river is a tidal stream as far as Medford, and teems with alewives in the springs. Its meadows furnish large supplies of hay; and ship-building has been extensively carried on upon its banks. Medford has 10 farms, and 300 acres in woodland. The population is mostly in three villages, — East Medford, West Medford, and Medford Centre, — in each of which there is a post-office, and also another at College Hill. The central village is beautifully and compactly built on rising ground upon the right and left banks of the Mystic River, over which there is a drawbridge; and contains eight churches, a handsome town-hall (in which there is a good public library of about 4,000 volumes, and for the support of which the town annually appropriates about \$2,000), a hotel, a high school, and many elegant private mansions. The finely-shaded street on which stand the Unitarian and the Episcopal churches, together with many elegant mansions, is one of the handsomest in the county.

Medford has a savings-bank, a graded system of schools of a high order, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic and a Good-Templars' Lodge, and two weekly newspapers, "The Journal" and "The Chronicle." It has recently supplied itself with gas, and also with water from Spot Pond, in Stoneham, at an expense of \$250,000.

Its people are intelligent, urbane, and progressive. Though many of them are engaged in business in Boston, yet there are in the town, in addition to the extensive brick-yards, a large establishment for the printing of calico and woollen goods, one for the manufacture of gold-leaf, and also one or two ship-yards.

The town furnished 770 men for the late war; and to those who were lost it has erected a suitable monument. The valuation is \$7,320,092; tax-rate, \$1.38 per \$100.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Solon Cobb, C.T., Mystic Church; J. T. McCollom, C.T., First Trinitarian; C. L. Hutchins, Grace Church (Episcopal); F. J. Wagner, Methodist; J. G. Richardson, Baptist; R. P. Ambler, Universalist; Henry C. De Long, Unitarian. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Malden. A Congregationalist and a Methodist church are in process of construction at West Medford. William Wood in his "New-England Prospect," published in 1634, says of this place, "The next town is Mistic, which is three miles from Charlestown by land, and a league and a half by water. It is seated by the water-side very pleasantly. There are not many houses as yet. At the head of this river are great and spacious ponds, whither the alewives press to spawn. This being a noted place for that kind of fish, the English resort thither to take them. On the west side of this river the governor hath a farm, where he keeps most of his cattle. On the east side is Mr. Cradock's plantation, where he hath impaled a park, where he keeps his cattle till he can store it with deer. Here, likewise, he is at charges of building ships. The last year one was upon the stocks, of 100 tons: that being finished, they are to build one twice her burthen. Ships without either ballast or boarding may float down this river; otherwise the oyster-bank would hinder them, which crosseth the channel."

The house on Gov. Matthew Cradock's plantation, erected in 1638, is supposed to be the oldest building in the State. It stands on the left bank of the Mystic River, and is still in a good state of preservation. Gov. Cradock himself never came to this country.

The Rev. Aaron Porter, ordained in 1712, was the first minister. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ebenezer Turell, ordained Nov. 25, 1724. He was distinguished as a preacher and patriot, and died Dec. 8, 1778. His wife, Jane (Colman) Turell, was a poetess of some celebrity. The Rev. David Osgood was ordained Sept. 14, 1774, and continued as pastor nearly 50 years. His election-sermon (1809) evinces remarkable ability. He died Dec. 12, 1822. The First Trinitarian Church was organized Oct. 2, 1823; the Mystic Church, July 6, 1847; Grace Church, Feb. 15, 1848, and its unique and beautiful church-edifice first occupied in the autumn of 1868. The Baptist church was established in 1856, and the Universalist in 1834.

Medford is the seat of Tufts College, incorporated in 1852, and now in a flourishing condition. It occupies a splendid site on the summit of Walnut Hill, and commands a magnificent prospect of the metropolis and its highly cultivated and picturesque environs.

The college-grounds, or park, embrace about 12 acres, and 4 handsome edifices, the principal of which is 100 feet long, 60 feet wide, and three stories high. The library contains 13,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets. The cabinet of minerals is especially rich in rare and beautiful crystals. The collection of shells represents more than 2,000 species. The president of the institution is the Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D.D.; and the whole number of the officers of instruction and government is fifteen.

A divinity school is connected with the college. An examination in the following studies must be well sustained for admission to the freshman-class :—

Latin.—Andrews's Latin Reader ; Virgil's *Bucolies*, and six books of the *Æneid* ; four books of *Cæsar's Commentaries* ; six *Orations of Cicero* ; Harkness's *Grammar*, including *Prosody* ; Harkness's *Introduction to Latin Composition*, to Part III. *Greek.*—Felton's or Jacob's *Greek Reader*, or four books of *Homer's Iliad*, with three books of *Xenophon's Anabasis* ; *Sophocles'*, *Crosby's*, *Curlius's*, or *Goodwin's Greek Grammar*, including *Prosody* ; writing *Greek with the Accents*. *Mathematics.*—Chase's *Arithmetic* ; *Algebra to Involution* ; *Plane Geometry*. *Geography and History.*—*Ancient and Modern Geography* ; *Goodrich's History of the United States*.

Eminent men: JOHN TUFTS (1689–1750), an author and clergyman ; JOHN SECCOMB (1708–1793), a humorous poet ; SAMUEL MACCLINTOCK, D.D. (1732–1804), an able divine ; COTTON TUFTS, M.D. (1734–1815), an able physician ; SAMUEL HALL (1740–1807), a printer and publisher ; JOHN BROOKS, M.D., LL.D. (1752–1825), a soldier and statesman, governor of Massachusetts 1816–1823 ; CHARLES BROOKS (1795–1872), clergyman, author, and educationist ; MARIA GOWEN BROOKS (1795–1845), a fine poetess ; EDWARD BROOKS HALL, D.D. (1800–1866), an able writer ; WILLIAM CHANNING WOODBRIDGE (1794–1845), an author and teacher ; LYDIA MARIA (FRANCIS) CHILD (1802), a philanthropist and able writer ; JOHN JAMES GILCHRIST (1809–1858), an eminent jurist ; GEORGE LUTHER STEARNS (1809–1867), a reformer and patriot.

Medway is a fine old town of 643 dwelling-houses and 3,721 inhabitants, situated in the north-westerly part of Norfolk County, and bounded on the north-west by Holliston and Sherborn, on the east by Charles River (separating it from Medfield), on the south-east by Norfolk, on the south by the Charles River (separating it from Franklin and Bellingham), and on the west by Milford. In addition to the Charles River, which forms more than one-half of its boundary-line, and affords strong motive-power at Medway Village, the town is favored in the western with Hopping, in the central with Chicken, and in the north-eastern part with Boggestow Brook, which bends around an old fortification thrown up in Philip's War, and enters the Charles River on the line of Medfield. The town has four postal centres,—Medway, East Medway, West Medway, and Rockville. The first village is noted for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, the second for that of bells and church-organs, the third for that of boots and shoes, and the fourth for its paper and woollen mills. East Medway, Medway, and West Medway, are accommodated by the Woonsocket division of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, and are very busy and thriving villages.

The geological structure is sienite and calcareous gneiss ; and very good beds of clay for making brick occur in several localities. The surface of the town is level, or gently undulating ; the soil is very good ; and the farms, of which the number is 176, are generally fenced with walls of stone, and bear the marks of successful husbandry. As many as 20,000 gallons of milk have been sold in a year ; and as many as 56 acres of meadow-land are devoted to the cranberry-culture. In

addition to its farming-interests, Medway has four brick-yards, two grist, two cider, four saw, two paper, six cotton and woollen, and five planing and box mills. It has also one tannery, one bell-foundry, one organ-factory (established by George Holbrook at East Medway), one last, one straw, one awl and needle, and one patent-mallet factory.

The principal hotel is the Quinobequin House. Intellectual, social, and religious improvement is not underrated by the citizens of this town. There are four public halls, one of which (the Sanford Hall, partly the gift of Milton Sanford, dedicated Dec. 31, 1872) is very beautiful and commodious. The town has eight public schools, an incorporated library, a lyceum, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, temperance lodges, a savings-bank, a reading-room, and six churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. E. O. Jamieson, C.T. (First Congregational Church, East Medway); Jacob Ide, D.D., C.T. (Second Congregational Church, West Medway); David Sanford and R. R. Harlow, C.T. (Village Church); S. J. Axtel, Baptist church; William Merrill, Methodist church; and P. J. Quinlan, Roman-Catholic church. The newspaper of the place is called "The Medway Journal." The number of soldiers furnished by this town for the late war was about 300, of whom 52 were lost. The valuation of the town is \$1,716,960; and the tax-rate, \$1.58 per \$100.

Medway was set off from Medfield, and incorporated Oct. 24, 1713. The name may have been suggested by the Medway River, England. The first church was organized at East Medway in 1714; and in the ensuing year the Rev. David Deming was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded in 1724 by the Rev. Nathan Buckman, who continued in office more than 70 years, and died Feb. 6, 1795, in the 92d year of his age. The second church was formed in West Medway in 1750; and two years afterwards the Rev. David Thurston was ordained pastor. He was followed in 1773 by the Rev. David Sanford, who died in 1807. The third minister (the Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D.), settled in 1814, still continues to adorn the office, and has the pleasure of seeing two of his sons in the Christian ministry.

West Medway, extensively engaged in the manufacture of shoes, is one of the prettiest of New-England villages. The buildings, public and private, are kept in fine repair, and peace and prosperity prevail. Great improvements have lately been made in Medway Village, and it has many handsome edifices and enterprising people. The eastern village is noted for its quiet and homelike aspect. The people in every section of this fair town are industrious, frugal, temperate, and intelligent.

Among the eminent sons of Medway may be mentioned JOEL HAWES, D.D. (1789–1867), a popular preacher and author; the Rev. ABNER MORSE (1792–1865), a noted genealogical writer; JASPER ADAMS, D.D. (1793–1841), an able educator; WILLIAM T. ADAMS ("Oliver Optic") (1822), a popular author of juvenile books.

Melrose is a beautiful suburban town with a beautiful name ("honey-rose"), 7 miles north of Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad, over which trains are running almost every hour of the day. It was taken from Malden; incorporated May 3, 1850;

and has 706 dwelling-houses and 3,414 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$3,653,670. Its boundaries are Wakefield on the north, Saugus on the east, Malden on the south, and Stoneham on the west. The superficial area is 2,921 acres. The rock is principally sienite, in ledges; and the scenery is varied and picturesque. The village, which is rapidly increasing, lies in a pleasant valley; but, from the highlands east and west, admirable views of the surrounding country (much of which is cultivated as a garden), of the city and the ocean, are obtained. Ell Pond, so called from its resemblance to the letter L, contains about 50 acres, and adds something to the scenic beauty of the centre of the town; while two other ponds diversify the eastern section. A beautiful streamlet issuing from Spot Pond in Stoneham comes dashing down the rocky hills upon the east as far as the central village, and then, turning with a gentle current, flows into Malden River. Affluents of the Saugus River drain the eastern section of the town. By an expense of about \$100,000, pure water from Spot Pond, which lies 100 feet above, has been introduced into the village. The number of farms is 39; and of woodland there are 258 acres. Apples, pears, and small fruits, are extensively produced. Ice to the value of several thousand dollars is prepared in winter for the market, and shoes to the amount of \$325,000 per annum are manufactured. Many of the citizens, however, are engaged in business in the city of Boston, of which Melrose will no doubt, ere many years, become a part.

This town has one post-office; a very fine town-house, costing \$65,000; a public library of 2,000 volumes; a good high school; many beautiful private residences; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic Lodge, owning a handsome hall; a good newspaper, called "The Melrose Journal;" and six churches, with the following pastors, — the Revs. A. G. Bale, C.T., whose church was organized in 1848; A. W. Mills, Methodist Episcopal; A. Barrelle, Baptist; Charles Wingate, Episcopal; J. E. Bruce, Universalist; and David M. Wilson, Unitarian. The town sent 454 soldiers to the late war, of whom 23 were lost.

Settlements were made here by Ensign Thomas Lynde and Ralph Sprague, the descendants of both of whom remain, as early as 1650. Ell Pond and the point where the brooks from Spot and Ell Pond meet are mentioned about this period. This beautiful and rapidly-increasing suburban town is the residence of the Hon. D. W. Gooch, of FREDERICK KIDDER (author of "The History of New Ipswich"), SAMUEL E. SEWALL, and other noted men. The people are urbane, intelligent, and public-spirited; and, whether we consider the social or the scenic aspect, few towns in the vicinity of the metropolis present greater inducements to those seeking a quiet and a happy home.

Mendon lies in the south-easterly part of Worcester County, 34 miles south-west from Boston, and contains 239 dwelling-houses and 1,175 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by Upton, on the north-east and north by Milford, on the south by Blackstone, and on the west by Uxbridge and Northbridge. The Unitarian church is in latitude $42^{\circ} 6' 23''$ north, and longitude $71^{\circ} 33' 35''$ west. The land is elevated in the centre, and rises in other localities into several conspicuous eminences, — as Misquoc Hill in the

north, Inman Hill in the south, and Wigwam Hill in the south-west. Dam Swamp, an extensive marsh, lies on the east of the last-named hill, along the Blackstone border.

Nipmuck Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of about 160 acres, with a pretty island in the centre, sends a tributary, called "Meadow Brook," to the Blackstone River; and Mill River, a delightful stream, runs through the easterly section of the town. It receives as a tributary on the west Spring Brook, into which flows Muddy Brook, a serpentine rivulet that creeps along through the meadows parallel with the north-eastern boundary of the place. The principal occupation of the people is agriculture; and for this the soil is well adapted, being moist, strong, and deep. In it the apple-tree grows luxuriantly; and, for the production of excellent winter-apples, Mendon has long been noted. The number of farms is 210; and they are generally enclosed with good stone walls, and present a tidy and prosperous appearance. As many as 30 acres are devoted to the culture of the cranberry, which yields, when rightly managed, a very profitable crop. More than 3,700 acres are in woodland, which furnishes large quantities of firewood and lumber for the market. Two saw-mills are employed in cutting up the timber-growth into boards and shingles. Mendon has a good hotel, the Adams House; a town-hall; a graded system of schools, embracing one high school; a post-office; a Unitarian church, of which the Rev. George F. Clarke is pastor; and a Methodist church, under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Williams. It sent 124 men into the late war; and 18 of them were lost. The nearest railroad station is at Milford, 3 miles distant. Like many other agricultural towns, Mendon is now decreasing in population for the want of railroad accommodation. Such is the condition of things at present, that a railroad is absolutely essential to the growth and prosperity of a community. The valuation of the town is \$671,391; the number of voters, 320; and the tax-rate, \$1.30 per \$100.

The Indian name of Mendon was *Qunshapauge*, and it was also called *Nipmug*. It was settled originally by John Moore, George Aldrich, Daniel Lovett, Josiah Chapin, Ferdinando Thayer, John Scammell, and others, from Braintree; and William Holbrook, Abraham Staples, Samuel Pratt, and others, from Weymouth. It was incorporated May 15, 1667, and named from the town of Mendham, in the county of Suffolk, Eng. Next to Lancaster, it is the oldest town in Worcester County, and, at the time of its incorporation, embraced a large extent of territory. It was destroyed by the Indians July 14, 1675, when four or five of its people were killed. Among them was Richard Post, said to have been the first victim of Philip's War in the State. The road on which he lived is still known as "Post's Lane."

The Rev. Joseph Emerson, settled Dec. 1, 1669, was the first minister. He was followed by the Rev. Grindall Rawson, a man of marked ability, ordained April 7, 1684. Another able minister of this place was the Rev. Caleb Alexander, installed March 23, 1786, and dismissed Dec. 7, 1802. It was voted, Oct. 22, 1730, "that the town provide a *Barrell of Rihum* towards the raising of the meeting-house."

The first public school was established in 1701; the first schoolhouse

erected in 1750. On the 15th of May, 1867, the town held a bicentennial celebration, when an historical address was delivered by the Rev. C. A. Staples of Milwaukie, and a poem by the Hon. Henry Chapin of Worcester.

He thus alludes to the towns which have been successively detached from Mendon :—

“ Let Milford boast of boots and shoes,
Of choicest kinds of leather ;
And Upton girls grow rich as Jews
On bonnet, band, and feather :
Northbridge and Uxbridge thrive and grow
On cotton, steam, and water ;
While Blackstone spreads her branches so,
Though she's the youngest daughter.

Old Mendon yet shall raise her head ;
She is not dead, but sleepeth :
She yet remains the old homestead :
The fathers' dust she keepeth.”

Major SIMEON THAYER, a brave Revolutionary officer, was born here April 30, 1737 ; and died in Cumberland, R.I., Oct. 14, 1800. Col. ALEXANDER SCAMMELL, a Revolutionary officer of great merit, was born here March 24, 1747 ; and died of wounds received at the siege of Yorktown, Va., Oct. 6, 1781. Dr. J. G. METCALF, an accurate observer and writer, is a resident of this town.

Methuen occupies the north-western angle of Essex County, and contains 223 farms, 567 dwelling-houses, and 2,959 inhabitants. It lies somewhat in the form of the letter W on the left bank of the Merrimack River, 28 miles north-west of Boston ; and has New Hampshire on the north and north-west, Haverhill and Bradford on the north-east, North Andover on the south-east, Lawrence and Andover on the south, and Dracut on the west. It is intersected by the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad, and is also accommodated by a horse-railroad to Lawrence. The land is good, and finely interspersed with hills and valleys, in which there are two or three beautiful sheets of water. It is drained in the east by Hawke's Brook, and in the centre by Spiggot River, which has a fall over rocky ledges of about 36 feet, and affords valuable motive-power. The scenery at the falls is varied and beautiful.

The people are busily engaged in farming, market-gardening, and in various branches of mechanical industry. The manufacture of boots and shoes and woollen hats is carried on extensively ; and there are two cotton-mills, one jute and one woollen mill, at the falls on Spiggot River. In its business and social relations the town is intimately connected with the city of Lawrence, and partakes largely of its enterprising and progressive spirit. Its valuation is \$2,156,276 ; number of voters, 943 ; and rate of taxation, \$1.33 per \$100. It has a national and a savings bank, a public-house (the Exchange Hotel), a town-hall, a well-filled public journal (called “The Methuen Gazette”), fourteen public schools (of which one is a high school), a small public library, and four churches. The pastors are the Revs. Thomas G. Graissie, C.T.,

settled Sept. 10, 1867 (church organized Oct. 29, 1729); W. W. Hayward, Universalist (church organized in 1840); Quincy Hersey, Baptist (church organized in 1815). The Methodist church is without a pastor.

Methuen furnished 303 men for the late war, and 45 of them were lost.

This town, formerly a part of Haverhill, was incorporated Dec. 8, 1725. The Rev. Christopher Sargent, the first minister, was ordained Nov. 5, 1729; and died March 20, 1790. His successor was the Rev. Simon F. Williams. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1742. During the Revolutionary War, Methuen manifested a warm and steady patriotism. A cotton-mill was erected here in 1812, and a paper-mill in 1826. S. E. Sargent is the present town-clerk.

It has given several eminent men to the country, of whom may be mentioned NATHANIEL PEASLEE SARGEANT (1731-1791), an able jurist; ASA MESSER, D.D. (1769-1836), a fine scholar, and president of Brown University from 1802 to 1826; THADDEUS OSGOOD (1775-1852), a noted philanthropist; SAMUEL PRESCOTT HILDRETH (1783-1863), a physicist and historian.

Middleborough is an important town of 916 dwelling-houses, 4,687 inhabitants, and of large area, situated in the western part of Plymouth County, at the junction of the Cape-Cod and the Middleborough and Taunton Railroads, and having direct communication with Boston 30, New Bedford 20, Fall River 20, and Taunton 10 miles distant. It has for its bounds Halifax, Plympton, and Carver (from the latter of which it is in part separated by the Weweantit River) on the south-east, Rochester on the south, Lakeville (from which it is in part divided by three large ponds) on the west and south-west, Raynham also on the west, and Bridgewater by the course of Taunton River on the north-west. The geological structure is granite and carboniferous. In some localities bog iron ore is found. The land is quite level, and in many places low and swampy. It is drained by affluents of the Taunton, Mattapoissett, and Weweantit Rivers, which afford valuable motive-power. Tispaquin Pond of 175 acres, and Wood's Pond of 45 acres, the outlet of which is Fall Brook, near the Centre, are beautiful as well as serviceable sheets of water. The great ponds on the south-west border are mentioned under Lakeville, which was detached from this town in 1853. Alewives are taken in some of the streams. The number of farms is 445, embracing 33,325 acres; and in woodland there are 19,928 acres, furnishing large quantities of lumber, shingles, staves, fire-wood, and charcoal. For the manufacture of lumber in its various forms there are more than 30 mills.

Aside from agriculture, the industries are, as in the town of Woburn, varied and extensive. The Scar Mills, noted for the manufacture of fine cassimere and broadcloth, a cotton-mill of 2,000 spindles, the Bay-State Straw-Works, the shovel-works, and shoe, box, and cask establishments, employ many hands, and give life and prosperity to the town.

This town has several pleasant villages, the principal of which are the Four Corners, at the junction of the railroads, and the most flourishing; Titicut, signifying "the place of a great river," in the north-

west; Eddyville and Waterville in the north-east; the Green near the centre; Rock Station and South Middleborough at the south. The post-offices are at Middleborough, North Middleborough, East Middleborough, South Middleborough, and at Rock Station. The town has a national bank; a hotel, called "The Namasket House;" a large and handsome town-hall, and a public library; an institution called "The Peirce Academy, incorporated in 1835; a post of the G.A.R.; a Masonic Lodge; a well-directed public journal, "The Middleborough Gazette;" a high school; twenty-two district-schools; and seven churches. The pastors are the Revs. E. R. Drake, E. H. Hidden (at the Green), and H. S. Edwards, C.T.; G. Fairbanks, J. Hutchinson, and J. Burgess, Baptists; and S. J. Carroll, Methodist. The town-clerk and treasurer is C. B. Wood, Esq. The valuation is \$2,382,045.41; rate of taxation, \$1.41 per \$100. Middleborough sent 406 men into the late war, of whom it lost 62. It will soon erect a monument to their memory.

The Indian name of this place was *Namasket*, "a place of fish;" and it was called "Middleborough" because of its being the half-way place between Plymouth and Mount Hope, the home of Massasoit, the father of King Philip. The town was incorporated by the name of "Middleberry" in 1669. The mill, and about 20 dwelling-houses of the settlers who came from Plymouth, were burned by the Indians during Philip's War.

The Indians had two churches here in 1665; but the English did not form one until 1694, when the Rev. Samuel Fuller was ordained pastor. The white population in 1690 was 200; but it was soon augmented by the Thomas, Bennett, Morse, and other families from Essex County, who came here to avoid the troubles growing out of witchcraft.

The Indians were once very numerous at *Namasket*, as appears from the crowded condition of the Indian cemeteries, and also from the fact that the "Taunton and Namasket Rivers swarmed with bass, shad, and herrings, the brooks emptying into them with delicious trout, and all the great ponds with white perch and pickerel; while the deer, moose, wolves, bears, foxes, and wild fowl, filled these forests," rendering it one of the best localities for fishing and hunting in the State. More than 80 Indian skeletons were removed from a small knoll on the premises of Major John Shaw in 1827, and Indian implements are discovered almost every year.

Robert Danson was the only white man killed in Philip's War.

Luke Short, who attributed his conversion to John Flavel, whom he had heard 80 years before, died here in 1746 at the remarkable age of 116 years. Lavinia (wife of C. G. Stratton, "Tom Thumb") and Minnie Warren, well-known dwarfs, are natives of this town.

Eminent men: PETER THACHER (1716-1785), an able divine and writer; EZRA SAMPSON (1749-1823), author of "Beauties of the Bible," 1802, and "Brief Remarker," 1820; Col. EBENEZER SPROAT (1752-1805), a Revolutionary officer (he was called by the Indians "the Big Buckeye"); OLIVER SHAW (1778-1848), a musical composer, author of "Mary's Tears," and "Arrayed in Clouds;" ENOCH PRATT (1781-1860), a divine, and author of a History of Eastham; CEPHAS G. THOMPSON, a distinguished portrait-painter; and ENOCH PRATT, a wealthy merchant, who has liberally endowed the Pratt Free School at Titicut.

Middlefield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, 135 miles west of Boston, is a mountainous town of 728 inhabitants, 128 dwelling-houses, and 74 farms, lying in the westerly extremity of Hampshire County; and is bounded on the north by Peru and Worthington, on the east by the latter (from which it is separated by the middle branch of Westfield River), on the south-east by Chester, on the south-west by Becket (from which it is divided by the west branch of Westfield River), and on the west by Washington. The formation is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, in which specimens of glassy actinolite, rhombic spar, steatite, and radiated pyrites, occur. Two soapstone quarries have been opened. The land is broken; the scenery bold and picturesque; the soil strong, and excellent for grazing. In addition to the branches of Westfield River, Tuttle Brook, Den Stream, Factory Brook, and Cole's Brook, all flowing south-easterly, beautify the valleys, and furnish motive-power. The air is clear and healthful; the people are vigorous and industrious. Much attention is given to sheep-husbandry, and merino wool to the value of \$14,686 in a year has been produced. The present number of sheep (1872) is 723, the largest in any town in Hampshire County. Timber and firewood are important products of the town. It has one woollen and one paper mill, four saw-mills, and a manufactory for shafts, spokes, and fellies. There is a post-office at Bancroft, a pleasant village on the Boston and Albany Railroad, in the southern part; and another at Middlefield, the geographical centre of the town. There are eight school-districts and a Baptist and Congregational church. The pastor of the former is the Rev. J. M. Rockwood; of the latter, the Rev. C. M. Pierce. A convenient town-hall has recently been constructed. This place sent 85 men into the late war, of whom 15 were lost. It has a valuation of \$393,980; and the rate of taxation is \$1.50 per \$100.

Middlefield was formed from parts of Worthington, Chester, Becket, Partridgefield, and all of Prescott's Grant. It was probably named from its locality, and incorporated March 12, 1783. The Rev. Jonathan Nash, settled in 1792, and died in 1834, was the first minister. The people of this town sympathized with the leaders of Shays's Rebellion; and 59 men under Capt. Ludington were taken prisoners on a certain night, during the insurrection, by Gen. Tupper. The first grist-mill was erected by Mr. John Ford about 1780.

David Mack was the first merchant in town. He gave \$1,500 to the Congregational church; and his noble character is portrayed in the tract called "The Faithful Steward." "He was a man," says Dr. J. G. Holland, "whose means of early education were so limited, that he attended school with his own children, and spelled in a class with his six-year-old son, who was once very proud of 'getting above his father.' He began life extremely poor; yet he amassed a goodly fortune, nearly all of which he expended in carrying forward works of benevolence. He became a man of great influence; was much in public office; and died at last, full of years and honors, at the age of 94. His integrity was never questioned; his Christian character was always revered; and so pure an example was his life, that, in the form of a narrative with the above title, it has been diffused in immense numbers through the agency of the American Tract Society."

Middleton is a pleasant agricultural town of 71 farms, 178 dwelling-houses, 241 voters, and 1,010 inhabitants, in the south-westerly part of Essex County, and 19 miles north-west of Boston by the Lawrence Branch Railroad, which passes through the central village. It has for its boundaries North Andover and Andover on the north-west, Boxford and Topsfield on the north-east, Danvers (from which it is in part separated by Ipswich River) on the south-east, and Peabody (from which it is divided by the same river) and North Reading on the south-west. The leading rock is sienite. The timber-growth is oak, maple, birch, and pine. The soil is very good, and the farms well fenced, well tilled, and productive. The hills, the valleys, ponds, winding streams, and woodlands, form a varied and attractive scenery. From Will's Hill, a fine eminence in the central part of the town, the people were once called "Will's-Hill men." The largest sheet of water is Middleton Pond, covering an area of about 100 acres, in the south-eastern section of the town. It sends a tributary into Ipswich River, which, with Boston Brook, drains the eastern territory. Middleton has five public schools, for the support of which it appropriates about \$1,700 per annum. It has one flourishing Congregational church, of which the Rev. L. H. Frary, settled Oct. 7, 1869, is pastor.

The valuation of the town is \$458,250; and the tax-rate, \$1.26 per \$100. Of the men whom it furnished for the war, 15 were lost. George J. Danforth, A. A. Higgins, and S. O. Wilkins, died in Andersonville Prison.

This town was taken from parts of Andover, Boxford, Topsfield, and Salem, and incorporated June 20, 1728. Its name was probably suggested by its locality. The westerly part of the town was settled in 1660 by Bray Wilkins and his brother-in-law John Gingell. Thomas Fuller, a blacksmith of Woburn, followed them in 1663, and took up land east of Pierce's Brook. William Nichols and William Hobbs settled on Nichols's Brook about the same period. The Rev. Andrew Peters, the first minister, was ordained Nov. 26, 1729; and died Oct. 6, 1756. His successor was the Rev. Elias Smith, who was installed in July, 1759. The next pastor was the Rev. Solomon Adams, settled Oct. 23, 1793; and died Sept. 4, 1813.

CHARLES L. FLINT, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, was born here May 8, 1824.

Middlesex County is situated in the north-eastern part of the State, and is bounded on the north by New Hampshire, on the east by Essex County and a portion of Suffolk County, on the south by Norfolk County, and on the west by Worcester County.

It is the most populous county in the State, containing a population of 274,353; and its total valuation is \$295,879,158.

It has four cities — Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, and Lowell — and 52 towns. The larger towns are Waltham, Marlborough, Natick, Woburn, and Medford. The county is of an irregular form, and has an area of about 830 square miles. The surface is uneven, but with no considerable elevation: the north-western part is somewhat hilly. The soil is generally cold and hard; but, by skill and indefatigable industry,

it is rendered very productive. The geological structure is mainly calcareous gneiss, sienite, Merrimack schists, and the St. John's group; but beds of peat, and clay for brick-making, are found in many localities.

Through the north-eastern section runs the majestic Merrimack River, which receives at Lowell the Concord River, coming through the centre of the county. The Charles River flows along a part of the eastern border; while the Nashua River winds through the north-west corner.

The county is intersected by numerous railroads and telegraphic lines, making communication easy and expeditious.

Cambridge and Lowell are the seats of justice.

Perhaps no single county in the State contains more points of interest to the historian and scholar. Here are Concord and Lexington, and the classic and patriotic Cambridge, with her noble and far-famed university. The list of notable scholars, scientists, inventors, divines, statesmen, and soldiers, this county has given to the world, is long and admirable. An able writer says, "Perhaps no spot in the United States has connected with it so many marked and stirring associations in reference to the great events of our national history; few have more at stake in the great interests of national industry; and from none are there sent out influences which operate with more power upon the intellectual and moral condition of the community."

There are in the county 783 public schools, 33 high schools, 1 normal school, 8 academies, 2 colleges, and 4 theological seminaries.

The county has 32 representative districts, and 41 representatives in the General Court. It is also entitled to 7 senators in the same body.

It was incorporated May 10, 1643, and named from the ancient metropolitan county of England.

Milford is a very enterprising and prosperous town of 9,890 inhabitants, lying in the south-easterly section of Worcester County, about 34 miles south-west of Boston by the Milford Branch Railroad, and bounded north by Hopkinton, east by Holliston and Medway, south and south-west by Mendon, and west by Upton. The underlying rock is gneissic. The surface of the town is picturesque and beautiful; and from some of the eminences—as Silver Hill, commanding a view of the delightful valley of Hopedale, through which Mill River flows in the west; and Bear Hill, overlooking the centre of the town—views of uncommon beauty are obtained. The Charles River, rising in the highlands of Hopkinton, with several tributaries, flowing southerly, spreads out into a pond of about 174 acres near the centre of the town, and affords some motive-power; while Mill River, a fine stream issuing from North Pond in Hopkinton, also pursues a southerly course, furnishes several mill-privileges, and enters the Blackstone River at Woonsocket. The land is moist and somewhat rocky, yet productive; and the 134 farms which the place contains are generally well cultivated and remunerative. As many as 32,133 gallons of milk have been carried to market from them in a year. Market-gardening is pursued with profit; and the apple and pear orchards, when unmolested by the canker-worm, are very fruitful. Cranberries cover about 16

acres. The principal business of the place is boot and shoe making. This is carried on by men of enterprise and ability, who have introduced the latest and best machinery into their extensive manufactories, and whose goods are well made, and well known throughout the country. Some of the establishments are models in respect to order, neatness, economy of labor, and style of workmanship. The cutting, sewing, pegging, and other operations, are rapidly effected by the most approved machines driven by steam-power; and sides of leather are transmuted into handsome boots as by magical art.

By the Report on Industry, as many as 1,119,229 pairs of boots and 111,190 pairs of shoes, employing 2,187 persons, are manufactured in a year. Several manufacturers have made ample fortunes in this business, and to it the town owes its rapid growth and prosperity.

There are three postal villages, — Milford Centre, South Milford, and Hopedale; but the chief settlement is at the Centre, which is compactly built on elevated ground, and has many pleasant streets and handsome buildings. The whole number of dwelling-houses in the town is 1,448; and its valuation is \$5,149,932. It has one hotel, a good public paper ("The Milford Journal"), a system of graded schools, an excellent high school (established in 1849), a lyceum and various civic institutions, a good town-hall, a handsome burial-place called "Pine-grove Cemetery," and six churches.

The appropriation for schools in 1873 was \$21,000; for the fire-department, \$12,400. The town is beautiful in situation; the air is salubrious; the railroad facilities are ample; the people are independent in thought and action, social and public-spirited. The future prospects of this important industrial community are very cheering.

This town needs a better water-supply, a system of sewerage for the preservation of its health, and a local history.

The place was called by the Indians *Wopowage*; and by the original white settlers, "Mill River." It was taken from Mendon, and incorporated April 11, 1780. A part of Holliston was annexed to it April 1, 1859. The first church, of which the Rev. Merrill Richardson is now pastor, was formed July 15, 1741. The Rev. Amariah Frost was settled in 1743, and succeeded in 1801 by the Rev. David Long. The northern part of Milford was purchased of the Indians by the first proprietors of Mendon, and still bears the name of the "North Purchase." A fraternal community was established at Hopedale many years ago by the Rev. Adin Ballou, which obtained some celebrity.

Eminent men: Col. ALEXANDER SCAMMELL (1747-1781), a gallant officer; STEPHEN CHAPIN, D.D. (1778-1845), an able divine; ALBERT HOBART NELSON (1812-1858), an able lawyer and judge; WILLIAM CLAFLIN, LL.D. (1818), governor of Massachusetts from 1869 to 1871; Gen. ADIN BALLOU UNDERWOOD (1828), an able officer and lawyer.

Millbury, so named from the numerous mills which it contains, was taken from the north part of Sutton, and incorporated June 11, 1813. It has two postal centres, — Millbury and West Millbury; and is bounded north-west by Auburn and Worcester, east by Grafton, south-east by Sutton, and west on a zigzag line by Oxford. It is accommodated by the Millbury Branch and the

Providence and Worcester Railroad, for both of which it furnishes a vast amount of business. It contains 103 farms, 511 dwelling-houses, 1,076 voters, and 4,397 inhabitants. The valuation is \$2,397,285; and the tax-rate, \$1.25 per \$100. The rock is calcareous gneiss, in which good specimens of vermiculite and steatite occur. The soil of the town is fertile, and the scenery picturesque. Dorothea Hill in the north-east, Bond Hill in the centre, and Grass Hill in the south-west angle, are all charming eminences, commanding admirable scenic views. Blackstone River (which bisects the town), the outlet of Singletary's Pond, and Ram's-horn Brook (which flows through West Millbury), furnish very important hydraulic power, to which the town is mainly indebted for its growth. The outlet of Singletary Pond alone has eight mill-privileges. Dorothea Pond, of about 125 acres, also sends a tributary having valuable motive-power from the east into the Blackstone River. This place has had a rapid increase, and is one of the most beautiful and flourishing manufacturing towns in Worcester County. By the last statistical Report on the Industry of the State, it had eight cotton-mills, with an aggregate of 23,908 spindles; five woollen-mills, with 20 sets of machinery; one establishment for making hosiery, employing 138 persons; one for edge-tools, employing 35 persons; one furnace; two establishments for the manufacture of clothing, two for coaches, and one for making boxes. There were four saw-mills, one planing-mill, and one whip-manufactory. Seventy-two persons were employed in making shoes; and there were three master-builders, employing twenty workmen. Since that period, the business of the town has much increased; and the next Industrial Report (to be made in 1875) will show decided progress.

This town has a national bank with a capital of \$150,000, a savings-bank, a good hotel, and several civic associations; sixteen public schools (one of which is a high school), for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, \$6,200. It has several fine church-edifices; and its streets are well shaded, and, in general, kept in order. The Rev. G. A. Putnam, C.T., installed April 11, 1872, is pastor of the First Church, organized Sept. 10, 1747; the Rev. Stacy Fowler, settled Dec. 6, 1866, C.T., is the pastor of the Second Church, organized Aug. 23, 1827; the Rev. S. J. Bronson, settled in 1870, is pastor of the Baptist church, organized in 1836; the Rev. W. Pentecost is pastor of the Methodist church; and the Rev. M. J. Doherty is pastor of the St. Bridget's (Roman-Catholic) Church. The Rev. James Wellman, first minister of the place, was ordained in 1747. His successor, the Rev. David Chaplin, was ordained in 1764. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph Goffe in 1794, the Rev. Osgood Herrick in 1830, and the Rev. Nathaniel Beach in 1837.

Milton is a fine old suburban town of much scenic beauty, lying in the north-easterly part of Norfolk County, about 9 miles south of Boston, with which it has communication by the Old-Colony Railroad (which touches its north-eastern corner) and by a horse-railroad at the Milton Mills. The postal centres are Milton and East Milton. It is bounded on the north-west by Hyde Park and Boston (from the latter of which it is divided by Neponset River, here a

navigable stream), on the north-east by Quincy, on the south-east by the same and Randolph, and on the south-west by Canton. On the line of this last-mentioned town the Blue Hills rise to the height of 635 feet, and form a striking feature of the landscape. They are covered with a growth of timber, and, in the distance, have the tint of the Blue Ridge in Virginia. From the summits of these highlands a most magnificent view of the metropolis, the islands of the harbor, the ocean, and the indented line of the eastern coast of Massachusetts, is obtained. In the sienite ledges of these hills the rattlesnake still finds a secure retreat. The soil of this town, though somewhat rocky, is productive, and under excellent cultivation. Much attention is given to market-gardening, to the cultivation of fruit-trees, to the raising of greenhouse-plants, and currants, grapes, and strawberries. In addition to its agricultural, pomological, and horticultural interests, Milton had, by the last Industrial Returns, one paper-mill employing forty-five persons, one chocolate-mill, one establishment for tanning, one for India-rubber goods, one for preparing ice for market, and one for preserving fruits. It has also one stone quarry, employing seven workmen. The town has a valuation of \$5,355,100, and the tax-rate is only \$0.95 per \$100. There are ten public schools, of which one is a high school; and the sum of \$11,000 was appropriated in 1871 for their support.

Milton has many beautiful sites for building: some of them are already occupied by elegant mansions; others will doubtless soon come into market, and this quiet and delightful town ere long become as populous as the neighboring towns of Quincy, Hyde Park, and Brookline.

The Rev. Albert K. Teele, settled Dec. 18, 1850, is the pastor of the First Church (organized April 21, 1678): he is also pastor of the Second Church (organized Nov. 9, 1843). The Rev. John H. Morrison, D.D., settled in 1846, and the Rev. F. T. Washburn, settled in 1871, are the pastors of the Unitarian church (organized in 1662). The Roman-Catholic church is attended from St. Gregory's Church, Boston.

The Indian name of this place was *Uncataquisset*. It was incorporated May 7, 1662; and the name may have possibly been given to it in honor of the immortal author of "Paradise Lost," who was born Dec. 9, 1608, and died Nov. 8, 1675. The first paper-mill in New England was erected in this town in 1730 by Daniel Henchman, who, in the ensuing year, presented a specimen of his paper to the General Court (see Munsell's "Chronology of Paper and Paper-Making," p. 26). The summer residence of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, author of a History of the State, was on the banks of the Neponset in this town.

Milton has produced several eminent men, as —

BENJAMIN WADSWORTH (1669–1737), a president of Harvard College; JOSEPH VOSE (1738–1816), a brave Revolutionary officer; PETER THACHER (1752–1802), an able divine and author; WILLIAM THADDEUS HARRIS (1826–1854), a fine scholar and editor.

Monroe occupies the north-western extremity of Franklin County, and contains 38 farms, 38 dwelling-houses, 50 voters, and 201 inhabitants. Its boundaries are the Vermont State line on the north, the Deerfield River (separating it from Rowe) on the

south-east, and Florida on the south and west. The town has an area of 12 square miles, which is drained by the Deerfield River and a fine affluent running diagonally through the place, and bearing the name of "Mill Brook." The land is rough and mountainous, resting on a basis of calcareous gneiss, and rocks of the Quebec group. It is chiefly adapted to the growth of timber, and the rearing of sheep, of which it has 143. It produced, in 1865, 4,000 pounds of maple-sugar, and prepared, by four saw-mills, 86,000 feet of lumber for the market. The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel, near this town, has much enhanced the value of its noble forests. Monroe has two district-schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, \$250. Its valuation is \$52,227; and rate of taxation, \$3.73 per \$100.

This place was formed of the "gore" north of Florida, named in honor of President James Monroe, and incorporated Feb. 21, 1822. The settlement was commenced about the beginning of this century by Daniel Caneday of Coleraine; who was soon joined by Ebenezer Howard, Samuel Gore, the Rev. David Ballou, and others.

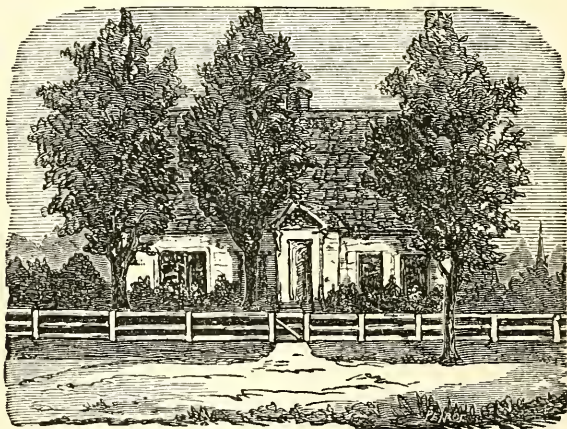
The Revs. MOSES BALLOU, HOSEA F. BALLOU, and J. HIX, Universalist ministers, were born in this town.

Monson is territorially a very large and beautiful town, situated in the south-easterly part of Hampden County, 80 miles south-west of Boston, and bounded north by Chicopee River (separating it from Palmer), east by Brimfield (from which it was originally taken) and Wales, south by Stafford, Conn., and west by Wilbraham. Its form is that of a parallelogram, and it embraces about 54 square miles of land. It has 217 farms, 499 dwelling-houses, and 3,204 inhabitants. The valuation is \$1,335,889; the tax-rate, \$1.28 per \$100. It has one post-office, and is accommodated by the New-London Northern Railroad, which passes through its centre. The Boston and Albany Railroad runs through its northern section. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss and dolerites. Large quantities of gneiss, known as "granite," are quarried here, and used for building-purposes. In this business, under W. N. Flynt, more than 100 men are now employed; and "the sound of the chisel, mallet, and drill, is constant." The scenic aspect of the town is very fine. Moon Mountain, in the south-west, is a handsome eminence; and Peaked Mountain in the same quarter, rising to the height of 1,239 feet, commands a prospect of great extent and beauty. A narrow valley, abounding in rich meadows and streamlets, extends from north to south entirely through the township. In this valley is situated the central village, of which Mr. J. G. Holland says, "The valley and the stream, the hills on the right and left, and the rising grounds in the centre, when covered with the green foliage of summer, and contrasted with the neat white buildings of the inhabitants in their irregular position, exhibit to the eye a scene of beautiful and varied perspective, which no one who loves Nature, when mingled with the works of men, can be weary of surveying."

A pleasant streamlet flows northerly, draining the central part of the town, and affording good mill-privileges; and Twelve-mile Brook makes a circuit through the western section. The Chicopee River, which

washes the whole northern border, is here a swift and valuable stream. In addition to its agricultural, lumbering, and quarrying interests, Monson has six woollen-mills, having two sets of machinery each; and a very large hat and bonnet manufactory. It has a national bank, with a capital of \$150,000, organized Aug. 11, 1864; a public-house, the Cushman Hotel; a good public hall, known as "Green's Hall;" a farmers' club; a Masonic Lodge; eleven public schools; and a first-class institution, known as "Monson Academy," now under the charge of the Rev. Charles Hammond, A.M. It was incorporated June 21, 1804; and the first principal was the Rev. Simeon Colton, D.D. It has a permanent fund of \$25,500, a library of nearly 1,000 volumes, is ably conducted, and in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils of both sexes in 1872 was 146. It has fitted a large number of young men for college.

There are three churches in this place, under the guidance of



HOME OF PHEBE BROWN, MONSON.

the following pastors, — the Revs. C. B. Sumner, installed Jan. 2, 1868; J. E. Pomfret, Methodist; and Francis Lynch, Roman Catholic.

The State Primary School, formerly the State Almshouse, is situated in this pleasant town. At the close of the year 1872, there were 406 pupils, with 30 teachers and assistants, in this institution. The farm contains 260 acres, and produced that year 187 tons of hay and 28,171 gallons of milk, valued at \$12,000, — a sum about equal to the yearly salary of the teachers.

This town was settled as early as 1715 by Samuel King, John Keep, Robert Olds, and others, and incorporated April 25, 1760. It may have been named in honor of John Monson, second Lord Monson, who succeeded his father in 1748. It contained at this period 49 families, and a church (consisting of about 24 members) was organized June 23, 1762. The Rev. Abishai Sabin was on the same day ordained pastor. His successor was the Rev. Jesse Ives, settled June 23, 1773; and died Dec. 31, 1805. The next pastor was the Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D.,

ordained Dec. 17, 1806. The Methodist church was organized in 1825.

Monson was a favorite resort of the Indians, and arrow-heads are frequently found. The remains of an Indian were exhumed several years ago in the valley on the left bank of the Chicopee River. He was found in a sitting position, with a gun and bottle by his side. The Monson Woollen Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1812.

JAMES LYMAN MERRICK, a missionary and author, was born here Oct. 11, 1803; and died in Amherst, June 18, 1866.

This town was the residence of the late Chief Justice REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, who died, greatly lamented, in 1873. Mrs. PHEBE HINSDALE BROWN, who wrote the well-known sacred lyric commencing, —

“I love to steal a while away
From every cumbering care,
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer,”

and other beautiful hymns, and compositions in prose, was long a resident of this rural town. She died at Henry, Ill., Oct. 10, 1861.

Montague is a prosperous town of 2,224 inhabitants, situated in the south-easterly section of Franklin County, on the left bank of the Connecticut River, and 102 miles north-west of Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. It contains 150 farms, 410 dwelling-houses, and 5 postal villages, — Montague Centre, Montague City, Lock's Village, Turner's Falls, and Miller's Falls (known also as “Grout's Corner”); and is bounded on the north by Gill (from which it is divided by the Connecticut River) and by Erving (from which it is separated by Miller's River), east by Wendell, south by Leverett and Sunderland, and west by the Connecticut River (dividing it from Deerfield and Greenfield). After forming the boundary for some distance, Miller's River enters the Connecticut at the north-eastern angle of the town; and the larger stream, bending from this point westward, and beautified by several islands, passes what are called “The Narrows,” spreads out into a handsome bay, and then rushes over a dam, descending more than 30 feet perpendicularly; and thence, for half a mile, continues to dash and foam along its downward course. This dam has been constructed at an expense of \$250,000, and forms one of the most important hydraulic powers in the State. There is also a very valuable motive-power at Miller's Falls, where a busy village is springing up.

The geological formation is calcareous gneiss in the eastern part of the town, middle shales and sandstones and upper conglomerate on the Connecticut River. Specimens of specular iron occur. The easterly part of the town is somewhat hilly; Willis Hill in the north-east, and Chestnut Hill in the south-east, being the most conspicuous eminences.

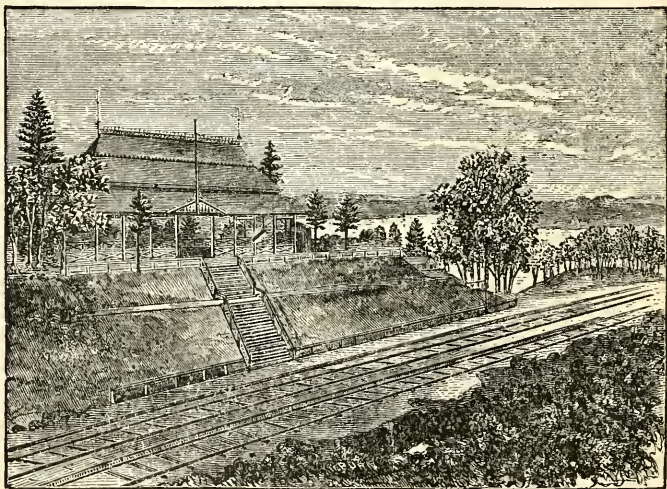
Lake Pleasant, a beautiful sheet of water near the centre of the town, and directly on the line of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, attracts many visitors. The grove is well fitted up with

buildings for pleasure-parties, and is easily accessible. The lake, which is very charming, sends an affluent into the Connecticut River.

The soil is very good, producing heavy crops of English hay, Indian corn, oats, rye, broom-corn, and tobacco. The timber-growth is rapid, and the flora varied and luxuriant.

Montague Centre is a fair example of a well-built New-England village, having good churches, schools, stores, and comfortable private dwellings.

At Turner's Falls a new city has been projected. The Turner's-Falls Company, consisting of Alvah Crocker, Thomas Talbot, Benjamin F. Butler, and other capitalists, have purchased 1,200 acres of land here, which has lately been surveyed, and laid out for a city. Several hundred dwelling-houses have already been constructed. Two large paper-mills and a pulp-mill (in which poplar-wood is reduced into a clean white pulp for the manufacture of paper) have been



LAKE PLEASANT, MONTAGUE.

established here; and the John Russell Cutlery Company have the largest and most completely arranged establishment of the kind in this country. When running at its full capacity, it gives employment to about 1,200 persons. J. Griswold and Sons are now constructing a large cotton-mill; and many circumstances, as the immense water-power, the favorable locality, and the opening of the Hoosac Tunnel, indicate that Turner's Falls will some day become the Lowell of this section of the State. The town has a bank of discount, and one for savings; a good town-hall and a public library; a high school, and thirteen school-districts; a Masonic Lodge (the Bay State); a hotel, called "The Farren House;" a lively public journal, called "The Turner's-Falls Reporter," A. D. Welch, publisher; and five churches, — a Congregational, the Rev. Edward Norton, pastor; and a Unitarian,

the Rev. David Cronyn, pastor, at the Centre; a Methodist, the Rev. L. P. Frost, pastor; a Baptist, the Rev. L. W. Wheeler, pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church at Turner's Falls.

The New-London Northern Railroad passes centrally through the town. The valuation is \$1,528,730; rate of taxation, 1.25 per \$100; and the number of voters, 804.

This town, originally the north parish of Sunderland, was incorporated Dec. 22, 1753, and named in honor of Capt. William Montague, who commanded "The Mermaid" at the taking of Cape Breton, and who was sent home with the news of the victory of Louisburg. The southern part of the town bore for a long time the name of "Hunting-hill Fields," and was much frequented by moose, deer, bears, wolves, and foxes. The following hunting-story is told: "A Mr. Ebenezer Tuttle and his father of this place, at the time of its first settlement, went out on a hunting-expedition, agreeing to continue over night (designating the spot) about three miles from any house, in the easterly part of the town, in a gloomy forest. They separated for the objects of their pursuit. The son returned first to the place of encampment. He had not been there long before he heard a noise; saw the bushes move; and, being somewhat frightened, he thought he saw a bear, levelled his piece, and fired. His father cried, 'You have killed me!' and soon expired. It was then almost dark. He took his father in his arms, and continued with him till day, and then went and gave information of what had taken place."

Indian implements, as points of arrows and stone axes, are frequently met with here.

The Rev. Judah Nash was the first ordained minister. He was settled Nov. 17, 1752; and died Feb. 19, 1805. The first church was organized at the time of the settlement of Mr. Nash.

LUTHER SEVERANCE, a noted politician and journalist, was born here Oct. 28, 1797; and died in Augusta, Me., Jan. 25, 1855. He was a member of Congress from 1843 to 1847.

Monterey, so named from a town in Mexico where our troops gained a signal victory in September, 1846, is a mountainous farming-town in the southern section of Berkshire County, containing 653 inhabitants, and having for its boundaries Tyringham (from which it was taken) on the north-west, Otis on the east, Sandisfield and North Marlborough on the south, and Great Barrington on the west. The geological formation is felspathic gneiss and Levis limestone. The north part of the town is mountainous; and Chestnut Hill is a beautiful eminence, in the south-east corner. Brewer's Pond of 250 acres near this hill, and Six-mile Pond of 344 acres in the extreme south-west, are well stored with fish, and add much to the beauty of the landscape. Hop Brook (so named from the wild hops growing on its border) rises in the high lands in the north; and branches of Farmington River furnish motive-power to the southern parts of the town.

There are 106 farms, and the soil is good; but much of the land is uncultivated. Considerable attention is given to sheep-raising; and many persons are engaged in lumbering, and in burning wood into

charcoal. The town has one paper-mill, three saw-mills, one last and one grist mill. There are nine schoolhouses, and one Congregational church (organized Sept. 25, 1750), of which the Rev. George W. Kinne is pastor. The public hotel is called "The Tryon House."

Monterey sent 71 soldiers to the late war, of whom 15 died in the service of the country. The nearest railroad-dépôt is nine miles distant, on the Housatonic Railway, at Great Barrington.

Montgomery is a small, mountainous town, containing much wild and picturesque scenery, on the Westfield River, in the north-westerly part of Hampden County, and, by the Boston and Albany Railroad, 116 miles south-west of Boston. Its boundaries are Huntington on the north-west and north, South-hampton on the east, Westfield on the south-east, and Russell on the south-west. It contains 62 farms, 63 dwelling-houses, and 318 inhabitants. The valuation is \$142,918; and the tax-rate, \$1.90 per \$100. The number of schools is five; for the support of which the town made, in 1871, an appropriation of \$650. The land is quite elevated, rough, and rocky, and adapted only to the growth of timber (which here is rapid) and to grazing. The value of lumber, fire-wood, and bark, prepared for market in 1865, was \$14,478; the number of sheep was 460, which, in 1872, had declined to 201. Mount Tekoa, in the southern corner of the town, is a noble eminence, which commands a broad prospect of the Connecticut Valley, and well repays the toil of climbing over the rocks to reach its summit. Moose-meadow Brook, a tributary of the Westfield River, drains and beautifies the central section of the town; while Shatterack, Bear-den, and Roaring Brooks flow south-westerly with clear and rapid currents, abounding in trout, to the same swiftly-gliding river. The town has a Methodist and a Congregational church, now without settled pastors.

Montgomery was originally the easterly part of "No. 5," and was incorporated Nov. 28, 1780. It may have been named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec Dec. 31, 1775. A Congregational church, consisting of only five male members, was organized Jan. 30, 1780; and the Rev. Seth Noble, installed Nov. 4, 1801, was the first minister. "His fondness for the tune of 'Bangor,'" says Dr. J. G. Holland, "was the cause of that name being bestowed upon that city in Maine. He was preaching at that point when the town was incorporated, and went to Boston in behalf of the people to present their petition for incorporation. The petitioners wished the name to be 'Sunfield:' but he struck out that word, and inserted Bangor; and Bangor it remained."

Mount Washington, having an area of about 21 square miles, occupies the south-western extremity of Berkshire County and of the State. It is situated on the Taconic range of mountains between the Housatonic and the Hudson Rivers, and abounds in wild and romantic scenery. It has 38 farms, 47 dwelling-houses, and 256 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$99,095, and a tax-rate of \$1.35 per \$100. The rock is for the most part Lauzon schist and Levis limestone, which rises grandly

into four mountain-peaks at the four corners of the town, and encloses a broad valley, itself almost 2,000 feet above sea-level in the centre. Cedar Mountain, in the north-west, is noted for the Bashapish Falls, where a clear streamlet comes dashing down over the rocks a distance of 200 feet, filling the air with its feathery spray and mellow music. Alander Mountain stands a mighty sentinel, as if to guard the south-west entrance to the State. Race Mountain rises opposite, in bold relief; and Mount Everett, named in honor of the eloquent Edward Everett, lifts its majestic head 2,624 feet above sea-level in the north-west corner of the town. The easiest ascent to this bold eminence is from Egremont, on the north; and the view from its summit well repays the traveller for his pains in making the toilsome journey.

Dr. Edward Hitchcock, in his "Geology of Massachusetts," gives the following fine description of the view from the summit of Mount Everett:—

"Its central part is a somewhat conical, almost naked eminence, except that numerous yellow pines two or three feet high, and whortleberry-bushes, have fixed themselves wherever the crevices of the rock afford sufficient soil. Thence the view from the summit is entirely unobstructed; and what a view!—

In depth, in height, in circuit, how serene
The spectacle! how pure! Of Nature's works
In earth and air
A revelation infinite it seems.'

"You feel yourself to be standing above every thing around you, and possess the proud consciousness of literally looking down upon all terrestrial scenes. Before you, on the east, the valley through which the Housatonic meanders stretches far northward in Massachusetts, and southward into Connecticut, sprinkled over with copse and glebe, with small sheets of water and healthful villages. To the south-east especially, a large sheet of water appears,—I believe, in Canaan,—of surpassing beauty. In the south-west the gigantic Alander Riga, and other mountains more remote, seem to bear the blue heavens on their heads in calm majesty; while, stretching across the far-distant west, the Catskills hang like the curtains of the sky. Oh, what a glorious display of mountains all around you! Oh, how does one in such a spot turn round and round, and drink in new glories, and feel his heart swelling more and more with emotions of sublimity, until the tired optic-nerve shrinks from its office!

'Ah that such beauty, varying in the light
Of living nature, cannot be portrayed
By words, nor by the pencil's silent skill,
But is the property of him alone
Who hath beheld it, noted it with care,
And in his mind recorded it with love!'

"This certainly is the grandest prospect in Massachusetts, though others are more beautiful; and the first hour that one spends in such a spot is among the richest treasures that Memory lays up in her storehouse."

From the sides of these wild mountains descend many clear and spar-

ling streams, among which Wright Brook, Guildler's Brook, issuing from Guildler's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of 53 acres, on the northern flank of Mount Everett, and Lee-pond Brook, are the most noticeable. The principal business of the people is lumbering, manufacturing charcoal, and raising cattle. The number of sheep in the place is 27; of horses, 41; of milch-cows, 126; and the amount of butter sold per annum is about 5,000 pounds. The town is noted for the growth of the whortleberry (*Gaylussacia vicinosa*); and one of the summer diversions of the people, old and young, is the gathering of this delicious berry.

Among the early settlers of this place were George Robinson, Joseph Graves, Thomas Wolcott, and John Dibble, who came here about the year 1753.

The town, originally called "Taconic Mountain," was incorporated June 21, 1779. It had in 1835 "no minister, no doctor, no lawyer, no post-office, and no tavern." It has now a post-office, two school-houses, and a church; and is, from a local point of view, the most elevated township in the Commonwealth.

Murrayfield was "No. 9" of the ten townships sold at auction, by order of the General Court, on the 2d of June, 1762. It was incorporated Oct. 31, 1765; and the name changed to Chester (which see) Feb. 21, 1783.

Nahant, a noted watering-place, is a long and narrow peninsula, projecting from the city of Lynn southward into Massachusetts Bay, and forming the eastern side of Lynn Harbor. It was taken from Lynn and incorporated as a town March 29, 1853; and contains a post-office, three farms, 148 dwelling-houses, 144 voters, and 475 inhabitants. The valuation is \$6,611,202; and the rate of taxation, only \$0.35 per \$100. It has two public schools and two churches. Many elegant residences have been erected here by citizens of Boston and other places, who spend the summer at this delightful place. They are surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubbery, and command fine prospects of the ocean. The streets, fences, and gardens are kept in excellent order; and the whole place abounds in scenes of unusual attractiveness and beauty. In 1865 the town had two vessels engaged in the fisheries; and the value of cod and mackerel taken was \$4,200; and of lobsters, \$9,000.

Nahant, from the Indian word *Nahanteau*, signifying "twins," is in itself a natural curiosity. The principal rock is sienite. This lifts itself into a bold headland, or promontory, which rises at the southern point about 160 feet above the sea. The action of the water has cut this rock into many fantastic forms, several of which resemble, in their gigantic features, works of art. Castle Rock, with a little exercise of the imagination, is a feudal castle, with its buttresses and battlements in ruins. Pulpit Rock, at the south-eastern point of the outer promontory, stands as a huge black desk, the upper layers of stone resembling a vast pile of books. Irene's Grotto is a beautiful arcade which leads to a chamber among the jagged rocks. Another grotesque and romantic spot is called the "Spouting Horn." Through this, in storms, the

sea breaks with tremendous violence. The Swallows' Cave is a long, deep channel opening from the land into the sea. At low water the visitor may pass entirely through it, and climb up the cliffs on either side. It is 72 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet high. Pea Island, near it, is a vast rock, covered with a little soil, on which the beach-pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*) grows.

Nahant is accessible from Lynn by a long, hard, and beautiful beach; and from Boston by steamers, which ply between the places, carrying many visitors, in the summer season.

Nahant was discovered by Capt. John Smith in 1614, who named it on his map "the Fullerton Islands." The first dwelling-house was erected in 1673; and the second settler was James Mills, after whose beautiful daughter Dorothy Cove was named. In 1817 the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins erected a beautiful cottage here; and a little subsequent to this the Hon. Frederick Tudor, who opened the ice-trade in this country, came here to reside. He afterwards fitted up a romantic spot, and gave it the name of "Maolis" ("Siloam" transposed), which attracts many visitors. Neptune's Temple, in these gardens, is a beautiful retreat, shaded by balm-of-Gilead trees, and affording a fine view of Lynn, Swampscott, and Marblehead, together with the sea-beaten Egg Rock, its lighthouse, and the open sea. It is supported by eight pillars of unhewn stone. Underneath is the Witches' Cave, which, it is said, served as a shelter for several persons during the persecutions for witchcraft in Salem in 1692.

The numerous watering-places on our charmingly diversified seaboard have somewhat diverted the attention of the public from Nahant; yet there is no spot on the coast presenting natural scenes more beautiful, or breezes more refreshing.

Nantucket lies on the north side of the island of the same name, and has a harbor of about seven feet and a half of water at low tide. A long neck of land, called "Coatue," comes down from the eastern point of the island, and encloses the harbor on the north; and on the western point of the harbor there is a lighthouse. The town is in latitude $41^{\circ} 16' 36''$ north, in longitude $70^{\circ} 6' 6''$ west, and about 110 miles south of Boston, with which it has communication by steamers and the Old-Colony Railroad. It has been extensively engaged in the whaling-business, having had at one period as many as 90 whale-ships in service; but the discovery of petroleum, and the scarcity of whales, have so changed this branch of industry, that not a single whaling-vessel is now owned in this town. As a consequence, the population, which in 1840 was 9,012, is now only 4,123. Several schooners are, however, engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery; and many persons are employed in boat-fishing along the shore. In reprisal for the loss of the whaling-business, the citizens have wisely introduced of late some mechanical industries, which are now in a prosperous condition. Mitchell and Hayden's Boot and Shoe Manufactory, the machinery of which is driven by steam-power, employs about forty persons. A branch of the Foxborough Straw-hat Manufactory has been established here, and clothing is made to a considerable extent. The number of farms on the island is 111; of dwelling-houses,

724; of legal voters, 876. The valuation is \$2,211,157; and the rate of taxation, \$1.30 per \$100.

The town has two post-offices, — one at Nantucket, the other at Seasconet, a pleasant watering-place on the south shore of the island; a national and a savings bank; a hotel, the Ocean House; eleven public schools (of which one is a high school); an academy, called "The Coffin School," founded in 1826 by the munificence of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin; an agricultural society; and an institution called "The Nantucket Athenæum," having a fine building, a valuable collection of curiosities, and a library of 4,500 volumes.

There are nine church-edifices. Two of them belong to the Friends. The Rev. J. H. Temple is pastor of the Unitarian church, organized in 1808; the Rev. B. K. Bosworth of the Methodist church; the Rev. Samuel D. Hosmer, installed 1862, of the Congregational church, organized in 1711; the Rev. J. E. Crawford of the colored Baptist church (the other Baptist church is without a pastor); the Rev. T. H. Meade, D.D., rector of the Episcopal church; and the Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from abroad.

The town has a Post of the G.A.R., a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, and an ably-conducted weekly journal called "The Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror."

The steamboat "Island Home," Capt. Nathan Manter, runs daily between this place and Woods Hole, stopping at Oak Bluffs to receive and land freight and passengers.

This town furnished about 300 men for the army and navy during the late war; and from 60 to 70 of the number were lost. Subscriptions are now being taken to raise a monument to their memory.

The climate is delightful, being very equable, salubrious, and from ten to twenty degrees milder in winter, and cooler in summer, than in Central Massachusetts. The people are noted for longevity, many attaining to the age of 80 and 90 years.

This town, which is in territory co-extensive with the county, is coming more and more to be visited as a summer residence; and when the beauty of the marine scenery, the deliciousness of the climate, the facilities for sea-bathing, and the friendliness of the people, are considered, few places in the State present greater attractions.

"The green and breezy plateau lying on the south shore of the island, and stretching between the Miacomet and the Maddequecham Ponds, has been purchased by a company, with the intention of making it the site of a watering-place; and it has been named 'Nantucket Surf-side.' The shares are 100, the par value being \$1,000 each."

Nantucket was originally occupied by a large tribe of Indians; and Indian skeletons, together with rude implements of peace and war, are frequently exhumed. Near Miacomet there is an Indian burial-place. The last of the Nantucket tribe was Abraham Api Quady, who died in 1854 at the advanced age of 84.

Nantucket was bought for forty pounds by Thomas Mayhew of an agent of William, Earl of Sterling, in 1641. In 1659 Gov. Mayhew sold his right in the island to ten persons for thirty pounds current pay, "and also two Beaver Hatts, one for myselfe, and one for my wife." Thomas Macy, the first English settler, came here in 1659. He was soon

followed by Tristram Coffin, Edward Starbuck, Richard Swaine, Peter Folger, and others. It is said that Thomas Macy and wife had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people of Massachusetts by harboring Quakers, and so, in order to escape from danger, came with William Starbuck in an open boat to seek a peaceful home among the Indians of Nantucket. In his "Exiles," the poet Whittier has immortalized the name of Macy:—

"On passed the bark in safety
Round isle and headland steep :
No tempest broke above them ;
No fog-cloud veiled the deep.

Far round the bleak and stormy cape
The venturous Macy passed,
And on Nantucket's naked isle
Drew up his boat at last.

And yet that isle remaineth
A refuge of the free
As when true-hearted Macy
Beheld it from the sea,—

Free as the winds that winnow
Her shrubless hills of sand,
Free as the waves that batter
Along the yielding land.

God bless the sea-beat island,
And grant forevermore
That charity and freedom dwell
As now upon her shore !"

The place was incorporated as a town, under the name of "Sherburn," June 27, 1687; and the name was changed to "Nantucket" June 8, 1795. The whale-fishery commenced here in 1690, when whales were very abundant on the coast.

Zaccheus Macy, in his "Journal of Nantucket," gives the following account of Peter Folger, one of the original settlers:—

"When the English first came to Nantucket, they appointed five men to divide and lay out twenty acres of house-lot land to every share; and Peter Folger was one of the five. But it appears by the records that any three of the five might do the business, provided the said Peter Folger was one of them; from which it is plain the people saw something in him superior to others. It is observable, also, that the old deeds from the Indian sachems were examined by Peter Folger; and he wrote at the bottom of the deed, and signed it, in addition to the signature of the justice; for he understood and could speak the Indian tongue. Thus it is evident that both the English and the Indian had a great esteem for Peter Folger, who was grandfather to the famous Benjamin Franklin, the printer, statesman, and philosopher. His mother was the daughter of Peter Folger; and it seems that the whole of North America prides itself as much in Benjamin Franklin as the people of Nantucket did in his grandfather, Peter Folger."

It may interest the reader to know that the above notes on Nantucket were furnished to the writer by Mr. WILLIAM C. FOLGER, a lineal descendant of Peter Folger, one of the ten original proprietors of the island.

Distinguished men: PELEG FOLGER (1733-1789), a noted poet; Gen. JOSEPH GARDNER SWIFT, LL.D. (1783-1865), an able officer; TIMOTHY GARDNER COFFIN (1788-1854), an eminent lawyer; LUCRE-

TIA COFFIN MOTT (1793), a talented preacher of the Society of Friends; **CHARLES F. WINSLOW** (1811), an able author, and United-States consul at Payta, Peru, from 1862; Miss **MARIA MITCHELL** (1818), distinguished for her knowledge of astronomy.

A good History of Nantucket, by Obed Stacy, was published in 1835, pp. 300.

Nantucket County comprises five islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean, off the south-eastern shore of the State, some 30 miles south of Cape Cod. The names of these islands are Nantucket, Tuckernuck (noted for its quabaugs, 20,000 bushels of which have been dug here during the last five years), Muskegat, and the two Gravelly Islands. They have an area of about 60 square miles. Nantucket, the principal island, is of a triangular form, and is about 15 miles long, with an average breadth of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The geological structure is drift and alluvium. The soil is light and sandy, and almost entirely destitute of native forest-trees. This territory was formerly a part of Duke's County, and belonged to the State of New York; but in 1692 it was annexed to Massachusetts, and June 20, 1695, was taken from Duke's, and incorporated as a distinct county. There is but one town in the county, under which a further description of the place is given.

Natick is a large and flourishing town in the south-westerly part of Middlesex County, and celebrated for the manufacture of shoes. Its name is an Indian word, meaning "a place of houses." It is of a triangular form, 17 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad; and was incorporated as a district in 1762, and as a town Feb. 19, 1781. It is bounded north by Wayland, east by Weston and Needham, south by Dover and Sherborn, and west by Framingham. The scenery of this town is very beautiful. Cochituate Lake extends irregularly from north to south, a broad and beautiful sheet of water, almost through the central part of the township; and Charles River, here a very charming stream, flows through the south-eastern corner into Dover. The waters are well stored with fish; and the river furnishes hydraulic power at South Natick.

The most commanding eminence is Pegan Hill, in the south-east corner of the town, from which at least sixteen villages may be seen, and, in a clear day, the monument on Bunker Hill. Other beautiful elevations are Broad's Hill, Tom's Hill in the western part, and Fisk's Hill in the Centre, from whose summit a fine view of the principal village, and Lake Cochituate with its winding shores and broad expanse of water, may be obtained. The view of the valley of Charles River at South Natick drew from Washington the remark, "Nature seems to have lavished all her beauties here."

The soil of this town is not remarkably fertile; yet, by skilful culture, good crops of grain and vegetables are produced. The number of farms is 166, embracing 6,719 acres; and the number of acres in woodland, 835.

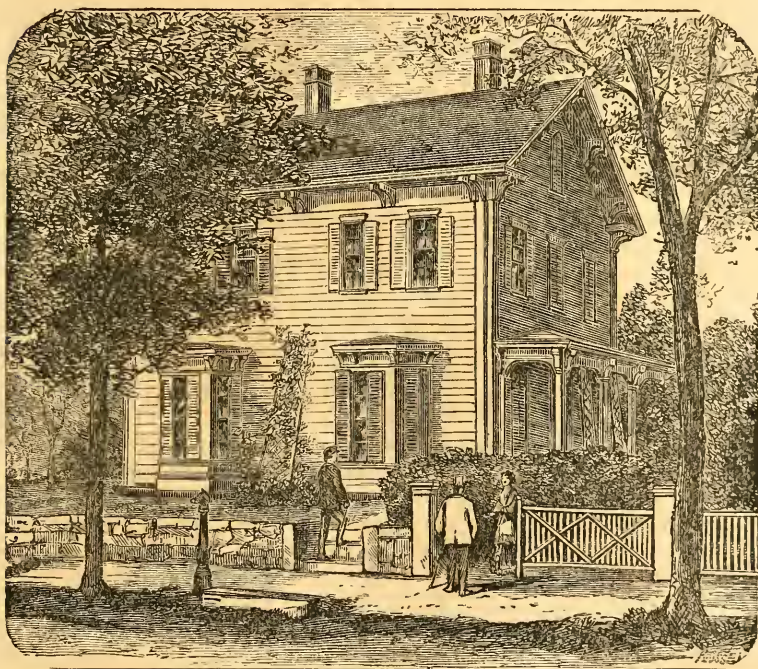
About the year 1830 this town began to make a kind of sale shoes, called "brogans," by hand, for the Southern market. A few years later,



Henry Wilson

MODED BY RUSSELL

machinery was introduced ; communication opened by rail with Boston ; and under the lead of enterprising men, among whom were the Messrs. Walcott, the Hon. Henry Wilson, Isaac Felch, and others, the business increased. Workmen came in from other towns ; new streets were laid out, buildings erected, new firms and shops established : so that, from a sparsely-settled town of a population of 890 in 1830, it has come to contain 6,404 people, with many elegant residences and extensive manufactories, several handsome churches, a good high-school house, a public library (recently very much increased, and a building erected by a bequest of the late Miss M. Morse), a well-shaded park, and a beautiful



THE RESIDENCE OF THE HON. HENRY WILSON, NATICK.

cemetery. It has a valuation of \$3,300,100, a tax-rate of \$1.65 per 100, and 1,035 dwelling-houses ; and it manufactures annually boots and shoes amounting to \$1,166,717. It has also, a hat, a base-ball, and other manufactories.

The enterprising village of Felchville, one mile north of the Centre, has recently sprung up ; and the very handsome village of South Natick has been steadily increasing.

The town has three saw and four grain mills, two post-offices, — one at South Natick, the other at the Centre, — a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (No. 63), the Meridian Lodge, and Parker Arch Chapter

of Masons, and a good public journal, "The Natick Bulletin." It has a Society of Natural History at South Natick in a flourishing condition. There are five churches, — at South Natick, one Unitarian, organized in 1828, of which the Rev. Horatio Alger is pastor; and one Congregational, organized Nov. 16, 1859, of which the Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, D.D., is the stated supply; at the Centre, one Congregational, organized February, 1802, of which the Rev. F. N. Peloubet is the pastor; one Baptist, instituted in 1849, of which the Rev. A. E. Reynolds is the pastor; and one Roman Catholic, of which the Rev. J. Walsh is the pastor. The M. E. society, of which the Rev. Robert Best is the pastor, is about to erect a church upon an eligible lot already selected; and the Roman Catholics are building a handsome church at South Natick.

This town is the residence of the Hon. HENRY WILSON, Vice-President of the United States, a picture of whose unostentatious dwelling on Central Street is here presented.

The celebrated John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, established an Indian church here in 1660. It was the first church of the kind in New England. Three years later, the Bible translated by him into the Nipmuck language was printed at Cambridge. This is the title: "Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe UP BIBLUM GOD. Naneeswe NUK-KONE TESTAMENT Kah Wonk WUSKU TESTAMENT." He also versified the Psalms in the same language. It is doubtful whether any person living can read this Bible. In 1670 Eliot's church consisted of nearly 50 members. During Philip's War the "praying Indians" were removed to Deer Island, and the labors of this celebrated missionary in Natick and other places very much impeded. The oak-tree under which he used to instruct the sons of the forest is still pointed out at South Natick; and there a monument has been raised to his memory, on one side of which are the words, "UP BIBLUM GOD."

There is an Indian burial-place at South Natick, and also one at the Centre. The Dell-park Cemetery, where many of the present generation of the people of this town sleep, was dedicated July 8, 1849; and few resting-places of the dead are more beautifully situated.

Natick has produced the following noted men:—

WILLIAM BIGLOW (H. U. 1794), an editor and poet, born here in 1773, and died in 1844; CALVIN ELLIS STOWE, D.D., an eminent divine, was born here in 1802; AMOS PERRY, an author and teacher, in 1812; and ALEXANDER W. THAYER, a learned musical critic and author, was born here Oct. 22, 1807.

A quaint History of the town, written by William Biglow, was published in 1830; and another, by Oliver N. Bacon, in 1856, pp. 261.

Needham occupies a northerly projection in Norfolk County, and is quite irregular in form, having for its boundaries on three sides the circuitous line of Charles River, which affords valuable motive-power. Weston lies on the north-west, Newton on the north-east, Dedham on the south, and Dover, together with Natick, on the south-west. It has four postal centres, — Needham, Wellesley (formerly West Needham), Grantville, and Highlandville; and it is accommodated by the Boston and Albany, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads, by either of which it is about 12 miles

south-east of the metropolis. It is agreeably diversified by hill, dale, meadow, river, and streamlet, and has many scenes of unusual local beauty. Moon's Hill near Grantville, Bird's Hill in the south-east corner, and Ridge Hill south-west of the centre, are all charming elevations, commanding extensive prospects of well-cultivated farms and prosperous villages. Morse's Pond and Lake Waban are beautiful sheets of water in the western part, abounding in fish, and sending a tributary, on which there is a good mill-privilege, into Charles River. The town has 210 farms, 702 dwelling-houses (some of which are very handsome), 1,077 voters, and 3,607 inhabitants. The valuation is \$4,244,739; and the tax-rate, \$1.25 per \$100. There are 17 public schools, for the support of which the town appropriated, in 1871, the sum of \$10,000. The pastors of the churches are the Rev. James M. Hubbard, C.T., settled Dec. 29, 1868 (Grantville church, organized Feb. 24, 1847); the Rev. George G. Phipps, C.T., settled Jan. 23, 1868 (Wellesley church, organized Sept. 7, 1798); the Rev. A. C. Swaine, C.T., settled June 25, 1873 (Evangelical church, organized May 6, 1857); the Rev. Solon W. Bush, Unitarian church, organized in 1711; the Rev. E. G. Leach, Baptist church, organized in 1856; and the Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Natick.

The agricultural interests of Needham are important, and the woodland is very valuable. Much attention is bestowed on market-gardening; and the extensive meadows on Charles River produce valuable crops of hay and cranberries. The apple and pear orchards are numerous and productive.

By the last Industrial Return, this town had five paper-mills, employing 75 persons, six establishments for making hosiery, one for shoddy, one for silk, one for machinery, one for hinges, one for paper collars, one for white-lead and other paints, two for glue, and one for paper bags. The manufacture of boots and shoes employed 70 persons.

The growth of the place has of late been rapid, and real estate has much advanced in value. Highlandville and Needham Proper are both prosperous and thriving villages. Grantville is a delightful place of residence, having many neat and commodious dwellings and good public schools. The western part (or Wellesley) has arisen within a few years, from a kind of "Sleepy Hollow," to be one of the most animated and attractive villages in the vicinity of Boston. Between this place and South Natick is situated the fine residence of Mr. H. H. Hunnewell, who has reduced some 400 acres from a rude and uncouth condition to a delightful state of culture; and in the arrangement of his lawns, his walks, trees, shrubbery, and flowers, has displayed a cultivated taste, and a superior knowledge of landscape-gardening. He has as many as eleven greenhouses filled with choice plants from every clime, and as many as 30 men employed in keeping them and his extensive grounds in order. His show of rhododendrons, southern ferns, and other tropical plants, is very splendid. Lake Waban is not the least attraction of this costly villa. This village is also the seat of Wellesley Female College, established by Henry F. Durant, Esq., and incorporated March 17, 1870, with a capital of \$600,000. It is intended for the collegiate instruction of young ladies, who are to pursue a course of study similar to that of the seminary at South Hadley,

embracing the classics, chemistry, natural science, moral philosophy, and other essential branches. The studies are to be in part elective. The pupils are also to be taught how to perform the duties and manage the affairs of a household. The structure is of granite, rising in the form of a double cross, 600 feet in length, 150 feet in width, and five stories high, fitted up and furnished in the most eligible style.

This town (originally a part of Dedham) was incorporated Nov. 5, 1711, and was named, perhaps, from the parish of Needham in Norfolk County, Eng. The Rev. Jonathan Townsend, ordained in 1720, was the first minister. He was succeeded in 1764 by the Rev. Samuel West, D.D. The next minister was the Rev. Stephen Palmer, settled in 1792. The Rev. Thomas Noyes was settled over the church in the West Parish in 1799.

JOSEPH PALMER, M.D., an editor and historian, was born in Needham, Oct. 3, 1796; and died in Boston, March 3, 1871. ALVAN FISHER, a successful portrait-painter, was born here Aug. 9, 1792; and died in Dedham, Feb. 14, 1863.

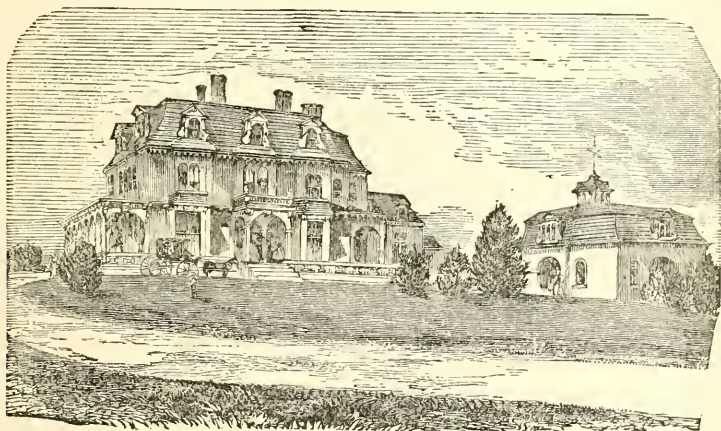
New Ashford is a small *farming-town of mountainous, wild, and broken land, presenting much beautiful scenery, but very hard to cultivate, in the north-western part of Berkshire County, about 130 miles north-west of Boston. It is bounded north by Williamstown, east by Adams, south-east by Cheshire, and south by Lanesborough and West Hancock. A narrow valley, having the Saddle Mountain on the east and the Taconic range on the west, extends through the township, which has a territory of about four square miles. In this valley is the water-shed between the Green and Housatonic Rivers; the one finding its way into the Hudson, and the other into Long-Island Sound. Valuable marble and limestone quarries are found in this place; and in one part of the town there is a remarkable cave about 130 feet in extent. Some of its apartments have arches rising 20 feet above the floor, which glitter with stalactites, formed by the water dripping for ages over the limestone. This town has one post-office, 40 farms, 37 dwelling-houses, 48 voters, and 208 inhabitants. The valuation is \$114,435; and tax-rate, \$0.90 per \$100. The number of public schools is two, for which the town appropriated, in 1871, \$206. There is one Methodist church, supplied by itinerant preachers.

The people are mostly engaged in farming, lumbering, and burning wood into charcoal. The number of sheep is 474; of horses, 46; of milch-cows, 159; and the amount of butter sold in 1865 was 2,881 pounds; of cheese, 24,700 pounds. Among the early settlers were Evans Roys, Caleb Beach, Gideon Kent, Jacob Lyon, and Eli Mallery.

The place was incorporated as a district Feb. 26, 1781; and as a town Feb. 6, 1801. It is the smallest town, both in respect to territory and to population, in the county.

NEW BEDFORD, long noted for its whale-fisheries and for the wealth and urbanity of its people, is a city of 3,344 dwelling-houses and 21,320 inhabitants, delightfully situated on the left bank of the Acushnet River, at the head

of Buzzard's Bay; and is one of the seats of justice in Bristol County. It lies in latitude $41^{\circ} 38'$ north, and in longitude $70^{\circ} 55'$ west, 55 miles south of Boston, with which it communicates by the Old-Colony and by the New-Bedford and Taunton Railroads; and is bounded on the north-west by Freetown; on the east by Acushnet and Fairhaven (with the latter of which it is connected by a fine bridge 4,000 feet in length, by a ferry, and by a horse-railroad), and also, for some distance, by Buzzard's Bay; on the south by Clark's Cove, which extends north-easterly from Buzzard's Bay; and on the west by Dartmouth. The entrance into the harbor, which admits vessels of heavy burden, and is beautified with curving shores and picturesque islands, is between Clark's Neck (on which there is a lighthouse) and Sconticut Point. The city is ten and a half miles long from north to south, and about one mile and a half wide from east to west. The principal rock is felspathic gneiss and granite; and the surface of the land is finely diversified by swelling knolls, extended plains, and fertile valleys. The Pamanset River



THE EARLE ESTATE, NEW BEDFORD.

rises in Sassaquin's Pond, of about 50 acres, in the north-east section, and drains the north-western territory; and the Acushnet River presents many scenes of beauty in the east. The Great Cedar Swamp covers a large area on the line of Dartmouth, and affords a valuable supply of timber. The city has 364 farms, which yield handsome crops of hay, Indian corn, oats, barley, apples, and esculent vegetables. Considerable attention is given to market-gardening and to the cultivation of the small fruits.

The city is built on land rising from the margin of the river, and, as seen from Fairhaven or the bay, presents a very beautiful appearance. The streets are laid out regularly; and several of them are remarkable for the elegant mansions, surrounded with ample gardens, kept in excellent order, which rise on either side of them, attesting to the taste and affluence of the owners. County Street (most beautifully shaded with ancient elms), Cottage Street, and Sixth Street, have few

equals in the country. The residences of W. J. Rotch, Joseph Grinnell, Abraham H. Howland, and others, have an air of elegance and splendor seldom seen. The Earle estate and mansion, of which a picture is here given, command the admiration of the visitor. The public buildings of the city are solid and commodious, and display much architectural beauty. The city-hall, built of native unhewn granite and costing \$60,000, is a noble structure. The Unitarian, Congregational, and Roman-Catholic churches, also built of granite, are imposing edifices. The almshouse, on Clark's Point, is a commodious stone building, having 76 acres of well-cultivated land connected with it; and the road that runs from the city around Clark's Point is one of the finest in the county.

The views, from this public highway, of Buzzard's Bay, the islands, Sconticut Neck, and Vineyard Sound, are very charming. The city has an old but good hotel, — the Parker House; a court-house; a house of correction, built of brick; a jail, constructed of granite; and a free public library, containing 27,000 volumes, under the care of Robert Ingraham. The building is an elegant structure, costing \$45,000. It is one of the first free public libraries established in the State; and, in connection with it, there is a free public reading-room. The city has a well-sustained lyceum, incorporated in 1828, the lectures before which are given in Liberty Hall; and it also supports three well-conducted journals, — "The Standard" and "The Mercury," published daily, and "The Weekly Shipping-List." It has many civic organizations and well-supported churches. The present clergymen are the Revs. W. B. Hammond, C.T., installed Nov. 16, 1870 (First Church, organized 1696); Alonzo H. Quint, D.D., C.T., installed July 21, 1864 (North Church, organized Oct. 15, 1807); Theodore C. Jerome, C.T., installed July 2, 1872, dismissed 1873 (Pacific Church, organized Oct. 8, 1844); the Trinity Church, organized Nov. 15, 1831, is without a pastor; W. R. Shipman (Universalist church, organized in 1855); W. J. Potter, settled in 1859 (Unitarian church, organized in 1795); D. D. Winn, settled 1867 (First Baptist, organized in 1813); G. Matthews, settled in 1871 (Second Baptist, organized in 1846); the Salem-street Baptist, organized in 1859, is without a pastor; James B. Sweet (Methodist); V. W. Mattoon (Methodist); Charles Morgan (Methodist); E. Rowland, rector Grace Church (Episcopal); I. H. Coe, B. S. Batchellor, Oliver A. Roberts, and Charles T. Burleigh, ordained 1873 (Christian churches).

The city holds an advanced position in respect to public instruction. The whole number of free schools is 22, for the support of which the sum of \$55,602 was appropriated in 1871. In addition to an excellent high school, the city has an institution called "The Friends' Academy," incorporated in 1812, which is well taught and well sustained.

In 1865 New Bedford had 173 vessels, with a tonnage of 57,862, a capital of \$4,723,000, and 1,981 hands, employed in the whale-fishery; and 21 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,140 and 97 hands, employed in the coastwise trade. It has now more vessels than all the rest of the world together engaged in the whaling-business; and, in addition to this extensive interest, it has large manufactures of cotton, copper, iron, and

brass wares, boots and shoes, glass, drills, pictures, picture-frames, boats, sails, sperm and whale oil, kerosene, soap, casks, and boxes.

The Wamsutta Cotton Mills, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and the Potumaska Mills, cover a large area, and rival in the excellence of their goods the older establishments of Lowell.

The Wamsutta Mills were incorporated in 1847: they are built of massive granite, and employ as many as 1,600 persons. Of this city "The Boston Journal" of Jan. 27, 1872, remarks, —

"New Bedford has a cosmopolitan breeze always blowing over its strata. On the vessels fitting out for their long and adventurous cruise you may hear all the modern languages spoken.

"There is every type of feature visible in a stroll down Water Street. Your eye has to be well prepared and alert to distinguish the rising generation; for they are gradually becoming Americanized: but, if you look sharply, you will distinguish Portuguese or French descent in the smart black-haired girl, with the intense olive complexion, tripping schoolward with her handful of books.

"New Bedford has a quarter known as 'Fayal,' so many Portuguese inhabit it.

"Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Norwegians, and Scotch have also pitched their tents here, and make periodical visits to the whale-regions. They are a prosperous and generally very peaceable class. The Portuguese all along the coast have an especially good reputation, not only as brave and hardy seamen, but as orderly citizens.

"The business-character of New Bedford is somewhat changed of late years. Manufacturing is coming in, and the Irish with it; and the old quiet way of waiting for the ships to come in is among the by-gones. Cotton-mills now monopolize the north and south end of the town. Iron and copper works employ large numbers of men. Steam manufactories are attracting flocks of young folks, whose heads are filled with any thing but Puritan notions. So the city is in transition; and the venerable captains and retired merchants are often surprised with the strange sights around their comfortable mansions.

"The Acushnet's broad stream is lined with wharves and splendid buildings; the streets are shaded with many old elms; and picturesque islands are seen away on the throbbing sea. The Acushnet River wharf-frontage is very extensive, and solidly built. Vessels are continually coming and going with freight for and from the iron, copper, glass, and oil-refining works.

"In 1871 there were 62 arrivals of vessels from foreign ports, having a tonnage of 17,796 tons, and employing nearly 1,600 men. The estimated value of the product of the whale-fishery brought into port in 1871 was \$2,593,962. The ships brought 1,083,105 gallons of crude sperm-oil, valued at \$1,375,403; 1,614,832 gallons of crude whale-oil, valued at \$954,210; as well as 368,433 pounds of whalebone, worth \$264,164. The value of the imports for the year was \$83,263, from which \$18,935 was taken as duties. The iron-works have vessels constantly sailing from London to New Bedford with cargoes of old scrap-iron; and copper and other manufactories keep a large number of vessels in operation."

The city has four national and two savings banks, and a valuation of \$23,793,698, with a tax-rate of \$1.72 per \$100. It is well supplied with water from Acushnet River. The Taunton and New-Bedford Railroad was extended in July, 1873, to tide-water at Commercial Wharf, forming thereby a direct communication between the city and Taunton, Framingham, Lowell, the Hoosac Tunnel, and other points north and west.

The Indian name of New Bedford was *Acushnet*, and it was originally the easterly part of Dartmouth. It was incorporated as a town Feb. 23, 1787; and as a city March 20, 1845. The first house was erected about the year 1764 by Mr. John Loudon of Pembroke. The city was named in honor of the Duke of Bedford; and the prefix "New" was subsequently taken to distinguish it from Bedford in Middlesex County. An attack was made on the town by the British,

Sept. 5, 1778, who landed at Clark's Cove to the number of about 4,000, and, marching up on the west of the town, destroyed property to the amount of \$323,266. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Hunt, who is supposed to have been ordained about the year 1700.

JABEZ D. HAMMOND, LL.D., an able lawyer and author, was born in New Bedford, Aug. 2, 1778; and died in Cherry Valley, N.Y., Aug. 18, 1855. MOSES H. GRINNELL, an eminent merchant, and member of Congress from 1839 to 1841, was born here March 3, 1803. WILLIAM BRADFORD, a fine landscape-painter, is a native of New Bedford.

A History of this city, by D. Ricketson, was published in 1858, pp. 412.

New Braintree, which derives its name from the ancient town of Braintree, Norfolk County, is in the western part of Worcester County. It is a fine farming-town, and is celebrated for the excellence of its dairy and for its well-managed farms. The butter and cheese from this town always command good prices and ready sales.

The Indian name of the place was *Winimisset*. There is a large swamp of this name in the west part of the town, which served as a rendezvous for the savages at the time when Brookfield was destroyed. Eight men were killed and three mortally wounded here Aug. 2, 1676; and hither Mrs. Rowlandson, taken captive at Lancaster Feb. 10, 1676, was brought, and here she buried her murdered child.

A grant of 1,000 acres of the township was made to people in Old Braintree for services rendered in 1675; and the rest of the territory was taken from Brookfield and Hardwick, and called, for a period, "Braintree Farms."

It was incorporated Jan. 31, 1751; and contains 125 dwelling-houses and 640 inhabitants. The land is well watered, and pleasantly diversified with hills, vales, meadows, and intervals; and the soil is good, but furnishes better grazing than tillage.

Tuft's Hill, rising to an altitude of 1,179 feet in the easterly part of the town, is one of the highest points of land in Worcester County, and commands a broad and varied prospect of wooded hill, cultivated farm, and distant spires and villages. Many pleasant brooks, and cool, bubbling springs, beautify the landscape. Ware River, running along the north-western border, separates the town from Hardwick. Oakham lies in the north-east, North Brookfield and West Brookfield on the south.

There are 97 farms, of 11,944 acres, valued at \$360,160; and 1,446 acres of woodland, valued at \$47,910. Good crops of English and meadow hay, Indian corn, oats, and potatoes, are here produced.

The town has a fine public hall, a public-house called the "New-Braintree Hotel," and six school-districts.

There is one Congregational church, organized April 18, 1754, and having the Rev. William P. Bond for its present pastor.

New Braintree is six miles distant from the Boston and Albany Railroad at West Brookfield. The Massachusetts Central Railroad runs prospectively within three miles of the Centre. From Boston, westerly, the distance is 66 miles.

The valuation is \$521,170; and the rate of taxation, \$1.17 per \$100.

The town sent 34 soldiers into the late war, of whom 10 were lost.

CHARLES EAMES, an able international lawyer and editor, was born here March 20, 1812; and died in Washington, D.C., March 16, 1867. JONATHAN FISHER, author of "Scripture Animals," 1834, pp. 347, was born here Oct. 17, 1768; and was minister at Blue Hill, Me., where he died Sept. 22, 1847.

Newbury is an ancient and pleasant agricultural town, of 234 dwelling-houses and 1,430 inhabitants, lying in the north-east part of Essex County, 32 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, which divides it centrally; and bounded north by Newburyport, east by the ocean, south by Rowley, south-west by Georgetown and Groveland, and north-west by West Newbury. Plum Island, separated from the mainland by Plum-Island Sound, forms the ocean-frontage of the town; and Parker's River, together with Little River and other tributaries, drain the surface, and furnish some motive-power. The geological formation is sienite; but there is a ledge of limestone, which in early times was quarried. At a rocky point called "The Devil's Den" fine specimens of serpentine, chrysolite, asbestos, amethyst, massive garnet, and carbonate of iron, are obtained. Near by this ledge is the Devil's Basin, — a deep, circular depression in the rocks, with a miniature lake reposing at the bottom. The south-western part of the town is rocky. The land is undulating, but, in the vicinity of Plum-Island Sound and Parker's River, low and marshy. A gentle swell of land extends along the easterly part of the town from the Upper to the Lower Green, on which many of the early settlers built substantial dwelling-houses, several of which still remain. This elevated ridge terminates near Parker's River in a very beautiful and commanding eminence called "Oldtown Hill," from which may be seen the valley of Parker's River, the mouth of the Merrimack, the Isles of Shoals, Plum Island, Annisquam Harbor, and Cape Ann. The soil of Newbury is generally good; and the farms, 130 in number, are well managed and productive. As many as 2,212 acres of salt marsh are mown (the land producing about one ton of hay per acre), and 50,920 gallons of milk have been sent to market in a year. About 45 acres are devoted to the culture of the onion, which is here a very profitable crop. The town has but one post-office, which is at Byfield (a pleasant village between Parker's River and Mill River), in the southern part, and noted as the seat of Dummer Academy, founded in 1756. Newbury has one saw and one paper mill, three grist-mills, one hotel on Plum Island, a good town-house, seven school-districts, and three churches, the first of which was organized in 1635, and is under the care of the Revs. Leonard Withington, D.D., C.T., and O. W. Folsom, C.T.; the second, at Byfield, organized in 1706, has for its pastor the Rev. W. S. Coggin; and the third, a Methodist church, has no settled pastor.

This town sent about 160 men into the late war. It has not yet erected a monument to those that were lost. The valuation of the town is \$834,363; the tax-rate, \$1.20 per \$100.

This town, called by the Indians *Quascacunquen*, and Newbury from a town of the same name in Berkshire County, Eng., is one of the oldest in the State. It was incorporated May 6, 1635; and among the early settlers were Dr. Jonathan Clark, William Snelling, Daniel Pierce, Richard Dummer, Abraham Tappan, Henry Sewell, Edward Rawson, and Anthony Somerby. The Revs. Thomas Parker and James Noyes were the pastor and teacher of the first church, which was formed underneath a broad-spreading tree on the margin of Parker's River. Out of 150 men capable of doing military duty, this town lost 67 during the war with King Philip. It has ever manifested a patriotic spirit. Newburyport was detached from it in 1764, and West Newbury in 1819.

This town has given many men of eminence to the country, among whom may be mentioned NICHOLAS NOYES (1647-1717), a notable clergyman, taking an active part in the witchcraft delusion; SAMUEL MOODY (1676-1747), an able though eccentric minister; WILLIAM DUMMER (1677-1761), governor of the State from 1723 to 1728; Col. MOSES LITTLE (1724-1798), a Revolutionary officer; Gen. JONATHAN TITCOMB (1728-1817), an able officer; JACOB BAILEY (1728-1816), an efficient officer in the French war; THEOPHILUS BRADBURY (1739-1803), an able jurist and senator; JOHN LOWELL, LL.D. (1743-1802), an able statesman; ELIPHALET PEARSON, LL.D. (1752-1826), a fine scholar and author; JOSHUA COFFIN (1792-1864), an able antiquary and author; BENJAMIN HALE, D.D. (1797-1863), a distinguished educator; LEONARD WOODS, D.D. (1807), president of Bowdoin College from 1839 to 1866; BENJAMIN PERLEY POORE (1820), an able author and journalist. CHARLES NORTHEND, an educationist and author, was also born in Newbury. The Rev. ELIJAH PARISH, born in Lebanon, Conn., an able historical writer, and preacher, was settled over the Congregational church at Byfield, Dec. 20, 1787; and died here Oct. 15, 1825.

A History of Newbury, by Joshua Coffin, was published in 1845, pp. 416.

NEWBURYPORT, anciently the port of Newbury, and now a port of entry, a city, and a seat of justice, in the county of Essex, is delightfully situated on the right bank of the Merrimack River, about 3 miles above its entrance into the ocean. The city stands on rising ground, commanding a broad and beautiful view of the river, and the sea from the Isles of shoals to Rockport on Cape Ann. It lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 48'$ north, and longitude $72^{\circ} 52'$ west, 38 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, which, with another railroad-line connecting it with Haverhill and Lawrence, affords excellent facilities for the shipment of goods, and travel. It is bounded north and north-east by the Merrimack River (which separates it from Amesbury and Salisbury), south by Newbury, and west by West Newbury, from which it is, in part, divided by Artichoke River, a small tributary of the Merrimack. With the exception of Charlestown, it is territorially the smallest township in the State. The harbor, formed by the widening of the river, though capacious, is somewhat obstructed at the entrance, where there are two lighthouses, by a shifting sand-bar. Three well-constructed bridges

connect the city with the opposite town of Salisbury, and another bridge with Plum Island (a long and narrow sandy strip of land blown into fantastic forms, and named from the plum it bears) upon the east. A horse-railroad runs from the city to Amesbury Mills.

The city contains many handsome public and private buildings, kept in excellent repair; and some of the streets, shaded by ornamental trees, and lined with elegant residences having flower-gardens in front, are very beautiful. High Street, extending along the elevated land from Belleville to Oldtown Green, and affording occasional glimpses of the river and the ocean, is one of the most charming avenues in the country. Near its intersection with State Street is the Mall, which embraces a pond of several acres, lying 60 feet above the river. The Oak-grove Cemetery, occupying a picturesque hill and valley in the environs, has many beautiful marble monuments, and seems a most fitting spot for the repose of the departed.

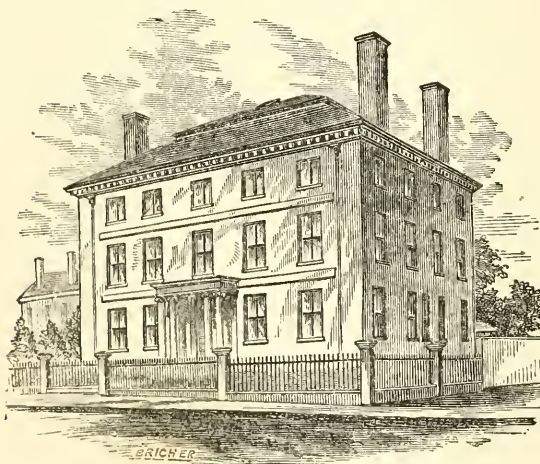
The citizens of Newburyport are noted for high-toned morality, intelligence, and urbanity. Their schools are of the highest order; their churches are well attended; and the social condition of the people is such as liberal and learned institutions only can produce. Few communities of its size have given to the world a greater number of distinguished men.

The geological structure of the town is chiefly sienite, in which fine specimens of serpentine, nemalite, and uranite appear. The highest point of land is Turkey Hill, in the southern extremity, from whose summit a most delightful prospect of the city and seaboard is obtained. Little River, rising near its base, descends into the Ipswich River, but affords to the city no motive-power. The soil, for the most part clay and gravelly loam, is quite productive, and the flora very fine. On the margin of the Merrimack the trailing arbutus (*Epigæa repens*) and the mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) are found; and every kind of fruit and forest tree indigenous to the place makes rapid and luxuriant growth. The number of farms is 42, embracing 2,240 acres. The number of gallons of milk sold in the year has been 61,708. Much attention is paid to market-gardening, to the culture of onions and the grape. As many as 10,916 bushels of the former, and 5,290 pounds of the latter, have been raised in a single year. Although farming and horticulture are important branches of business, the principal industrial interests are commerce, ship-building, fishing, and manufacturing. By the last returns the city had 13 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,872, and 74 hands, employed in the coastwise trade; and 77 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,013, and 741 hands, engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries; while as many as 47,050 bushels of shell-fish, valued at \$18,820, were taken in a year. There are ten ship-yards, employing from 200 to 500 men; four large cotton-mills, driven by steam, and turning out as many as 7,659,852 yards of cloth per annum. Boots and shoes are extensively manufactured; and the city has one spice-mill, one hat-factory, two comb-factories, and various other mechanical establishments. It has one post-office; one good hotel, called "The Merrimack House;" one fire-insurance company; two banks for savings, and four for discount; a large town-hall, costing

\$35,000; a public library, containing about 15,000 volumes, deposited in the Tracy House, a fine old building on State Street; a well-sustained lyceum; a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge; a Post of the G.A.R.; two newspapers, "The Daily Herald" and "The Merrimack-valley Visitor;" a graded system of public schools, embracing a high school for boys, and another for girls in a free institution of a high order called "The Putnam Free School," opened in 1848; and twelve churches, the pastors of which are as follows,—the Revs. J. May, Unitarian; George D. Johnson, St. Paul's (Episcopal); William M. Baker, 2d Presbyterian; Randolph Campbell, C.T., Prospect Street; D. T. Fiske, D.D., C.T., Belleville; S. J. Spaulding, D.D., C.T., Whitefield Church; B. J. Johnston, Methodist (Purchase Street); J. F. Mears, Methodist (Washington Street); G. H. Miner, Baptist; D. P. Pike, Christian Baptist; A. J. Teeling, St. Mary's Church; E. A. Drew, Universalist. The Roman-Catholic church on Green Street is very large and commodious. The chapel of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal)

is an elegant structure.

The city furnished 1,505 men, and also a company in the New-York Mozart Regiment, for the service of the country during the late war. The number of inhabitants is 12,595; valuation, \$7,312,650; rate of taxation, \$1.87 per \$100; amount appropriated for the support of public schools (1871), \$24,000.



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEWBURYPORT.

Newburyport was taken from Newbury and incorporated as a town Jan. 28, 1764. The first church was organized in 1725; and the Rev. John Lowell was in the ensuing year ordained pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Cary. The first Presbyterian church was founded in 1744, and the Episcopal church in 1711. The Rev. George Whitefield died suddenly in this place Sept. 30, 1770; and a beautiful monument has been erected over his remains reposing in the Old South Church. The first newspaper in the place was commenced in 1773 by Isaiah Thomas. "The Herald" was established in 1793. An extensive conflagration, commencing May 31, 1811, swept away the buildings covering an area of sixteen acres, and checked for many years the prosperity of the town. The first institution for savings was established in 1820, being the third in the State. The deposits from its 10,000 depositors amount to nearly \$4,250,000. It now occupies a

fine stone-front building on State Street, costing about \$28,500. Edward S. Moseley is the president.

The introduction of the cotton-manufacture in 1836, the opening of the Eastern Railroad (1840), and the incorporation of the town with a part of Newbury as a city (April 17, 1851), have each, in turn, served to advance the prosperity of the place, and to render it one of the most thriving, as it is one of the most beautiful, cities in the Commonwealth. The present mayor is Warren Currier.

Eminent men: TRISTRAM DALTON (1738-1817), a statesman and scholar; WILLIAM BARTLETT (1748-1841), a benevolent merchant; WILLIAM PLUMMER (1739-1850), a distinguished politician; DUDLEY ATKINS TYNG, LL.D. (1760-1829), an able lawyer; Gen. JOHN PARKER BOYD (1764-1830), a gallant soldier; JACOB PERKINS (1766-1849), a celebrated inventor; WILLIAM INGALLS, M.D. (1768-1857), an eminent physician; JOHN LOWELL, LL.D. (1769-1840), a lawyer and author; CHARLES COFFIN, D.D. (1775-1853), an able divine; FRANCIS CABOT LOWELL (1775-1817), an influential merchant; CHARLES JACKSON, LL.D. (1775-1855), an eminent jurist; JAMES JACKSON, M.D., LL.D. (1777-1867), a distinguished physician; JOHN BROMFIELD (1779-1849), a successful merchant and benefactor; EPHRAIM W. ALLEN (1780-1846), an able editor; PATRICK TRACY JACKSON (1780-1847), one of the founders of the city of Lowell; HANNAH F. (SAWYER) LEE (1780-1865), author of "Three Experiments of Living," 1838, and many other works; Col. SAMUEL SWETT (1782-1866), a lawyer, soldier, and writer; Col. SAMUEL LORENZO KNAPP, LL.D. (1783-1838), author of "Lectures on American Literature," 1829, and many other volumes; SIMON GREENLEAF, LL.D. (1783-1853), an eminent jurist; JONATHAN GREENLEAF, D.D. (1785-1865), author of "The Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," &c.; HENRY COGSWELL KNIGHT (1788-1835), a clergyman and poet; MOSES GREENLEAF, LL.D. (1788-1834), author of "A Survey of Maine," 1829, &c.; JOSEPH BLUNT (1792-1860), an able politician and writer; THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL.D. (1797), an able jurist and author; GEORGE RAPALL NOYES, D.D. (1798-1868), an able writer, scholar, and divine; EDMUND BLUNT (1799-1866), an able engineer and author; GEORGE WOOD (1799-1870), author of "Peter Schlemihl in America," &c.; SAMUEL KETTELL (1800-1855), author of "Specimens of American Poetry," 1829; STEPHEN HIGGINSON TYNG, D.D. (1800), a popular preacher; LOUISA JANE HALL (1802), author of "Miriam," 1837; GEORGE LUNT (1803), an able journalist, author, and lawyer; WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON (1804), an eminent philanthropist and editor; WILLIAM PARSONS LUNT, D.D. (1805-1857), an eloquent divine; HENRY FITZ (1808-1863), a successful maker of telescopes; WILLIAM STOODLEY BARTLETT (1809), author of "The Frontier Missionary," &c.; THOMAS MERCH CLARK, D.D. (1812), Episcopal bishop of Rhode Island; JOHN T. SPRAGUE (1812), author of "A History of the Florida War;" RUFUS WHEELWRIGHT CLARK, D.D. (1813), an able divine and author; LUCY HOOPER (1816-1841), author of "Scenes from Real Life," 1840, and other works; AARON AUGUSTUS SARGENT (1827), an able lawyer, and U. S. senator from California; SAMUEL A. CLARK, an able divine and author; Gen.

NATHANIEL J. JACKSON, a prominent officer in the war of the Rebellion.

A History of this city, by Mrs. E. Vale Smith, was published in 1854, pp. 414.

New Marlborough is a large and handsome town, lying in the form of a parallelogram, in the southern part of Berkshire County, and having for its boundaries Monterey on the north, Sandisfield on the east, Connecticut State-line on the south, and Sheffield on the west. It was incorporated June 15, 1759, and contains 225 farms, 377 dwelling-houses, and 1,855 inhabitants. The valuation is \$858,625; and the rate of taxation, \$1.20 per \$100. The formative rock is ferruginous gneiss, Potsdam and Levis limestone. From the latter large quantities of "Hadsell lime" are manufactured. There is a bed of valuable white porcelain clay in the westerly part of the town. A rock in the town, weighing 40 or 50 tons, is so nicely poised upon another rock, that it can be easily moved with the hand. Woodruff Mountain, near the Centre, is the highest elevation. The scenery is diversified and romantic. Konkapot River and its affluents furnish valuable water-power; and there are three lakes which are much frequented,—one in the extreme north-west, known as Six-mile Pond; one in the southern part, noted for its great depth; and another in the extreme south-east, called "Hermit Pond," because one Timothy Leonard, who had been "crossed in hopeless love," lived and died alone (June 13, 1817) upon its shore. The town comprises five villages,—viz., the Centre, which has a church, a post-office, a good hotel, an excellent seminary (the South-Berkshire Institute, under the direction of M. M. Tracy, M.A.), and a butter and cheese manufactory, which uses the milk of about 500 cows; Southfield, which has a post-office, two churches, and several whip-manufactories; Hartsville, where there are a post-office, a church, a machine-shop, foundery, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill; and Mill River, in the westerly part, where there are two churches, a town-hall, hotel, post-office, and four paper-mills. At these mills is manufactured, by Capt. John Carroll, the paper on which "The New-York Times" is printed. The stock used is ninety-five per cent rye-straw. East Sheffield, recently set off to this town, has a post-office, a hotel, and two wagon-shops. The beds of porcelain clay are located at this point. The town has ten school-districts, and, in all, six churches. The clergymen are the Revs. F. H. Boynton, C.T.; I. F. Gale, C.T.; S. E. Free, C.T.; N. P. Favor, Baptist; Mr. Galloway, Methodist; Charles Eagan, Roman Catholic.

A weekly paper, called "Young America," is published by the students of the South-Berkshire Institute.

Mr. Benjamin Wheeler of ancient Marlborough commenced the settlement of this town in 1739; but was by the Indians forbidden the use of a gun, lest he might kill the deer, which then were numerous.

The first church was organized Oct. 31, 1744; and the Rev. Thomas Strong was then ordained as pastor.

AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M.D., a noted physician and author, was born

here Dec. 26, 1798; and died Sept. 8, 1849. The Rev. RUSSELL S. COOK, an able writer, and founder of American colportage, was born here March 6, 1811; and died Sept. 4, 1864.

New Salem is a mountainous town, of 230 dwelling-houses and 987 inhabitants, occupying the south-eastern extremity of Franklin County, about 70 miles north-west of Boston, and bounded on the north by Orange, east by Athol and Petersham, south by Prescott, and west by Shutesbury and Wendell. It is reached by the Athol and Springfield Railroad. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss. The land is generally high and broken; and at the south-west corner of the town it rises into an eminence called "Packard's Mountain," 1,273 feet above the level of the sea. The streams which drain the surface are a branch of Miller's River (flowing northerly from Spectacle Pond), the Middle Branch of Swift River (flowing southerly from North Pond in Orange), Hop Brook, Moosehorn Brook, and other tributaries of Swift River.

The town contains several beautiful ponds, among which are the Reservoir, of 320 acres, in the north-east corner; Thompson's Pond, of 235 acres, in the south-east corner; Spectacle Pond, of 90 acres, and Hacker's Pond, of 15 acres, in the eastern section. The climate is cold and healthful. "The fogs of Connecticut River seldom rise above this place, while they cover the surrounding country; and the towering Monadnock, on the north, appears like an island rising from a boundless ocean." There are 182 farms and 4,585 acres of woodland, which furnish large quantities of fire-wood, lumber, staves, and shingles, for market. The town has eight saw-mills and one grist-mill; and it is, to a limited extent, engaged in the manufacture of straw hats, shoes, and infant carriage-wheels.

The three principal villages, having each a post-office, are New Salem, North New Salem, and Millington, in the south-east corner. Cooleyville is in the south-west angle. The town has a hotel (called "The New-Salem House"), a town-hall, an incorporated academy, eight school-districts, and four churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. David Eastman, C.T.; Randall Mitchell and Asa Barnes, Methodist. The Rev. C. E. Seaver, Methodist, is the minister at North New Salem.

This town sent 100 men into the late war, of whom 10 were lost. The valuation is \$324,416; rate of taxation, \$2.34 per \$100. Royal Whittaker is the present town-clerk.

New Salem was settled chiefly by families from Middleborough and Danvers. The first minister was the Rev. Samuel Kendall, who died in 1792. This is the inscription on his monument:—

"Sacred to the memory of Rev. SAMUEL KENDALL, who died Jan. 31, 1792, in the 85th year of his age, first minister of New Salem.

'Equal in dust we all must lie,
And no distinction we can make;
But faith forbids the rising sigh,
And sees my sleeping dust awake.'"

The place was named from Salem in Essex County, and incorporated June 15, 1753.

Newton is a large, handsome, and rapidly-increasing town, occupying the south-eastern extremity of Middlesex County, and having for its boundaries Waltham and Watertown on the north, Brighton on the north-east, Brookline and West Roxbury on the south-east, Needham (from which it is divided by Charles River) on the south-west, and Weston on the north-west. There is a rock in the bed of Charles River, called "The County Rock," which indicates the corner of Norfolk and Middlesex Counties, and also of three towns, — Newton, Needham, and Weston. The Boston and Albany Railroad accommodates the northern, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad the southern section of the town. The surface is charmingly diversified by hill, valley, upland, and meadow, and is under a



THE LASELLE SEMINARY, NEWTON.

high state of cultivation. Prospect, Nonantum, and other commanding eminences, are crowned with handsome country-seats and villas, which overlook the metropolis and the ocean, and also afford a view of Wachuset and other mountains in the west. The beautiful Charles River, in its windings, partially embraces the township, and affords valuable hydraulic power at the Upper and Lower Falls. At the former place the river plunges over its rocky bed by a descent of more than 20 feet. Several minor streams and ponds decorate the landscape. Baptist Pond, a circular sheet of water of 33 acres, in the southern part, and Hammond's Pond on the Brookline border, of nearly the same extent,

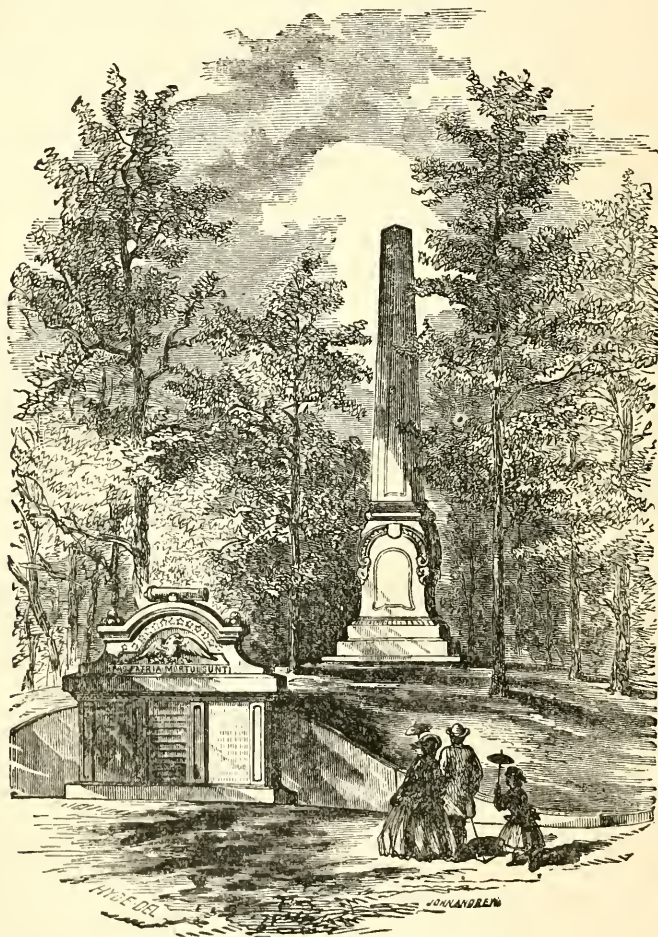
are remarkable for their scenic beauty. Newton contains 143 farms, 2,392 dwelling-houses, and 12,825 inhabitants. The valuation is \$24,-256,854. The next quinquennial census will doubtless show a large increase in population and in property.

The land is very good, and highly cultivated. Many acres are devoted to market-gardening and to arboriculture; and large quantities of esculent vegetables and fruits are daily carried to Boston market. In addition to its agricultural and horticultural employments, Newton is extensively engaged in mechanical pursuits. A large part of its citizens do business in Boston, and go back and forth daily.

Its manufactures consist of cotton-goods, paper, hosiery, hollow-ware, nails, machinery, piano-fortes, cabinet-ware, boxes, tin-ware, and many other articles.

The postal centres, all of which bear the marks of lively industry, prosperity, and expansion, are Newton, very compactly settled; Newtonville, having many new and handsome residences; West Newton, a delightful village; Auburndale, the seat of Laselle Seminary, a prosperous institution for the education of young ladies, and also of many elegant residences; Newton Centre, occupying a commanding site; Newton Upper Falls and Newton Lower Falls, both industrial and pleasant villages on the Charles River; Chestnut Hill, commanding charming prospects; and Newton Highlands, remarkable for scenic beauty. Few towns in the Commonwealth present so many eligible sites for building, or more delightful prospects. The society is intelligent, refined, and elevated; the civic advantages are numerous; the railroad facilities excellent; the climate is healthful; and happy is the man who owns a homestead in this progressive town. Newton has fifty-three public schools (one of which is a high school) and two incorporated academies; a lyceum; two well-conducted public journals, "The Newton Journal," Henry M. Stimson, publisher, and "The Newton Republican," Pratt and Wood, publishers; a fire-alarm telegraph; a horticultural society; a board of health; a Post of the G.A.R. (63), at West Newton; several Masonic, Odd-Fellows', and Temperance Lodges; and the following churches and pastors: At Newton (formerly Newton Corner),—Eliot Church, C.T., the Rev. J. W. Wellman, formerly pastor; Channing Society, (Unitarian), no pastor; Grace Church (Episcopal), the Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, jun., rector; Baptist church, the Rev. T. S. Samson, pastor; M. E. church, the Rev. A. A. Wright, pastor; Roman-Catholic church, the Rev. M. M. Green, pastor. At Newtonville,—M. E. church, the Rev. F. Woods, pastor; Central Church, the Rev. J. R. Danforth, pastor; New Church, the Rev. John Worcester, pastor; Universalist church, the Rev. J. C. Adams, pastor. At West Newton,—Second Congregational Church, the Rev. H. J. Patrick, pastor; Unitarian society, no pastor; Baptist church, the Rev. William M. Lisle, pastor; the Church of the Messiah (Episcopal), no rector; Roman-Catholic church, the Rev. B. Flood, pastor. At Auburndale,—M. E. church, the Rev. Daniel Steele, pastor; Congregational church, the Rev. Calvin Cutler, pastor. At Newton Centre,—First Church, C.T., the Rev. D. L. Furber, pastor; First Baptist, the Rev. W. N. Clarke, pastor. At the Upper Falls,—M. E. church, the Rev. William Toulmin, pastor; Second Baptist Church, no pastor; St. Mary's (Roman-Catholic) Church, the

Rev. M. Dolan, pastor; the Oak-hill Chapel has no pastor. At the Lower Falls, — St. Mary's (Episcopal) Church, the Rev. R. F. Putnam, rector; Methodist church, the Rev. A. Baylies, pastor; Roman-Catholic church, the Rev. M. Dolan, pastor. At Newton Highlands, — Congre-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Erected July 23, 1864.

gational society, the Rev. S. H. Dana, pastor. Some of the church-edifices are very handsome and commodious.

Newton Centre is the seat of the Newton Theological Institution, a flourishing seminary, incorporated in February, 1826, and designed for the preparation of young men for the ministry. Its buildings are

on an eminence commanding views of some of the most charming scenery in the county. It is under the direction of the Baptist denomination, and the presidency of the Rev. Alvah Hovey. By the catalogue of 1872-73, 80 students were connected with the institution, and the library contained about 12,000 volumes. Among its treasures are a copy of the "Codex Sinaiticus" and of the "Codex Vaticanus."

There is a beautiful rural cemetery situated near the centre of the town, containing about ninety acres, which is kept in the best manner.

The Indian name of Newton was *Nonantum*, which the beautiful hill on the line of Brighton still perpetuates. It originally belonged to Cambridge, and bore the name of "Cambridge Village." It was subsequently called "New Town," which in process of time became Newton. It was incorporated Dec. 15, 1691. The first church (at the Centre) was organized July 20, 1664; and the first minister was the Rev. John Eliot, jun. His successor was the Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, ordained Dec. 23, 1674; and died Aug. 25, 1712.

The Rev. John Cotton was the pastor from 1714 to 1757. In 1758 the Rev. Jonas Merriam was settled, and continued in office until his death in 1780. "It was voted in church-meeting, Dec. 11, 1771, to introduce Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms, with hymns annexed; and by a similar vote, Nov. 7, 1790, this book was exchanged for that of Dr. Isaac Watts." The Rev. Jonathan Homer, D.D., was ordained over this church Feb. 14, 1782; and died Aug. 13, 1843. The Rev. James Bates was the colleague of Dr. Homer from Nov. 14, 1826, until April 7, 1839. The Rev. William Bushnell was settled in May, 1842; and died Dec. 13, 1846. He was followed by the present pastor, the Rev. D. L. Furber, ordained Dec. 1, 1847. The first Baptist church (Newton Centre) was organized in 1780; and, in the ensuing year, the Rev. Caleb Blood became its first pastor. He was followed, June 18, 1788, by the Rev. Joseph Grafton, who continued as pastor until his death, Dec. 16, 1836. His life has been written by the Rev. S. F. Smith, D.D., one of our best sacred lyric poets, and author of the national hymn, commencing, —

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty, —
Of thee I sing," —

who resides at Newton Centre.

The Congregational church at West Newton was organized Oct. 21, 1781; and the Episcopal parish at the Lower Falls was incorporated June 16, 1813.

In October, 1765, the citizens of Newton, in town-meeting, recorded their protest against the Stamp Act, and voted to take all prudent measures to discourage the use of imported articles. The population of the town at that time was 1,308.

Mrs. Mary Davis of this town died in 1752, in her 116th year. She was accustomed to use the hoe and the scythe; and her faculties were but slightly impaired until within two years of her death.

Nonantum is the hallowed spot where the Indians first listened to the teachings of the gospel; and the town seal represents the Rev. John Eliot preaching to the Indians.

Daniel Gookin, who formerly accompanied Mr. Eliot in his journeys, says, "The first place he began to preach at was Nonantum, near Watertown, upon the south side of Charles River, about four or five miles from his own house, where lived at that time Waban, one of their principal men, and some Indians with him." Mr. Eliot set out upon his mission in October, 1646; and sent forerunners to apprise the Indians of his intentions. Waban, a grave and wise man of the same age of the missionary (forty-two), a person of influence, met him at a small distance from their settlement, and welcomed him to a large wigwam on the hill Nonantum. A considerable number of his countrymen assembled here from the neighborhood to hear the new doctrine. "A school was soon established among them; and the General Court gave the neighboring Indians a tract of highland called 'Nonantum,' and furnished them with various implements of husbandry. The Indians, many of them, professed Christianity; and the whole in the vicinity became settled, and conducted their affairs with prudence and industry. They erected a house of worship for themselves; they adopted the customs of their English neighbors, made laws, and had magistrates of their own. The increase of the Indian converts was such, that they found the place too strait for them; and there was a removal of the tribe to Natick, about ten miles south-west of Nonantum." The first organized church purely Indian was at Natick.

This town has produced a large number of distinguished men, of whom may be mentioned WILLIAM WILLIAMS (1665-1741), an able minister; JOSEPH PARK (1705-1777), a noted clergyman; EDMUND TROWBRIDGE (1709-1793), an eminent jurist; Col. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS (1715-1755), founder of Williams College; ROGER SHERMAN (1721-1793), a signer of the Declaration of Independence; JONAS CLARK (1730-1805), a Revolutionary patriot; Gen. MICHAEL JACKSON (1734-1801), a brave officer; WILLIAM JENKS, D.D., LL.D. (1778-1866), author of a Commentary on the Bible; WILLIAM JACKSON (1783-1855), member of Congress from 1834 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1843; FRANCIS JACKSON (1789-1861), author of the History of the town; ALEXANDER H. RICE (1818), an eminent merchant, and member of Congress.

A History of this interesting and beautiful town, by Francis Jackson, was published in 1854, pp. 555.

Since the above was written, Newton has become a city. The vote accepting the legislative act of incorporation was taken Oct. 14, 1873. with the following result: Yeas 1,224, nays 391; that is, a majority of 833 in 1,615 votes. The act of incorporation was approved June 2, 1873.

Under the new organization, it has been divided into six wards; and will, on the first Tuesday of December next (1873), choose its city officers.

The city commences under the most favorable auspices, having an estimated population of 16,102, which is divided among the different villages as follows: Newton Corner, 4,336; Newtonville, 2,283; West Newton, 3,199; Auburndale, 1,258; Lower Falls, 940; Upper Falls, 1,520; Highlands, 135; Newton Centre, 2,180; Chestnut Hill, 71. The valuation of real estate in the new city is \$18,446,275; personal

property, \$7,537,775; total, \$25,984,050. The town assessments for the present year amount to \$334,314.87, including \$23,540 for State tax, and \$1,365.12 for county tax.

Norfolk was for a long period known as "North Wrentham," and was formed of parts of Wrentham, Franklin, Medway, and Walpole, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1870. The boundary-line between it and Wrentham was changed in 1871. It is a farming-town, with some manufactures, lying in the south-westerly part of Norfolk County, about 23 miles south-west of Boston, and containing 180 dwelling-houses and 1,081 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Medfield, on the east by Walpole, on the south-east for a short distance by Foxborough, on the south by Wrentham, on the south-west by Franklin, and on the north-west by Medway, from which it is in part divided by Charles River. It includes the villages of Pondville in the south, Campbell's Station in the east, and City Mills (which has a post-office) in the south-west section. The town is bisected by the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, which has stations at Campbell's, the Centre, and at City Mills. The surface of the town is uneven, somewhat rocky, and in the north-east hilly. Stop Brook runs northerly along the eastern border, giving motive-power at Campbell's Station; and Mill River, flowing in the same direction through the westerly part of the town, drives the machinery at City Mills. Popolatic Pond, of 74 acres, beautifies the north-west corner of the town; and several smaller bodies of water serve to diversify the scenery of other sections. The farmers are, to a large extent, engaged in supplying Boston market with milk; and one milk-contractor is now constructing a building for turning his surplus of milk into butter. The Norfolk Farmers' Club of about 250 members, organized in 1859, has held several successful cattle-fairs, which have had a favorable influence on the agricultural interests of the place.

The Elliott Felting Company manufacture in one mill woollen felted goods; and in another, on the same stream, cotton-goods for printing. There is in the place one shoddy-mill, and also a paper-mill at Campbell's Station, which makes a fabric used for lining carpets. Mr. George Campbell is the owner.

This town has a Congregational church, organized July 18, 1839, of which the Rev. Jesse K. Bragg is pastor; and a Baptist church, now under the care of the Rev. A. W. Carr. The Rev. John Cleveland was installed over the church here June 6, 1798. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Field, whose successor was the Rev. Moses Thatcher, ordained Aug. 20, 1823; and dismissed Oct. 30, 1832. A part of the church withdrawing, he was installed over it Feb. 20, 1833. He published "The New-England Telegraph," a religious paper, four years from January, 1831.

The valuation of the town is \$476,918; tax-rate, \$1.52 per \$100; number of voters, 273; of public schools, six, for the support of which, in 1871-72, the sum of \$1,800 was appropriated. Silas E. Fales is the present town-clerk, and also president of the Farmers' Club. Dr. John Edwards Holbrook, a distinguished naturalist, and author of "American Herpetology" (5 vols., Philadelphia, 1842) and other important works, died in this town Sept. 8, 1871. He was the pupil of Cuvier, and intimate friend of Agassiz.

Norfolk County, as first incorporated, included all the original territory of Suffolk except the towns of Boston and Chelsea. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay, May 10, 1643, was divided into four counties, — Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The latter comprised the towns of Haverhill, Salisbury, Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Portsmouth. The four last-named towns were set off to New Hampshire on its separation from Massachusetts in 1680; the others were set back to Essex Feb. 4, 1680; and the original county of Norfolk became extinct.

The present county of Norfolk was incorporated March 26, 1793, and contains 23 towns, with a population of 89,443. It lies in the eastern part of the State, and is bounded north and north-east by Middlesex County and Massachusetts Bay, east and south-east by the same body of water and Plymouth County, south and south-west by Bristol County and the State of Rhode Island, west and north-west by the counties of Worcester and Middlesex.

The county has an area of 520 square miles; and its valuation is \$112,028,618. Dedham is its seat of justice; and its other large towns are Weymouth, Quincy, Hyde Park, and Brookline.

The chief rivers are the Charles and Neponset, which, with several smaller streams, furnish fine water-privileges.

The county has about twelve miles of seacoast, which is indented with numerous small bays; and the rivers flowing into the bays are navigable for several miles.

There are 15 representative districts, entitled to 21 representatives.

It has two incorporated academies and 394 public schools.

The Boston, Hartford, and Erie, the Boston and Providence, the Mansfield and Framingham, and the Old-Colony Railroads, pass through this county.

In its surface it is uneven. In the north-east portion it is quite hilly, but with no elevations of remarkable height.

At Quincy, in this county, are the quarries of the celebrated Quincy granite, for which the demand is great, and steadily increasing.

The soil in some parts is very fertile, and yields large returns to the husbandman. In the eastern section it is in a high state of cultivation, and is called "the Garden of Boston;" the markets of the city being largely supplied with early vegetables and garden-fruits from this county.

A ride over the eastern part discovers to the beholder some of the highest cultivated grounds and most prolific gardens and orchards to be seen in the State, with many palatial private residences, surrounded by every decoration taste and fancy can suggest, or affluence command. Although extensively engaged in manufacturing cotton and woollen cloth, paper, iron, and boots and shoes, the majority of its inhabitants are devoted to agriculture. Horticulture also receives much attention; and by its skilful and scientific horticulturists a taste for this art has been diffused through the whole State.

The geological structure of the county is sienite and conglomerate, together with much undetermined rock.

Northampton is a large and beautiful town, incorporated Oct. 18, 1654; and is bounded on the north by Hatfield, on the east by Connecticut River, on the south by Easthampton, and on the west by Westhampton. It is the shire-town of Hampshire County, and contains 1,633 dwelling-houses and 10,160 inhabitants. It is 115 miles west of Boston, and finely situated on rising land of superior quality, which originally bore the name of *Nonotuck*. It was purchased of the Indians in 1653, by John Pynchon and others, for "one hundred fathoms of wampum by tale, ten coats, some small gifts, and the ploughing-up of sixteen acres of land on the east side of the river." Hockanum Meadows were set off to it from Hadley in 1850; and there is belonging to the town a long strip of land extending south-westerly between Easthampton and Connecticut River, from which Mount Tom rises very grandly to an altitude of 1,214 feet. The scenery of Northampton is remarkably picturesque and beautiful. On the east the broadly-spreading and fertile meadows extend along the winding river; west of these intervals the land rises into graceful knolls and variegated uplands; and still farther west the Saw-mill Hills and a range of lower eminences impart additional life and beauty to the landscape. Mill River runs diagonally through the township, affords important motive-power, and enters the Connecticut at the Ox Bow. Robert's Brook, a pretty streamlet from Westhampton, joins Mill River at Leed's Village; and a tributary of the Manhan River drains the south-western section of the town. Dank's Pond of about 80 acres, near the Ox Bow, abounds in fish, and serves to enhance the beauty of that locality. The town has three postal centres,—Northampton, Florence (a flourishing village near the geographical centre), and Leeds (a thriving settlement in the north-west quarter). It is accommodated by the Massachusetts Central, the New-Haven and Northampton, and by the Connecticut-river Railroad, which crosses the river at the Ox Bow, and runs along the narrow margin between its right bank and Mount Tom. A fine bridge, 1,080 feet long, connects the town with Hadley. The soil of this place is exuberant; and remunerative crops of Indian corn, broom-corn, tobacco, English hay, oats, barley, and even of wheat, are annually produced. Market-gardening and arboriculture receive much attention; and fortunate is the man who owns a farm, or even a garden, on this rich, alluvial soil. The town contains 205 farms, with an area of 15,015 acres; and 1,920 acres are in woodland. The principal manufactures of the place are cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, sewing-silk, machinery, agricultural implements, paper, buttons, porte-monnaies, photograph-cases, brick, and lumber.

The valuation is \$8,065,600; and the rate of taxation, \$1.70 per \$100. The town has three national and two savings banks; a good public house, the Fitch Hotel; a fine town-hall, and a free library of 8,060 volumes; two well-conducted weekly journals, "The Gazette and Courier," and "The Free Press," Le Moyne Burleigh, editor; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge; a memorial hall, costing \$10,000; a good high school and 48 subordinate schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, the sum of \$24,300. There is a musical society at Florence, of which Calvin Porter is presi-

dent. The Smith Charity Building on Main Street, near the dépôt, is one of the handsomest structures of the town. The new Baptist church, of brick, and the new Congregational church, of the same material, are fine edifices. The town appropriated \$16,000 in 1873 for a memorial hall. The high-school house, built of brick, makes a good appearance.

The clergymen are the Revs. William S. Leavitt, C.T., installed April 30, 1867 (First Church, organized June 18, 1661); Gordon Hall, D.D., C.T., installed Jan. 2, 1852 (Edward's Church, organized Jan. 30, 1833); E. G. Cobb, C.T., installed Dec. 6, 1866 (Florence Church, organized Oct. 9, 1861); J. R. Lombard, rector St. John's (Episcopal) Church; W. H. Fish, jun., installed in 1871 (Unitarian church, organized in 1825); D. Richards (Methodist church); C. Y. Swan, settled in 1869 (Baptist church); and M. E. Barry, St. Mary's (Roman-Catholic) Church.

The principal settlement of this fine old town is upon rising ground, and presents a very delightful aspect. The streets, which are well shaded with ancient elms, radiate as from a common centre in various directions, and are ornamented with many very handsome private and public buildings surrounded by beautiful lawns and gardens. Round Hill, a charming eminence west of the business-part of the town, is covered with many splendid mansions, and commands a most magnificent view of Mount Tom and Holyoke and the Connecticut Valley. Here is situated the Clark Institution for the Instruction of Deaf Mutes, now under the successful charge of Miss H. B. Rogers; and upon Hospital Hill, still more elevated, are the spacious buildings of the State Lunatic Asylum, where on the 30th of September, 1872, were 433 patients, receiving every benefit which humanity, guided by science and experience and the loveliest local scenery, could impart. This town is also to be the seat of the Smith College, liberally endowed by the late John Smith of Hatfield, and just organized by the choice of Prof. W. S. Tyler, president, and G. W. Hubbard, secretary. At the last annual meeting of the trustees of the fund, held on the second Monday of September, 1873, "the requirements for admission to the college were definitely fixed, and are nearly identical with the requirements for entering Amherst College. The candidate must present testimonials of good character, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, geography, the general outlines of history, and the English language; in Latin and Greek grammar, the 'Catiline' of Sallust, six books of Virgil's 'Æneid,' and seven orations of Cicero; in three books of Xenophon's 'Anabasis,' and two books of geometry. The building-committee will mature a plan for the buildings and grounds, and are authorized to employ an architect and landscape-gardener. The college will be open to receive pupils in the autumn of 1875. Ground will be broken for the first building next spring."

The society of this town is refined and intelligent; and perhaps no place in the State is more eligible for families desirous of enjoying a healthful climate, beautiful scenery, and of giving their children the benefits of a good education. The number of soldiers furnished by this town for the late war was 739.

Among the early settlers of Northampton were Robert Bartlett, Richard Lyman, Thomas Root, Alexander Edwards, Samuel Allen,

John Strong, Robert Danks, and William Clark. The first meeting-house was built in 1655; and the Rev. Eleazer Mather of Dorchester, the first minister, was ordained June 18, 1661. The Rev. Solomon Stoddard was ordained Sept. 11, 1672. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, distinguished as a theologian, was settled as a colleague Feb. 5, 1727; and dismissed June 22, 1750. The old house in which he lived, surrounded by immense elm-trees, still remains. Several of the old buildings of this town are described in Henry Ward Beecher's "Norwood." The first school was established in 1663. In 1675 Robert Bartlett, Praisever Turner, Mary Earle, and eleven others, were killed by the Indians; and in the "fall fight," which occurred May 19, 1676, Capt. William Turner and fourteen others from Northampton were slain.

In 1764 Capt. John Taylor and twenty others were killed by the Indians at *Paskhommuck*, near the foot of Mount Tom. Mrs. Williams also, the daughter of the Rev. Eleazer Mather, was massacred at Deerfield. The Rev. David Brainerd, missionary to the Indians, died at the house of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, Oct. 9, 1747, at the age of 29; and Miss Jerusha Edwards, affianced to him, died a few months afterwards (Feb. 14, 1747-8), aged seventeen, and was buried at his side.

Northampton has produced many men of eminence in the various walks of life, among whom may be named Major JOSEPH HAWLEY (1724-1788), an able statesman; NEHEMIAH STRONG (1730-1807), a noted preacher and mathematician; SIMEON STRONG, LL.D. (1736-1805), a jurist and preacher; THOMAS ALLEN (1743-1810), a chaplain in the Revolutionary army; JONATHAN EDWARDS, D.D. (1745-1810), an able theologian; CALEB STRONG, LL.D. (1745-1819), governor of Massachusetts from 1800 to 1801, and from 1812 to 1816; MOSES ALLEN (1748-1779), a divine and patriot; PIERREPONT EDWARDS (1750-1826), an able advocate; SOLOMON ALLEN (1751-1821), a successful preacher; WILLIAM LYMAN (1752-1811), member of Congress from 1793 to 1797; TIMOTHY DWIGHT, LL.D., D.D. (1752-1817), an eminent divine, author, and poet; THEODORE DWIGHT (1764-1846), member of Congress from 1806 to 1807, a fine writer; BENJAMIN TAPPAN (1773-1857), an able and witty jurist; PHINEAS ALLEN (1776-1860), a talented editor; ARTHUR TAPPAN (1785-1865), a distinguished philanthropist; EBENEZER LANE, LL.D. (1793-1866), a celebrated lawyer; DORUS CLARKE, D.D. (1797), an eminent divine and author; GEORGE H. CLARK (1809), a popular poet, author of "Now and Then," and other works; HENRY LYMAN (1810-1834), a missionary and author, killed at Sumatra; JOSIAH DWIGHT WHITNEY (1819), an able geologist and author; WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, LL.D. (1827), a learned philologist; AUSTEN FLINT (1836), an able physician and author.

North Andover is a long and narrow township lying in the north-west part of Essex County, 28 miles from Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad, and contains 142 farms, 433 dwelling-houses, and 2,549 inhabitants. It was taken from Andover and incorporated April 7, 1855. It is bounded on the north-east by Bradford and Boxford, on the south-east by Middleton, on the south-west by Andover, and on the north-west by Lawrence and Methuen. The Shawshine and Merrimack Rivers flow between it and Lawrence,

and the Merrimack River separates it from Methuen. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, with a section of granite in the western part. The land is hilly in the northern, and undulating in the southern section. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. There is a very large and beautiful expanse of water, covering about 450 acres, called "Great Pond," well stocked with fish, in the north-eastern part of the town, which sends a tributary bearing the name of *Chochechiwick* River, furnishing valuable hydraulic power, into the Merrimack River. Two small streams, Boston Brook and Mosquito Brook, flow south-easterly into Ipswich River.

The scenery of the northerly part of the town is very beautiful. The views of the city of Lawrence and the broad majestic Merrimack River, from the highlands, is one of the finest in the interior of the county. The Boston and Maine Railroad runs along the north-west border of the town; and the Lawrence Branch Railroad bisects the town, giving it direct communication with the city of Salem. A horse-railroad also connects the principal village with Lawrence. The post-offices are at North Andover and at North Andover Dépôt. The town has three woollen-mills, one establishment for making cotton, woollen, and other machinery, and one saw-mill.

It has a high school and six school-districts; also a good town-hall; and it will soon have a public library. It has four churches, with the following pastors, — Congregational, the Rev. Rufus Flagg; M. Episcopal, the Rev. J. W. Lewis; Unitarian, the Rev. John H. Clifford; Roman Catholic, attended by a minister from South Lawrence.

The town furnished 273 soldiers for the late war; which was 15 over and above the number demanded: about 20 of these died in or in consequence of the service. The valuation is \$2,126,076; tax-rate, \$1.45 per \$100. It raised in 1871, for the support of schools, \$6,000. Andrew Smith is the present town-clerk. The physicians are W. J. Dale, Joseph Kittredge, and O. O. Davis.

Northborough is a very pleasant town in the easterly part of Worcester County, 32 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad, which passes through its centre; having Berlin on the north, Marlborough on the east, Westborough (from which it was taken at its incorporation, Jan 24, 1766) on the south, and Shrewsbury and Boylston on the west. It lies between the highlands of the towns east and west of it, and is finely watered by the Assabet River and its tributaries, Howard and Cold-harbor Brooks, which unite with the larger stream at the centre of the town. By Stirrup Brook, the waters of Little Chauncey and Bartlett Ponds, in the south-westerly part of the town, find their way through a long swamp into the Assabet. The highest points of land are three parallel ridges — Ball's Hill, Mount Pisgah, and Sulphur Hill — at the north; Assabet near the Centre, from the summit of which the spires of nearly twenty churches may be seen; Rock Hill in the south-east; and Tomlin Hill in the south-west corner. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss and sienite.

The soil is strong and fertile; and the farms, of which there are 144, bear the marks of excellent husbandry. In addition to its farming-

interests, the town has two woollen-mills, — employing 50 persons each, and making 2,000 yards of cloth per day, — four grist-mills, three saw-mills, one shingle-mill, one bone-mill, one mill for wagon-spokes, two sleigh, one box, one cigar, and two comb manufactories, and a shell-jewelry establishment. It has also a good public hall, which cost \$40,000, and a library of 3,000 volumes, a high school, a farmers' club, and a Post of the Grand Army, but no lyceum. The pastor of the Congregational church, organized April 12, 1832, is the Rev. Horace Dutton; of the Baptist church, the Rev. W. K. Davey; of the Unitarian church, the Rev. C. T. Irish. The physicians are Joshua J. Johnson, Henry Barnes, and Henry A. Jewett.

The town has erected a handsome granite monument costing \$3,000 to the soldiers lost in the late war. The Roll of Honor embraces about twenty names. The whole number of men furnished for the war was 114.

A settlement was commenced here anterior to 1700, and a garrison-house built on Stirrup Brook. As Mrs. Mary Fay and Miss Mary Goodnow were culling herbs in the meadow near, on the 18th of August, 1707, a party of twenty-four Indians issued from the forest, and approached them. Mrs. Fay made her escape to the garrison, and aided the sentinel in defending it until the men at work in the field came up and drove away the Indians. In a hard conflict the next day, in Sterling, nine of them were killed; and in one of their packs was found the scalp of the unfortunate Miss Goodnow, whose lameness had prevented her from escaping. Her body was found soon after, and buried in the easterly part of the town, where her solitary grave may still be seen.

The first church here was formed on the 21st of May, 1746, when the Rev. John Martin was chosen pastor. He was succeeded, Nov. 4, 1767, by the Rev. Peter Whitney, author of a valuable History of Worcester County, who died Feb. 29, 1816, and was followed by the Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D., a fine scholar and excellent man, in the same year. In the quiet old burial-place near the Unitarian church is the grave-stone of Judah Monis, instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University from 1722 to 1761. He was born in Italy, February, 1683; and published a Hebrew grammar, quarto, in 1735. He was very benevolent, and spent the latter part of his life with the Rev. John Martin, his brother-in-law, in whose house he died April 25, 1764. This is the inscription on his head-stone: —

“Here lie buried the remains of **RABBI JUDAH MONIS, M.A.**, Late Hebrew Instructor At Harvard College in Cambridge; In which office he continued 40 years. He was by birth and religion a Jew, But embraced the Christian faith, And was publicly baptized At Cambridge, A.D. 1722, And departed this life April 25th, 1764, aged eighty one years, two months and twenty one days.

A native branch of Jacob see,
Which, once from off its olive broke,
Regrafted from the living tree (Rom. xi. 17, 24),
Of the reviving sap partook.

From teeming Zion's fertile womb (Isa. lxvi. 8),
As dewy drops in early morn (Ps. cx. 3),
Or rising bodies from the tomb (John v. 23, 29),
At once be Israel's nation born (Isa. lxvi. 8).”

There is one national bank, with a capital of \$100,000, — Wilder Bush, president; also a good hotel, called “The Assabet House.”

JOHN DAVIS, LL.D., an able jurist, and governor of Massachusetts 1833-1835 and 1840-1841, was born here Jan. 13, 1787; and died at Worcester, April 19, 1854. He bore the sobriquet of "Honest John Davis." E. W. Chapin is the present town-clerk.

Northbridge was taken from Uxbridge, and incorporated July 14, 1772. It has valuable water-power, derived from the Blackstone and Mumford Rivers; the former running through the easterly, and the latter through the south-westerly part of the town. It lies in the south-easterly section of Worcester County, 46 miles south-east from Boston; and has three postal villages, — Northbridge, the Centre, and Whitinsville, — 82 farms, 400 dwelling-houses, and 3,774 inhabitants. The boundaries are Grafton on the north, Upton on the north-east, Uxbridge on the south-east and south-west, and Sutton on the west. The Providence and Worcester Railroad follows the line of the Blackstone River through the town, and affords good accommodation to the easterly section.

The leading rock is calcareous gneiss, which, under the name of granite, is much used for building-purposes. Two or three quarries are mined to advantage. In one locality the gneiss crops out into an immense ledge called "Shining Rocks," and in another forms a beautiful grotto. One of the most noted eminences is Good's Hill, on the Uxbridge border. At Whitinsville there is a fine sheet of water of about 323 acres, having for its outlet Mumford River. The surface of the town is somewhat broken; and the soil, especially on the margin of the streams, is very good. Remunerative crops of hay, corn, rye, oats, apples, and cranberries, are produced; but the people are mostly engaged in mechanical pursuits. As early as 1837, the manufactures of this place amounted to \$280,000 in a year. At present there are two cotton-mills on the Blackstone, and two on the Mumford River, having an aggregate of 45,000 spindles. The Whitin Machine Works at Whitinsville for the manufacture of cotton machinery consist of two shops 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, having a furnace and blacksmith-shop, and employing a large number of workmen.

Northbridge has a public high school and six district-schools; a Post of the G.A.R.; a Congregational church at Whitinsville (organized July 31, 1834), of which the Rev. John R. Thurston, settled April 20, 1871, is pastor; another at the Centre (organized June 6, 1782), having for its present pastor the Rev. James Wells, installed in 1872; a Roman-Catholic church at Whitinsville, in charge of the Rev. H. L. Robinson; and also a Methodist church, having for its pastor the Rev. E. A. Howard. John O. Whitin and brothers have generously offered to erect at their own expense a good town-hall, which will soon be completed. Northbridge furnished 311 men, and appropriated \$15,-410.10, for the army during the late war. Rouse R. Clark is the physician.

The Rev. John Crane, the first minister of this town, was ordained in 1783: his successor, the Rev. Samuel H. Fletcher, was settled in 1832.

SAMUEL SPRING, D.D., an eminent divine and a good writer, was born here Feb. 27, 1746; and died in Newburyport, March 4, 1819.

North Bridgewater, a very enterprising and rapidly-increasing town, engaged principally in the manufacture of boots and shoes, occupies the north-western extremity of Plymouth County, and has Stoughton and Holbrook on the north-east, Abington (from which it is in part separated by Beaver Brook) and East Bridgewater on the east, West Bridgewater on the south, and Easton on the west. It lies 20 miles south of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which has a fine station-house at the Centre, and another at Campello. It is five miles and a half long from east to west, and five miles wide from north to south. It embraces an area of about 13,000 acres, and 67 miles in length of public roads.

It has four villages, — the Centre, much the largest; Campello, built on a beautiful plain, about a mile and a half south of the Centre, containing two churches, a fine schoolhouse, and several manufactories; Sprague Village, east of the Centre; and the West Shares, situated on elevated land in the north-west angle of the town. The geological basis is sienite. "The most elegant specimen of porphyritic sienite that I have met with in the State," says Prof. Edward Hitchcock, "occurs in North Bridgewater and in Abington, and in other parts of Plymouth County. Its base consists of quartz and felspar, with an abundance of epidote, disseminated and in veins." Peat is found in various places. The surface of the town is level in the centre, and especially at Campello, which signifies "a little plain," but rises towards the east into Carey's Hill and Tower's Hill, from both of which there is a charming view of the village; and towards the north-west into Prospect Hill, and an eminence at West Shares, commanding one of the finest inland prospects in the county.

Stone-house Hill, on the line between the town and Easton, is noted for a cave, some eight or ten feet deep, in a ledge of solid rock, said to have been once occupied as a dwelling-place by an Indian family. Trout Brook and Salisbury Brook, coming into the place from Stoughton, unite at Sprague's Village, and form the Salisbury River, whose waters afford some motive-power, and reach the Taunton River at Halifax. There are two ponds, — one of 25, and the other of 10 acres, — formed by the above-named brooks near the Centre, from which the town may be supplied with water for domestic purposes.

Beaver Brook on the east, and Cowsett Brook in the south-west corner, are useful streams. The number of inhabitants is 8,007; of dwelling-houses, 1,414. The valuation is \$4,732,043; and rate of taxation, \$2.10 per \$100. There is a post-office at the Centre and at Campello. The principal business of the place is boot and shoe making. This line of industry was commenced here by Micah Faxon, who came from Randolph in 1811. He carried his first lot of 100 pairs on horseback to Boston. In 1865, 1,112,766 pairs of boots and shoes were manufactured, employing 1,269 persons. At present there are from 35 to 40 establishments, some of which turn out as many as 1,500 pairs of congress-boots per day. The pegging, sewing, and much of the other work, is done by machines of the most approved style, driven by steam. The manufactories of Daniel S. Howard and Company, David Howard, P. S. Leach, C. R. Ford, Porter and

Packard, Martin L. Keith (Campello), and others, are noted in this branch of industry. In addition to boot and shoe making, there are manufactures of cabinet-organs, lasts, and carriages. The principal settlement is on Main Street, a wide, beautiful, and well-shaded avenue, which runs from north to south, parallel with the railroad, entirely through the town. The road-track is hard and smooth; and it thus forms one of the most delightful drives in this region. The town has been very liberal in the construction of its highways; and is still, in this respect, making great improvements. The road which leads easterly, by Union Cemetery and Sprague's Village, to Abington, is a beautiful and much-frequented thoroughfare. The stores in this place are well managed, and draw customers from long distances.

This town has a savings-bank, organized 1851; a public library of about 3,200 volumes; a good high school, and a graded system of public schools, for which three large schoolhouses have been recently erected; a board of trade, of 125 members, organized April 5, 1817; an excellent military band, and a choral society; an efficient fire-department; two public journals, — "The North-Bridgewater Gazette," established May 16, 1851, A. T. Jones, editor; and "The Old-Colony Press," published semi-weekly, Mr. Andrews, editor. The town has a Masonic Lodge and other civic organizations. There are, in all, seven churches: viz., First Congregational (organized Oct. 15, 1840), the Rev. Henry A. Stevens, pastor; the second, at Campello (organized Jan. 3, 1837), no pastor; the Porter Evangelical (organized March 6, 1850), the Rev. Robert G. S. McNeile, pastor; the Universalist (organized Aug. 31, 1857), the Rev. S. S. Hebbard, pastor; the New-Jerusalem (formed in 1827), the Rev. S. S. Seward, pastor; the Central Methodist, the Rev. T. M. House, pastor; the West Methodist at the Shares, the Rev. E. L. Hyde, pastor; the Lutheran Evangelical (Swedish), at Campello, the Rev. A. Holt, pastor; the St. Patrick (Roman-Catholic), the Rev. T. B. McNulty, pastor. The church-edifices are well constructed and in good order, and the institutions of religion are well sustained.

Of the men furnished by this town to the late war, 56 were lost; but no monument has yet been erected to perpetuate their memory.

This town (incorporated as the North Parish in 1738) was settled mainly by people from the West Parish; and the Rev. John Porter, ordained in 1740, was the first minister. There were so many people of the name of Packard and Howard here, that it was facetiously said that every citizen bore the name of Packard or Howard except one, whose name was Howard Packard. The precinct voted, 1756, that "the rume on the women's side of the gallery should be for the wemen," and, in 1789, to build pews in the porch and belfry for the negroes. It was voted, Jan. 19, 1801, "to erect seats in the front gallery for the singers;" also that they "be erected in a surkerler forme." Major Daniel Cary was the chorister. In 1818 it voted against the introduction of a stove into the church as a sinful luxury. Fifty-five of the inhabitants served in the old French and Indian wars, and many more in the war of the Revolution. Several citizens early removed from this place to Cummington, among whom was Dr. Peter Bryant (born Aug. 12, 1767), the father of William C. Bryant the poet. A post-office was first established here in 1816.

The town was incorporated June 15, 1821, the population then being about 1,480. A paper, called "The Bridgewater Patriot and Old-Colony Gazette," was established here by George H. Brown, April 22, 1835. The railroad was built to this place in 1846; in 1856 the first magnetic telegraph. Many emigrants from Sweden have recently settled in this place. They have a church at Campello, and are peaceable and industrious citizens. The future prospects of this beautiful and enterprising town are very flattering; since its situation is beautiful; its railway accommodation is good; its people are industrious, temperate, and public-spirited; and its chief line of industry is, with now and then a season of depression, quite remunerative.

The Rev. ELIPHALET PORTER, D.D., an able clergyman and scholar, was born here June 11, 1758; and died in Roxbury Dec. 7, 1833. JESSE REED, an inventor of various machines, was born here in 1778. BRADFORD KINGMAN, a counsellor and author, was born here Jan. 5, 1831, and now resides in Brookline.

An excellent History of the town, by Bradford Kingman, was published in Boston 1866, pp. 696. It contains many good illustrations.

North Brookfield is an enterprising, public-spirited, and prosperous farming and manufacturing town of 3,343 inhabitants and 543 dwelling-houses, in the south-western part of Worcester County, and 67 miles south-west of Boston. It lies nearly in the form of a square; and has New Braintree on the north, Spencer on the east, Brookfield on the south, and West Brookfield and New Braintree on the west. The geological formation is ferruginous gneiss. The land is elevated and broken; but the soil is moist and deep, and excellent for tillage, orcharding, or grazing. Batcheller's Hill in the north-east, overlooking Brook's Pond (between this town and Spencer), and Buck Hill, near the line of West Brookfield, are the two most commanding eminences. Five-mile River, running from Brook's Pond to Furnace Pond, drains the eastern; Moore's Brook, the southern; Coy's Brook, the south-eastern; and Sucker Brook, the north-eastern section of the town. Horse Pond, a beautiful sheet of water in the north, sends a tributary to Five-mile River. These streams afford considerable motive-power, which is well employed. The scenic aspect of the place, abounding as it does in hills and valleys, woodland and glade, is very pleasing. The farms (of which there are 138) and farm-houses are kept in remarkably good order; and the butter and cheese here made are of superior quality. Indian corn, hay, oats, barley, and potatoes are the chief agricultural productions. The value of firewood prepared for market is about \$14,700 per annum.

The central village is beautifully built on rising ground, and, in its public and private buildings and well-shaded streets, gives evidence of the enterprise and prosperity of the people. Its growth, resulting from the manufacture of boots and shoes, has been quite rapid; and railroad facilities only are wanting to insure its future increase. The boot and shoe business, begun here by Mr. Oliver Ward, has now assumed unusual prominence; and the well-ordered establishment of Messrs. E. and A. N. Batcheller and Company is perhaps the

largest of the kind in the whole world. The flooring of the building has an area of about three acres; and some 1,200 persons are employed in transmuting, by the aid of the most approved machinery, the sides of sole and upper leather into boots of a superior style and quality.

By the last returns, the value of boots and shoes made in this village in a year was \$865,595; but the business has of late been much extended. The town has four saw-mills and one grain-mill, one post-office, a good hotel (called "The Batcheller House"), a bank for savings (incorporated in 1854), a very commodious public hall (built at a cost of \$20,000), a Post of the G. A. R., a public high school, eight school-districts, and four churches, the pastors of which are as follows, — the Revs. G. H. De Bevoise, C. T., 1st Church; W. A. Cheney, Methodist; and Michael Welch, Roman Catholic. The valuation of the town is \$1,851,426; the rate of taxation, 1.55 per \$100. The annual appropriation for public schools is about \$5,000.

The number of soldiers furnished for the last war is 250, of whom 31 were lost. To their memory a very handsome monument has been erected, at a cost of about \$4,000.

This place was incorporated as the Second Parish of Brookfield in 1750; and as a town Feb. 28, 1812. The first church was organized May 28, 1752; and the Rev. Eli Fobes, D.D., was the first minister. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Appleton in 1776; and by the Rev. Thomas Snell, D.D., June 27, 1798. Dr. Snell died May 4, 1862. He was an able divine, and published many valuable discourses, among which is an "Historical Sketch of North Brookfield," 1850.

This town is the residence of the Hon. AMASA WALKER, and of the Hon. CHARLES ADAMS, Jun., both able political economists, and the latter, at present, treasurer of the State. He was the son of Charles Adams, M.D. (born in Brookfield, Feb. 13, 1782), and of Sarah McAllister (born in Antrim, N.H., June 20, 1780); and was born at Antrim, N.H., Jan. 31, 1810. His father's family removed to Oakham in 1816, and to North Brookfield in 1832. After holding many prominent offices, he was elected State treasurer in 1871; which position he still retains.

The Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, a successful and liberal merchant, and also M.C. 1851-55 and 1861-62, was born here Nov. 16, 1786; and died at Longwood, Feb. 15, 1862. He gave, at various times, \$30,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital; also a very valuable library, of about 3,500 well-chosen volumes, to the First Parish in North Brookfield. EBENEZER S. SNELL, Walker Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, is a native of this beautiful town.

North Chelsea was detached from Chelsea, and incorporated as a town, March 19, 1848. Its name was changed to Revere (which see) March 24, 1871.

Northfield is a delightful farming-town in the northern part of Franklin County, having 369 dwelling-houses and 1,720 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by New Hampshire, on the east by Warwick, on the south by Erving, and on the west by Gill (from which it is separated by the Connecticut River) and by Bernardston. It was called by the Indians *Squakeag*; and was in-

incorporated Feb. 22, 1713. The land on the Connecticut River is a rich alluvial, in other parts undulating and productive. Cragg Mountain and Beers's Mountain, in the southerly section, are fine eminences, affording extensive views of the adjacent country. Mill Brook and Four-mile Brook, running into the Connecticut River, furnish some water-power. Bennett's Brook is an affluent of the river on the west.

The number of farms is 229; and among them are some of the best in the county. Much attention is given to the growing of broom-corn and tobacco, and the preparation of firewood and bark for market. The town has ten saw-mills, and a bonnet, a pail, and a sash manufactory. The principal street, like that of Longmeadow, runs along an elevated plain about a mile from and in the direction of the river, and presents, in its neat buildings and in its ornamental trees, a scene of rural beauty and repose which a Goldsmith or a Bloomfield might admire. This town has three postal centres, — Northfield, Northfield Farms, and West Northfield, — a town-hall and a social library, a Masonic Lodge, a good railroad-dépôt near Main Street, and ten school-districts. The valuation is \$735,120; tax-rate, \$1.37 per \$100.

There is one Unitarian church, established in 1718, of which the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, settled in 1872, is pastor; and one Congregational church, organized Nov. 30, 1825, of which the Rev. T. J. Clark, installed Aug. 17, 1870, is pastor.

This town was granted to John Pynchon and others in 1662; and settlements were made the ensuing year by people from Northampton, Hatfield, and Hadley. The Indians relinquished their title, Aug. 13, 1687, for "two hundred fathom of wampum, and fifty-seven pounds' worth of trading-goods."

Being long a frontier settlement, it suffered greatly during the wars with the Indians. Nine or ten persons were killed in the woods in September, 1675; and, on the day following this massacre, Capt. Richard Beers of Watertown, with a company of thirty-six men, fell into an ambuscade, and several of them were slain. Retreating to the eminence since called Beers's Mountain, and fighting bravely, he himself received a mortal wound, and only sixteen of his men escaped. The scene after the conflict was appalling: some of the heads of the slain were elevated on poles, and one body was suspended by a chain from the limb of a tree. The fort and houses were soon after destroyed. The settlement was again broken up in 1690, but again commenced in 1713. It went on prosperously until Aug. 13, 1723, when two men were killed by the Indians; and in October of the same year, in their attack on the block-house, several more were slain. Aaron Belding was killed in the village by the Indians as late as 1748. There is an Indian burial-place in the town. Northfield furnished 139 soldiers to the late war, and 9 of them lost their lives in the service. The Rev. Benjamin Doolittle was the first settled minister. He was ordained in 1718; and his successors were the Rev. John Hubbard (1750), the Rev. Samuel C. Allen (1795), and the Rev. Thomas Mason (1799). The first child born in the town was Lydia, daughter of Remembrance Wright. Her birth occurred Aug. 26, 1713. When the line was run between this State and New Hampshire in 1740, Northfield lost more than a third of its territory. Like many of the earlier ministers, the Rev. Mr. Doolittle, who died greatly revered Jan. 9, 1748, was both a pastor and a physician.

This double office is thus referred to in the epitaph on his grave-stone:—

“Blessed with good intellectual parts,
Well skilled in two important arts,
Nobly he filled the double station
Both of a preacher and physician.
To cure man's sicknesses and sins
He took unwearied care and pains;
And strove to make his patient whole
Throughout in body and in soul.
He loved his God; loved to do good;
To all his friends vast kindness showed:
Nor could his enemies exclaim,
And say he was not kind to them.
His labors met a sudden close:
Now he enjoys a sweet repose;
And, when the just to life shall rise,
Among the first he'll mount the skies.”



JOEL MUNSELL.

CALEB ALEXANDER, D.D. (Yale College, 1777), author of “Grammar Elements” and other works, was born here July 22, 1755; and

died at Onondaga, N.Y., April 12, 1828. JOEL MUNSELL, an eminent antiquary, author, and publisher, was born here April 14, 1808. He now resides in Albany, N.Y., and is well known in the literary world, not only as an accurate historical writer, but also for the number and excellence of the antiquarian works which have emanated from his press.

A History of the town, written by the Rev. J. H. Temple, is soon to be published. S. W. Dutton is the present town-clerk.

North Reading occupies the north-eastern extremity of Middlesex County, and is intersected by the Lowell and Salem Railroad, which follows the line of Martin's Brook and Ipswich River, the two principal water-courses of the town. It is bounded on the north by Andover, on the north-east by Middletown, on the south by Lynnfield and Reading, and on the west by Wilmington. It is 23 miles north of Boston; and was incorporated March 22, 1853. The boundary-line between it and Lynnfield was changed May 27, 1857. The leading rock is sienite and calcareous gneiss, some of which is very good for cellar-walls and buildings. Martin's Pond of 136 acres in the north-west, and Swan Pond of 86 acres in the north-east section of the town, are beautiful as well as valuable sheets of water, yielding fish and ice, and softening the temperature of the air. It is agreeably diversified with hill and valley, and has a good soil, yielding handsome crops of corn, hay, potatoes, apples, and cranberries. The woodland comprises 4,135 acres, and furnishes large quantities of oak and pine lumber, which is prepared for market during the winter season. The town contains 88 farms, 200 dwelling-houses, and 942 inhabitants. The valuation is \$514,764; and the tax-rate is \$1.60 per \$100. There are two saw, one shingle, and two grain mills in the place; and shoemaking is carried on extensively. The town has one post-office; a good public hall and a free library; a farmers' club; a graded system of public schools, embracing a high school; and there are three churches. The pastors are the Revs. Josiah W. Kingsbury, C.T. (settled in 1872), and C. F. Myers, Baptist. The Universalist society is without a minister.

North Reading furnished 140 men for the late war, of whom 16 were killed, or died from the effect of the service. C. P. Howard is the present town-clerk.

Norton, so named from the town of Norton in England, lies in the northerly part of Bristol County, 28 miles south of Boston, and contains 345 dwelling-houses and 1,821 inhabitants. It was taken from the northerly part of Taunton and incorporated June 12, 1711; and is bounded on the north-east by Easton, on the south-east by Taunton, on the south-west by Attleborough, and on the north-west by Mansfield. The surface of the town is level, Rocky Hill (so called from the huge bowlders which cover it) being the principal eminence. A large number of small streams abounding in pickerel — as Rumford River, Wading River, Canoe River, Log Brook, and Dora's Brook — flow southerly through the town, furnishing water-power, and emptying into the Taunton River.

In the easterly part of the town, a fair sheet of water, called "Winne-

connet Pond," receives the waters of Canoe River and Leach's Stream, and spreads over about 122 acres. This was a favorite resort of the Indians, who lived in natural caves upon its borders, and subsisted on the fish which it afforded.

The geological formation is graywacke, or conglomerate, or pudding-stone. Iron ore was once abundant here, and veins of anthracite coal have been discovered. On Rocky Hill there is a cave, or den, formed by two great rocks, and known as "Philip's Cave," where the sachem of the Pokanokets used to resort on his fishing-excursions to Winneconnet Pond. The soil of the town is not remarkably good; yet large quantities of ship-timber have been cut here, and some of the farms (of which there are 186) are well managed and productive.

There are one cotton-mill of 4,000 spindles, and an extensive iron-furnace. There are also a wool-scouring, batting, box, plane-making, and a copper-mill, a jewelry shop, and a watch manufactory.

There are four churches,—one Congregational, at the Centre, of which the Rev. Timothy Atkinson is pastor; one Unitarian, organized in 1714; one Methodist; and one Baptist, organized in 1838. The Taunton Branch Railroad, opened for travel in 1836, passes centrally through the town.

The Wheaton Female Seminary (founded in 1834 by the Hon. Laban Wheaton) is a flourishing institution, under the charge of Mrs. Caroline C. Metcalf as principal. It has had a large number of graduates who have become successful teachers.

The first settlement in this town is supposed to have been made by William Wetherell, in 1669, near the outlet of Winneconnet Pond. He was a prominent citizen; and he was licensed, June 2, 1685, "to retails cider, beeer, and strong liquors." He was "Eldest Sergeant in Capt. Gorrom's [Gorham's] Company in the great Narragansett-Swamp fitt;" and came wounded to the house of Peleg Sanford, Dec. 24, 1675. Among other early settlers were Peter Aldrich, John Andrews, John Briggs, Samuel Brintnall, John Caswell, Ebenezer Eddy, Eleazer Fisher, John Hodges, George Leonard (who is said to have occupied the first framed house in town), Jabez Pratt, Isaac Shepard, and John Skinner.

As early as 1696, the Leonard family, having discovered iron ore in this place, set up a forge and "bloomery;" and for many years a large business was carried on by George Leonard and his descendants. A saw-mill was erected by James Leonard, as early as 1710, on Mulberry-meadow Brook.

The first minister settled in Norton was the Rev. Joseph Avery, who was ordained Oct. 28, 1714; and dismissed Jan. 30, 1748-9. He was followed by the Rev. Joseph Palmer, 1753-1791. "He wore a large white wig, which," says a writer, "on the head of a large, portly, and sober man, struck a dreadful awe on many if not most beholders." The Rev. Pitt Clarke was ordained July 3, 1793; and died Feb. 13, 1835.

The Rev. Nathaniel Leonard (H. U. 1719) was the first graduate from this town; and the oldest person who has lived here was the widow Rachel Eddy, who died in 1845, aged 104 years. The first recorded action of the town relative to public schools was April 23,

1719, when "the town made chois of Thomas Skinner, Sen., to Be thare Scoolmaster." It was voted, June 20, 1723, "that Simeon Wethere'll shall be schoolmaster to teech children to Reed, Right, & Cifer."

The Hon. GEORGE LEONARD, an eminent lawyer, and member of Congress, was born here July 4, 1729 (H. U. 1748); and died July 26, 1819. The Hon. LABAN WHEATON, founder of the Wheaton Female Seminary, was born here March 13, 1754 (H. U. 1774); and died March 23, 1846. The Rev. GARDNER B. PERRY, D.D., was born here Aug. 9, 1783; was settled at East Bradford; and died Dec. 16, 1859. Dr. WILLIAM PERRY, born in this place Dec. 20, 1788 (H. U. 1811), is an eminent physician, and resides in Exeter, N.H.

A History of this town, carefully prepared by George Faber Clark, was published in 1859, pp. 550.

Norwich was incorporated June 20, 1773; and the name changed to Huntington (which see) March 9, 1855.

Norwood is a new and beautiful town, which was taken from parts of Dedham and Walpole, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1872. It lies in the centre of Norfolk County, 14 miles south-west of Boston; and is bounded north by Dedham, east by Neponset River (separating it from Canton), south by Canton and Walpole, and west by Walpole and Dedham. It is accommodated by the Boston and Providence, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads; and is watered by Neponset River and tributaries, of which the largest is Babbling Brook.

It has a Congregational church (organized June 22, 1736), of which the Rev Joseph P. Bixby, settled in 1867, is the pastor; a Baptist church, of which the Rev. Edwin Bromley is pastor; and a Universalist church (organized in 1856), having the Rev. George Hill, settled in 1849, for its pastor.

The town appropriated, in 1873, \$7,500 for the support of its public schools, which are in a good condition: and the town-officers of the year are Francis Tinker, town-clerk; Samuel E. Pond, J. Edward Everett, William Gay, selectmen; Tyler Thayer, Caleb Ellis, George H. Moore, assessors; L. Waldo Bigelow, treasurer; George W. Gay, school-committee for three years; Theron Brown, school-committee for two years; Josiah Tisdale, constable.

The statistics for 1873 are, — value of personal estate, \$445,365; real estate, \$1,140,960; total valuation, \$1,586,325; total tax, \$18,907,82; rate, \$11.20 per \$1,000; number of polls, 515; number of dwelling-houses, 340; number of horses, 189; number of cows, 358; acres of land taxed, 6,251; rate in 1872, \$11.40 per \$1,000; increase of valuation, \$50,000. No town debt.

Norwood has had a rapid growth, contains several handsome streets and elegant private residences, and has before it a brilliant prospect.

Oakham is a pleasant and quiet farming-town, lying in the westerly part of Worcester County, about 59 miles west of Boston; and has 132 farms, 186 dwelling-houses, and a popu-

lation of 860. The boundaries are Barre on the north-west, Rutland and Paxton on the north-east, Spencer on the south, and New Braintree on the south-west. The prevailing rock is ferruginous gneiss. The surface of the town is elevated, though not mountainous; and the soil is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. Five-mile River, proceeding from Great Swamp, drains the southerly parts, and Bell Brook, Burrows Brook, and another affluent of Ware River, passing by Coldbrook Springs, the northerly sections of the town. The Massachusetts Central Railroad will soon afford this place accommodation, and give a new impulse to its business.

It has now one grist-mill, and two saw-mills in which a large quantity of timber is prepared for market; a post-office; a good town-hall, and a public library; a hotel, called "The Coldbrook House;" seven school-districts; a Congregational church (organized June 23, 1773), of which the Rev. Alpha Morton, settled Nov. 11, 1871, is pastor; and a Baptist Church at Coldbrook, of which the Rev. C. D. R. Meacham is pastor. Coldbrook is a very pleasant village in the north-east corner of the town, and somewhat noted for its mineral springs.

The town furnished about 100 men for the late war, of whom about 20 were killed.

Oakham, originally called "Rutland West Wing," was incorporated June, 11, 1762; and its name may have been suggested by its excellent oak-timber growth; or by Oakhampton, in Devonshire County, Eng. The Rev. John Strickland, the first minister, was ordained in 1678. The Rev. Daniel Tomlinson, settled in 1786, was the next pastor. The people of Oakham are industrious, temperate, and independent farmers, who are lords of the soil which they till, and whose highest aspiration is to be good and to do good.

The valuation of the town is \$374,333; and the tax-rate, \$1.62 per \$100. Jesse Allen is the present town-clerk.

Orange occupies the north-easterly extremity of Franklin County, and is quite irregular in its configuration. Warwick lies on the north-west, Royalston on the north-east, Athol on the east, New Salem on the south, and Wendell and Erving on the west. It is 81 miles distant from Boston.

It is intersected by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, which follows the course of Miller's River, here a swift and valuable stream. The other streams are Tully River and Cheney Brook, draining the easterly parts, and Orentt Brook and Moss Brook the westerly parts of the town.

The rock is calcareous gneiss and granite, which often rises into bold and picturesque elevations, covered with soil well adapted to the growth of timber and to pasturage.

Tully Mountain, 412 feet high, at North Orange, is a very picturesque object in the landscape. Between it and Little Tully Mountain are two beautiful ponds, having an outlet flowing into Tully River. North Pond, of about 78 acres, in the southern part, is the head-spring of the middle branch of Swift River.

Orange is a sprightly manufacturing and farming town, having two postal centres (Orange and North Orange), 178 farms, 442 dwelling-houses, and a population of 2,091.

The woodland, of which there are 2,393 acres, is of great value, furnishing large quantities of firewood and lumber, which now command a ready sale.

The principal manufactures are chairs and other furniture, water-wheels and sewing-machines.

The town has a good hotel (the Franklin House), a town-hall and a public library, a post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and a good newspaper called "The Journal of Industry."

There are 15 schools, including a high school; for the support of which the town appropriated, in 1871, \$4,000.

There are five churches, — two Universalist, the Revs. J. H. Willis and E. C. Coffin, pastors; two Congregationalist, the Revs. J. H. Garman and Robert C. Bell, pastors; and one Baptist, of which the Rev. Theodore B. Holland is the minister.

During the late war this town furnished its full quota of men for the field, and has since raised a soldiers' monument to the memory of those who fell.

The valuation is \$1,233,240; and the rate of taxation, \$1.75 per \$100.

This place was incorporated as a district of Warwick Oct. 15, 1783; and as a town Feb. 24, 1810. The first minister was the Rev. Emerson Foster, settled Dec. 12, 1782. He was followed by the Rev. Joshua Chandler, settled Nov. 27, 1822.

The first dam across Miller's River was built by James Holmes in 1790, where he established a saw and a grist mill.

Orange Centre, with its white clustering cottages, with their pleasant gardens, rising from the banks of Miller's River, having the wooded and picturesque hills for the background, appears to great advantage from the railroad, and, with its fine water-privileges, will doubtless have a still more rapid growth.

Orleans, in the easterly part of Barnstable County, 94 miles south-east of Boston by the Cape-Cod Railroad, contains 343 dwelling-houses, 77 farms, and 1,323 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$515,474, and a tax-rate of \$1.10 per \$100. The post-offices are at Orleans, East Orleans, and South Orleans. It has eight public schools, for the support of which it appropriated \$2,200 in 1871. There are four church-edifices; and the clergymen are the Rev. Charles E. Harwood, C.T.; the Rev. M. J. M. Price, Baptist; the Rev. G. F. Jenks, Universalist; and the Rev. J. B. Washburn, Methodist. The public-house is called "The Higgins Hotel." J. Chandler is the proprietor. A good town-hall is now being erected. Orleans furnished 127 men for the late war, of whom 45 were residents: of the latter number, 5 were lost. Freeman Mayo is the present town-clerk.

The configuration of this town is peculiar. From Eastham, on the north, it is separated by Rock River, flowing into Cape-Cod Bay; and by Town Cove and Nauset Harbor, opening into the ocean. The eastern boundary is Nauset Beach, a long and narrow strip of land enclosing Pleasant Bay, which separates it from Chatham, and many creeks and inlets having pleasant islands. Brewster lies on the south-west, and Cape-Cod Bay on the north-west. The creeks and bays abound in

clams, quahaugs, tautogs, bass, and eels, the taking of which affords employment to many of the people. The number of bushels of shell-fish taken in 1865 was 8,010, valued at \$8,010, and employing 112 hands. The number of vessels engaged in the fisheries was four, and the tonnage 307. The number of barrels of blue-fish caught was 550, valued at \$1,100. The land of Orleans is uneven, light, and sandy: yet there are some good farms, especially on Barley Neck, on Sampson's Island, and on Pochet Island. The windmill is used for motive-power, and was formerly of great service in the manufacture of salt, for which business the place was somewhat noted.

Orleans was called *Namskakot* by the Indians, a burial-place of whom still remains. It belonged to Eastham, from which it was detached, and incorporated as a separate town March 3, 1797. It was named in honor of the Duke of Orleans. The Rev. Samuel Osborn, ordained in 1718, was the first minister. He became an Arminian, and for this cause was dismissed from his pastorate. He was succeeded in 1739 by the Rev. Joseph Crocker.

The shore-line and inlets of this and other towns on the Cape are undergoing constant changes from the force of the winds and tidal currents. Old harbors close up, and new ones are opened. In the year 1626, for example, there was an entrance into Monamoyick Harbor, opposite Potanumaquut, six miles north of the present mouth. Such changes must be noted in comparing the ancient with the modern charts.

The wreck of the ship "Sparrow-Hawk," lost in Potanumaquut Harbor in 1626, and covered by the mud and sand, was disclosed in 1863: the parts were combined, and exhibited in Boston. Her length on the keel was 28 feet and 10 inches. This Pilgrim ship is one of the most remarkable of the relics which time has spared from the early days of the forefathers of the country.

Otis lies among the highlands in the south-easterly part of Berkshire, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. It was for a short period known as "Loudon;" but the name was changed to "Otis," in honor of Harrison Gray Otis, at the time of its incorporation, June 13, 1810. It is bounded north by Becket, east by Blandford, south by Tolland and Sandisfield, west by Monterey and Tyringham; and is 128 miles west of Boston. It has 196 dwelling-houses, 960 inhabitants, and three postal villages,—Otis, East Otis, and Cold Spring.

The land is elevated and broken: much of it is too rough for tillage, but furnishes excellent pasturage. Tilley's Mountain is the highest elevation. The principal rock is calcareous gneiss. There was an explosion heard at a place near the centre of the town about one hundred years ago, at which time a fissure was made in a large rock, and fragments sent to the distance of fifteen or twenty rods. Crystals of quartz and iron pyrites were disclosed. The Farmington River runs centrally and southerly through the town, affording with its tributaries excellent water-power. There are several large and beautiful natural ponds—as Great Lake of 335 acres, Parish Pond, and Rand Pond—in the south-east; and on an outlet of one of these there is a fine

cascade. The number of farms is 166; and of woodland there are 3,381 acres. The town has eight saw-mills; and there are some iron-works in the south-west corner. There is one Congregational church, over which the Rev. Irem W. Smith was installed pastor Sept. 3, 1873. The Baptist and the Episcopal churches are at present destitute of pastors. There are eight district-schools, for the support of which the town appropriated, in 1871, \$1,000. The town sent 99 soldiers to the late war, of whom 14 were lost.

This town, at first called "Tyringham Equivalent," then "Loudon," began to be settled anterior to 1760 by David Kibbe, Daniel Gregory, Jeremy Stow, and others; and the vote to build the first schoolhouse was passed in 1774. A church was organized Feb. 2, 1779; but no house of public worship was erected here until 1813. The Methodist society built a church in the south-eastern section in 1816; and the Episcopal society was organized at the Centre Jan. 1, 1828.

Oxford is a pleasant farming and manufacturing town, containing 2,669 inhabitants, and situated in the southerly part of Worcester County, 55 miles from Boston. It is quite irregular in form; and has Leicester and Auburn on the north, Millbury (by a zigzag line) and Sutton on the east, Douglas and Webster on the south, and Dudley and Charlton on the west. The land is somewhat hilly, although the central part is level. The French River (so named from the ancient French settlers) flows through the town, affording very valuable motive-power. The Worcester and Norwich Railroad, having a dépôt at North Oxford and another at the Centre, gives fine facilities for travel and transportation. The town contains 500 dwelling-houses, 97 farms (mostly productive), and 2,400 acres of woodland, furnishing annually about 2,000 cords of wood for market. It has four cotton, four woollen, and five saw mills, and five shoe-manufactories. The twine and warp mill of D. Warner and Company makes 7,000 pounds of twine, of excellent quality, per week. It has a national bank, with a capital of \$100,000; a large new town-house, with a soldiers' memorial-hall; a good free public library; a high school, a grammar school, and ten district-schools; a Post of the G.A.R. (No. 27), and a Masonic Lodge. There are two postal centres (Oxford and North Oxford) and six churches,—one Congregational, the Rev. T. E. Babb, pastor; one Methodist, the Rev. I. B. Bigelow, pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. J. W. Lathrop, pastor; one Episcopal, no rector; one Universalist, the Rev. A. Tyler, pastor; and one Roman-Catholic church, attended from Webster. The valuation is \$1,248,348; tax-rate, \$1.65 per \$100; and number of voters, 723. It appropriated, in 1871, \$4,500 for the support of public schools.

Mrs. Nancy Cady died here Aug. 3, 1873, at the remarkable age of 104 years.

The territory of this town, called by the Indians *Mauchaug*, was granted to Gov. Joseph Dudley and others in 1683, and called "Oxford," from the seat of the Oxford University in England. It was settled originally by about 30 families of French Huguenots, mostly from Rochelle, who had been driven from France in consequence of the repeal of the Edict of Nantes in 1684. They built a meeting-house, and had

for their pastor the Rev. Daniel Bondett. They also erected two forts to defend themselves from the Indians. The remains of these fortifications, the wells they dug, the trees and vines they planted, may still be seen at or near Fort Hill, in the south-east section of the town. In 1696 the natives attacked this plantation, and killed Mr. John Johnson and three of his children, dashing out their brains against the jambs of the fireplace. Mrs. Johnson was saved by Mr. André Sigourney, who carried her with a child in her arms over French River, and thence to the garrison at Woodstock. On the breaking-up of the plantation, the French retired to Boston; and among their names are found those of men — as Elie Dupeau, André Segourne, Jean Beaudoin, Mons. Boudinot, and Benjamin Faneuil — whose descendants have rendered valuable services to this country.

“Full many a son
Among the noblest of our land looks back
Through Time’s long vista, and, exulting, claims
These as their sires.”

Subsequently the land was occupied by 30 English families, among whom were Ephraim Towne, William Hudson, Benjamin Chamberlain, Joseph Rockwood, Abiel Lamb, and Oliver Coller; and in 1713 it was incorporated as a town.

These settlers organized a church Jan. 18, 1721, and chose the Rev. John Campbell, from Scotland, as their pastor.

Palmer is a populous and thriving town, occupying the north-west extremity of Hampden County, and containing 190 farms, 523 dwelling-houses, 877 voters, and 3,631 inhabitants. Its form is quite irregular; and from this circumstance it originally bore the name of “The Elbows.” It was settled by emigrants from Ireland in 1727; named in honor of Chief Justice Thomas Palmer; and incorporated Jan. 30, 1752. It has four postal villages, — Palmer, Bondville on Swift River, Thorndike between Bondville and the Centre, and Three Rivers, a picturesque locality at the junction of the streams; and is bounded north and north-west by Belchertown and Ware, south-east and east by Warren and Brimfield, south by Monson, and west by Wilbraham. The New-London and Northern, the Ware-river, the Belchertown and Amherst, and the Boston and Albany Railroads, meet at Palmer Dépôt, in the southerly part, and afford unusual facilities for travel and the transportation of merchandise. Ferruginous gneiss and sienite constitute the geological basis; and over its somewhat broken surface is deposited a soil strong and productive, especially along the streams and valleys. There is a mineral spring of some celebrity on the right bank of the Chicopee River, in the easterly part of the town; and Pattaquatic Ponds, on the left banks of Ware River, are very beautiful. Colonel’s Mountain rises to the height of 1,172 feet in the extreme north-east; and Pattaquatic Hill is a beautiful eminence in the northern section of the town. The water-power is very valuable, and well employed. It is formed by the Chicopee River (which sweeps for several miles around the southern border) and the Ware and Swift Rivers (which meet the Chicopee at the village

of Three Rivers on the western line). Few towns have such an affluence of river-scenery and water-power; and, as a result of it, pleasant manufacturing villages have sprung up in different localities through the town. By the last statistical report there were three cotton-mills, having an aggregate of 40,128 spindles, and employing 411 persons; one woollen-mill, one scythe-manufactory, one furnace for hollow-ware, and four saw-mills. Other manufactures were clothing, coaches, medicines, boots and shoes, churns and reeds, and cabinet-ware. The number of farms is 190; and of acres in woodland, 2,420. More than 22 acres were devoted to the cultivation of tobacco; and the number of milch-cows was 460.

Palmer has a valuation of \$1,379,928, and a tax-rate of \$1.64 per \$100. It has a public high school, and 15 schools of a lower grade, for the support of which the sum of \$4,500 was appropriated in 1871. It has a bank for savings, and a well-conducted newspaper, "The Palmer Journal," published by G. M. Fisk and Company.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Theodore A. Leete, C.T. (First Church, at Thorndike, organized in 1753); Bradford M. Fullerton, C.T., settled Feb. 12, 1868 (Second Church, at the dépôt, organized Nov. 1, 1847); O. W. Adams, Methodist; G. Mixter and L. F. Shepardson, Baptist, at Three Rivers, and R. R. Riddell, Baptist, at Palmer; Francis Lynch, Roman-Catholic, at Palmer Centre. A Presbyterian church was organized here in 1730; and in 1734 the Rev. John Harvey was appointed pastor. It continued as a Presbyterian church until the settlement, June 19, 1811, of the Rev. Simeon Colton of Longmeadow, who was dismissed in 1821. The physicians are A. M. Higgins, W. Holbrook, and J. K. Warren.

The population in 1765 was 508; in 1800, 1,039; in 1850, 3,974; and in 1860, 4,082. The distance from Boston is 83 miles.

The Rev. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT MOORE, D.D., first president of Amherst College, was born here Nov. 20, 1770; and died at Amherst, June 30, 1823.

Partridgefield was incorporated July 4, 1771; and its name changed to Peru (which see) June 19, 1806.

Pawtucket was incorporated March 1, 1828, and, by a change made in the boundary-line between this State and Rhode Island in 1861, was, with the exception of a small part east of Seven-mile River, set off to that State. The first manufacture of cotton-cloth by machinery driven by water-power in this country was commenced in this place by Samuel Slater, who died at Webster, April 20, 1835, aged 67 years. The Blackstone River has a fall of about 50 feet at this place, and the power is utilized in driving many extensive cotton-manufactories. Pawtucket is an Indian name; and the town was, until its incorporation, a part of Seekonk.

Paxton is a small agricultural town, with some manufactures of boots and shoes, lying nearly in the centre of Worcester County, 51 miles westerly from Boston. It was taken from

the towns of Rutland and Leicester, and incorporated Feb. 12, 1765. It was probably named from Charles Paxton, one of the commissioners of customs at Boston.

Its population numbers 646; and the people are generally intelligent, hospitable, and wealthy. They sustain a flourishing lyceum and five good public schools.

The Rev. Thomas L. Ellis, installed Sept. 26, 1871, is pastor of the Orthodox Congregational church, which was organized Sept. 3, 1767. This is the only religious society in the place.

Of the 72 men sent to do battle in the recent war, 21 were lost; and to their memory the town has erected a granite monument. The Summit House is the only hotel. The geological formation of Paxton is ferruginous gneiss. In its surface the town presents a pleasing variety. The land, gently swelling, sometimes rises into quite an elevation, — so gradual, however, that the hills seem to be no more than large mounds; and these are cultivated to their summits. Asnebumskit Hill, near the south-eastern border, is the most prominent elevation; and a beautiful and far-sweeping view may be had from its summit. Turkey Hill (near the northern boundary), Fox Hill (near the Centre), and Pine Hill (in the north-east corner), are quite prominent landmarks. The town is rich in ponds, springs, and rivulets. Bottomly Pond is the largest body of water. One beautiful spring is so situated as to send one part of its waters to the Merrimack, and the other part to the Connecticut River; and the brooks, flowing through fine meadows, help to swell on the one hand the former, and on the other hand the latter stream. The soil of the town is rich, strong, amply moistened, and yields abundant returns to the husbandman. The dairy products of Paxton are well known as being of excellent quality. There were, in 1865, 87 farms, comprising 8,085 acres, and valued at \$186,202. On these farms Indian relics are sometimes exhumed. The first settled minister was the Rev. Silas Bigelow, ordained in 1767. The adjoining towns are Rutland on the north, Holden on the east, Leicester on the south, and Spencer and Oakham on the west.

The nearest railroad communication is at Worcester, distant about seven miles:

The valuation is \$332,010; rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100; and number of dwelling-houses, 142. E. D. Bigelow is the present town-clerk.

Peabody is a large, handsome, and prosperous town in the southerly part of Essex County, having two postal centres (Peabody and West Danvers), and containing 148 farms, 1,176 dwelling-houses, and 7,343 inhabitants. It lies about 18 miles north-east of Boston; and has for its boundaries North Reading, Middleton, and Danvers on the north-east, Salem on the east and south-east, and Lynn and Lynnfield on the south-west. It has communication with Boston by the Eastern, the South-Reading Branch, and the Danvers and Newburyport Railroads, and with Lowell by the Salem and Lowell Railroad. The town is also connected with Salem by a horse-railroad, to which city, both in its social and industrial interests, it is closely allied. It was formerly a part of Salem, then of Danvers; and was

incorporated as South Danvers, May 18, 1855. The present name was given to it in honor of George Peabody the banker, April 13, 1868.

The surface of the town is finely diversified by hill, valley, pond, and streamlet; and from some of the eminences — as Mount Pleasant in the north, Upton's Hill in the north-west — admirable views of outspreading and highly-cultivated landscapes are obtained.

The surface of the town is drained by Goldthwait's Brook (an outlet of Cedar Pond) in the southern, and by Proctor's Brook in the central section. The Ipswich River washes, for a short distance, the north-western border. An arm of Beverly Harbor separates the town, for about a quarter of a mile, from Danvers. Brown's Pond, noted for its white lilies, beautifies the southern angle; and Suntaug Lake, which has a pretty island in its centre, spreads out its beautiful expanse of pure water on the line of Lynnfield, and sends a tributary across the western section of the town into Ipswich River. The geological basis of the town is sienite and greenstone, both of which are valuable for walls and other purposes. A huge boulder, called "Ship Rock," attracts the attention of the curious. It bears the marks of glacial action, and belongs to the Essex Institute.

The soil of Peabody is various, but, in general, under excellent cultivation, and hence well repays the labor of the husbandman. As many as 30 acres are devoted to market-gardening, and 67 to the culture of the onion, the crop of which, in 1865, was valued as high as \$24,937. The leading industry of the place is tanning and currying hides. In the year above named, there were 26 establishments with a capital of \$456,500, employing 147 workmen, engaged in tanning; and 24 with a capital of \$172,400, and 240 hands, engaged in currying. The manufacture of boots and shoes gave employment to 466 persons; and, in addition to these large industrial interests, there were four large establishments for making glue and gum, one for bleaching, and one with four sets of machinery for the manufacture of woollen-goods. The next decennial report on industry will doubtless show a large increase in business. The town has two national banks, a five-cent savings-bank, and a valuation of \$5,938,950. There are six churches; and the pastors are the Revs. George N. Anthony, C.T., settled March 11, 1869; F. T. George, Methodist; O. V. Hanson, Baptist, settled in 1868. The Unitarian and the Universalist churches are without settled pastors; and the Roman-Catholic church is now in process of construction. From the Report of the School Committee in 1873, it appears that there are 20 public schools, having 4 male and 32 female teachers. The salaries of the male teachers vary from \$1,100 to \$1,800 per year; and of the female teachers, from \$21 per month to \$800 per year. The amount of money raised for the support of schools this year was \$23,800. The town has an excellent public journal, called "The Peabody Press."

The Peabody Institute, founded in 1852 by the late George Peabody by the munificent donation of \$200,000, is a very handsome structure, containing a large free library, various works of art, and memorials of its founder. Provision is made by the trustees for an annual course of free public lectures.

Among the attractions of this beautiful town is the house in which Mr. Peabody was born; and not far distant, in the old cemetery, the grave

of Elizabeth Whitman, on whose tragic story Mrs. Hannah (Webster) Foster founded the once popular novel of "Eliza Wharton." The inscription (now partially defaced) on the rude headstone is, —

"This humble stone, in memory of ELIZABETH WHITMAN, is inscribed by her weeping friends, to whom she endeared herself by uncommon tenderness and affection. Endowed with superior genius and acquirements, she was still more endeared by humility and benevolence. Let candor throw a veil over her frailties; for great was her charity to others. She sustained the last painful scene far from every friend, and exhibited an example of calm resignation. Her departure was on the 25th of July, A.D. 1788, in the 37th year of her age; and the tears of strangers watered her grave."

GEORGE PEABODY, D.C.L., a successful banker and a philanthropist, was born here Feb. 18, 1795; and died in London, Eng., Nov. 4, 1869. He established a banking-house in London, July, 1843, and acquired a princely fortune. He gave to the city of Baltimore \$1,400,000 to found an institute of literature, science, and the fine arts; to the poor in London, in 1862, \$2,500,000; to Harvard University, in 1866, \$150,000 for the establishment of a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology; to Yale College \$150,000; and to the Southern Educational Fund, created in 1866, \$2,000,000. He also made many other minor benefactions.

Pelham lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram, in the north-western part of Hampshire County, 76 miles west of Boston; and has for its bounds Shutesbury on the north, Swift River and Ash Pond (separating it from Prescott) on the east, Enfield and Belchertown (into which a section called Packardsville projects) on the south, and Amherst on the west. The whole township is elevated; but there are ranges of forest-covered hills in the north-west, and also in the east; while Mount Lincoln rises to the height of 1,246 feet in the south. The geological structure is sienite; and specimens of asbestos, molybdenite, quartz-crystals, and green hornstone, appear. Good stone for building is quarried here; and a huge rock, called "The Northerner," attracts many visitors. There is also a mineral spring of some celebrity. Fort River and its tributaries flow through the valleys, and drain the western sections; while Jabish River runs through Packardsville into Belchertown.

The population is 673; number of voters, 162; of dwelling-houses, 157. The valuation is \$193,207; and the tax-rate, \$2.50 per \$100.

It has 100 farms, and 4,415 acres of unimproved land. Many men are employed in preparing wood, lumber, and charcoal for the market, and many women and children in braiding hats.

The town has two saw-mills, one public-house (the Pelham Hotel), four school-districts, and a small public library. It has three churches, — one Congregational, organized 1837; one Methodist, of which the Rev. N. H. Martin is pastor; and one Union, at Packardsville, organized 1870, of which the Rev. William K. Vaill is pastor.

Pelham lost 7 out of 70 men sent into the late war.

This tract of land was originally called "Stoddard's Town," because purchased by Col. Stoddard of Northampton. He sold it to some Scotch-Irish people at Worcester who had emigrated from the north of Ireland. It was named in honor of the celebrated Pelham family in

England, and incorporated Jan. 15, 1742. The Rev. Robert Abercrombie from Edinburgh, ordained here in 1744, was the first minister.

The notorious Stephen Burroughs, under the name of Davis, preached several of his father's sermons in the pulpit in this town; and Daniel Shays was for some time a resident of the place, as the old song intimates:—

“My name is Shays: in former days
In Pelham I did dwell;
And I was forced to quit that place
Because I did rebel.”

Pembroke is a farming-town of 334 dwelling-houses and 1,447 inhabitants, in the north-easterly part of Plymouth County, and about 26 miles south-east from Boston. It was taken from Duxbury, named from a town in England, and incorporated March 21, 1711. It then had 54 families. It is bounded on the north by Hanover and South Scituate, east by Marshfield and Duxbury, south by Plympton, and west by Hanson.

This town has several large and very pleasant ponds, in which perch and pickerel abound; and North River, a deep and circuitous stream which separates it from Hanover, affords facilities for ship-building. Its tributaries furnish some hydraulic power. The first saw-mill, as well as the first furnace for smelting iron, in the county, was built here; and the “Garrison House,” originally built of brick, and containing but one room, is said to be one of the oldest structures in the State. The first church was erected in 1703, and the Rev. Daniel Lewis was ordained its pastor in 1712. The Rev. Thomas Smith succeeded him.

This town has always been noted for its patriotism. Capt. Seth Hatch ran the blockade of the St. Lawrence, and conveyed supplies to Gen. James Wolfe, whose thanks he publicly received.

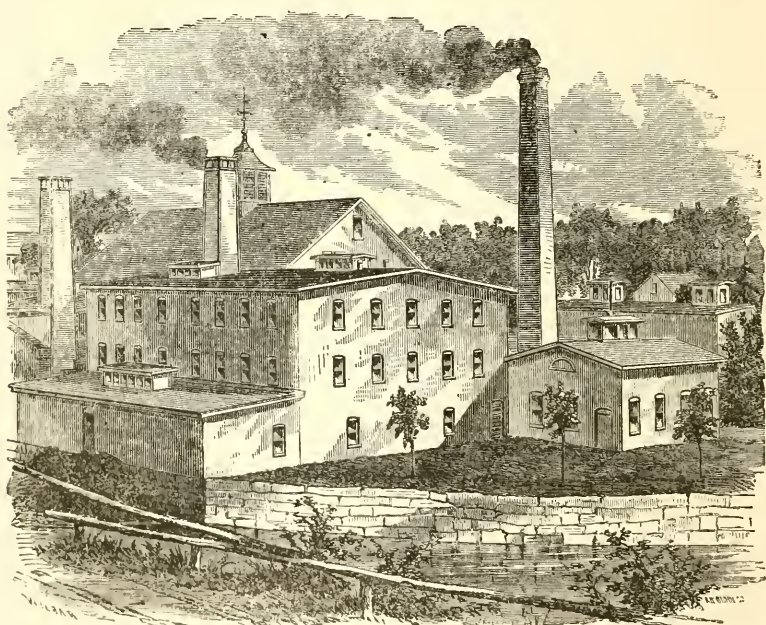
The principal business of this town is farming, shoe-making, and box-making. It has three post-offices (one at Pembroke, one at North Pembroke, and one at East Pembroke), a good town-hall, a high school, eight district-schools, and three places for public worship, one of which is occupied by the Friends, one by the Unitarians (of whom the Rev. T. P. Doggett is pastor), and the other by the Methodists (of whom the Rev. Mr. Farrington is the pastor). Post 111 of the G.A.R. is here established. The valuation of the town for 1872 was \$600,245; the rate of taxation, \$1.20 per \$100; and the whole number of polls was 393. The town is not only out of debt, but has \$4,800 in its treasury. The Hanover Branch Railroad passes within about three miles and a half of the centre of the town. George H. Ryder is the town-clerk.

Dr. Jeremiah Hall of this place was a friend of Gen. Joseph Warren, and a member of the Provincial Congress. His son Jeremiah died while a soldier in the service at Cambridge.

For the late war Pembroke furnished 167 men, of whom 21 were lost. Col. NATHANIEL CUSHING, captain in Rufus Putnam's regiment from 1777 to the close of the war, was born here April 8, 1853; and died at Marietta, O., August, 1814. He bore a gallant part in many actions.

Pepperell is a busy and beautiful town in the north-westerly part of Middlesex County, originally known as the "Second Precinct of Groton," but incorporated, and named from Sir William Pepperell, on the 6th of April, 1753. It has Brookline and Hollis, N.H., on the north, Dunstable and Groton on the east, Groton on the south, and Townsend on the west. The number of inhabitants is 1,842; of dwelling-houses, 414; of voters, 512. The postal centres are Pepperell and East Pepperell; and the area of the town covers $22\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The geological structure is the St. John's group, or Andalusite slate.

About two and a half miles west of the Centre there is a remarkable channel, or cañon, from 75 to 150 feet deep, and 250 wide, extending



THE PEPPERELL PAPER-MILLS, PEPPERELL.

north and south, and cutting through high grounds and a ledge of rocks. The sides have an inclination of from 45° to 70° ; and a streamlet flows through the chasm. It presents the appearance of a large ship-canal; and, whether it be the work of nature or of art, it is not easy to determine. Heald's Mine, near the southern opening of this cañon, was probably commenced about the year 1780, and extends more than 100 feet into the rock. What mineral the miners hoped to find is not now known.

The Nissitissit Hills are prominent twin-eminences in the north-east section of the town; and Oak Hill and Lakin's Hill, near the Centre, add much to its scenic beauty.

The Nashua River (here a swift and noble stream), together with its tributaries, of which the Nissitissit is the largest, furnishes ample water-power for four manufactories of paper and five saw and three grist mills. The Pepperell Mills, of which a picture is here presented, are under the direction of S. D. Warren and Company of Boston. They contain 16 engines and three Fourdrinier machines, which turn out about seven tons of paper per day.

The interval-lands along the borders of the streams well remunerate the farmer for his toil. The whole number of farms is 175, occupying an area of 10,629 acres; and the principal productions are Indian corn, potatoes, rye, barley, oats, hay, hops, and apples. The people are enterprising and progressive. The schools and churches are in good condition. They have a farmers' and mechanics' club; a hotel (the Prescott House); a literary association; a Congregational church, of which the Rev. Horace Parker is pastor; a Methodist church, now being erected, of which the Rev. A. W. Baird is pastor; a Unitarian church, of which the Rev. Charles Babbidge is pastor; and a Roman-Catholic church, under the charge of the Rev. N. J. Baratta of Ayer.

The town is accommodated by the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, which runs along the valley of the Nashua River, affording the traveller many agreeable pastoral scenes.

The town is about erecting a costly town-hall.

The first church in this place was organized Jan. 29, 1747. The Rev. Joseph Emerson, settled in 1775, was the first minister.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT, LL.D., a distinguished jurist, was born in this town Aug. 19, 1762 (H. U. 1783); and died in Boston Dec. 8, 1844. He was the father of William H. Prescott the historian. David W. Jewett is the present town-clerk.

Peru is a mountainous and sparsely-settled farming-town, of wild and picturesque scenery, in the eastern central section of Berkshire County, 140 miles west of Boston, and about 5 miles east of the Hinsdale Station. It lies in the form of a parallelogram, and has an area of about 27 square miles. Its boundaries are Windsor on the north, Cummington and Worthington on the east, Middlefield and Washington on the South, and Hinsdale on the west. The population is 455; number of farms, 91; and of dwelling-houses, 93. The land is elevated, rough, and rocky, — much better adapted to the raising of timber and to grazing than to tillage. French's Mountain rises near the centre of the township to the height of 2,239 feet, and was an important station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. From its summit most of the elevated mountain-peaks of the State are visible. The church on Peru Hill is so situated that the water from one side of the roof finds its way into the Westfield, and from the other side into the Housatonic River. There is a quarry of excellent limestone in this place.

The town has three saw-mills, and 2,398 acres of woodland, which furnish timber enough to keep them very steadily employed. Good crops of English hay are annually cut; and maple-sugar to the value of \$657.50 has been manufactured in a year. The number of sheep is only 365, against 2,221 in 1865. The declension in sheep-

husbandry here, as well as in other grazing-towns, is certainly to be regretted.

Peru has six public schools, for whose support \$600 were appropriated in 1871; and one Congregational church, organized in 1770, and of which the Rev. H. W. Gilbert (installed Feb. 2, 1869) is the pastor.

Peru, embracing most of Hinsdale, and called "Number Two," was sold at auction in Boston, June 2, 1762; and, coming into the hands of Oliver Partridge and Elisha Jones, was incorporated July 4, 1771, under the name of "Partridgefield." This was changed to Peru, June 19, 1806.

Among the early settlers were Joseph Badger, Capt. Nathan Watkins, and Nathaniel Stowell, who came here in 1766. These, with others from this town, were at the battle of Bunker Hill. The Rev. Stephen Tracy, ordained in April, 1772, was the first minister. He was succeeded in April, 1783, by the Rev. John Leland of Holliston, who died at Amherst in May, 1826. The town is remarkable for the purity of its air and the longevity of its people.

Petersham is a beautiful town occupying high land in the north-west part of Worcester County, and containing 1,335 inhabitants. Its Indian name was *Nitchawog*; and its present name was probably suggested by Petersham in England. It was incorporated April 20, 1754; and is bounded on the north-east by Templeton, on the south-east by Barre, on the south-west by Dana, and on the north-west by New Salem and Athol. It is, by highway, 65 miles west of Boston.

The east and west branches of Fever Brook and various branches of Swift River flow south-westerly through this town into Dana, furnishing valuable water-power, and give a pleasing variety to the scenery.

There are 207 farms in the town; and, though elevated, the land is generally moist, fertile, and well adapted to the growth of the cereals, fruit-trees, and to pasturage.

The principal manufactures are palm-leaf hats and bonnets. The town has several pleasant villages; but the Centre occupies the highest eminence. This spreads out into a broad plateau, and commands an extensive view on every side. The nearest railroad-dépôt is at Athol, 9 miles distant; and this circumstance has retarded manufacturing interests. The Rev. T. D. Howard is the pastor of the Unitarian, the Rev. Benjamin Ober of the Congregational, and the Rev. T. M. Merriam of the Baptist church.

The town sent 177 men to the late war, of whom 32 were lost. No monument, as yet, has been erected to their memory.

The land of Petersham was granted, in 1733, to John Bennett, Jeremiah Perley, and others, for services rendered under Capts. White and Lovewell in the Indian wars. Joseph Willson and Simeon Houghton were among the early settlers; and the place was for some time known as Volunteers' Town, or Voluntown, on account of its being granted to the volunteers. The people were at first very much annoyed by wolves and rattlesnakes, and afterwards by the Indians; although it is not known that any lives were lost by them in the town. The first church was organized, and the Rev. Aaron Whitney settled over it, in

December, 1738. He was followed by the Rev. Solomon Reed. The people were greatly agitated by the Revolutionary contest; and the Rev. Mr. Whitney, being excluded from the pulpit for his adherence to the royal party, long held religious services with his followers at his own house, and claimed to be the minister of the town up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1779.

Petersham is memorable as being the place where Gen. Benjamin Lincoln with the State forces, Feb. 4, 1787, suddenly fell upon the insurgents under Capt. Daniel Shays, utterly confounded them, and broke up the rebellion.

The town celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation July 4, 1854, when an able historical address was given by Edmund B. Willson. It was published the next year in Boston, pp. 133.

Among the eminent men born here, the following may be mentioned: The Rev. PETER WHITNEY, author of "The History of Worcester County," born Sept. 6, 1744 (H. U. 1762), and died in Northborough suddenly, Feb. 29, 1816; SAMUEL WILLARD, D.D. (1776-1859), author of "Deerfield Collection of Sacred Music" and other works; AUSTIN FLINT, M.D. (1812), (H. U. 1833), an eminent physician; LYSANDER SPOONER (1808), author of "The Deist's Reply" and many other works evincing much ability.

Phillipston is a good farming-town, of a long and irregular form, in the north-westerly section of Worcester County, 58 miles north-west of Boston, and without railroad accommodation. Its boundaries are Royalston on the north, Templeton (from which it is in part separated by Beaver Brook and Burnshirt River, which flow in opposite directions) and Hubbardston on the south-east, Petersham on the south-west, and Athol on the west. It has 151 dwelling-houses, and 693 inhabitants; and they support themselves by what the soil, in tilth or pasturage or wood, produces. The land is elevated, fertile, and, as in most of the towns in this vicinity, well watered. From the summit of Prospect Hill—a beautiful elevation about two miles westward of the central village—a most charming view of the surrounding country is obtained.

Phillipston Pond, about a mile south of the Centre, is the source of Burnshirt River, which furnishes valuable motive-power. Beaver Brook and Mill Brook drain the northerly sections of the town; while Bigelow Brook, Swift River, and Moccason Brook, flow south-westerly into Petersham. Wine Brook, rising in the south-western angle of the town, and running north-easterly through a beautiful valley, enters Factory Pond; and its waters, then in Burnshirt River, pursue a course directly opposite, into Hubbardston. The number of farms is 103, and many of them are in excellent order. The timber has, to a great extent, been felled. It were well for beauty, health, and profit also, that more of our land should be left for the growth of wood and timber. This town has manufactories of chair and boxes, several saw-mills, and a tannery. It has one post-office, six school-districts, and a Congregational and a Methodist church, now without settled pastors. The Phillips Library furnishes reading for the citizens. Phillipston sent

76 soldiers to the war of the Rebellion, of whom 13 were lost. To these the town has erected a handsome monument. The valuation is \$292,470; tax-rate, \$1.43 per \$100. Albert A. Bolton is the present town-clerk.

Originally a part of Templeton and Athol, this town was incorporated Oct. 20, 1786, under the name of "Gerry," in honor of Elbridge Gerry; but, dissatisfied with his measures while governor of the State, the citizens petitioned the legislature, in 1812, that the name might be changed to Phillipston.

The first church was organized Nov. 16, 1785; and on the 5th of November, 1788, the Rev. Ebenezer Tucker was ordained as pastor. He was succeeded in 1800 by the Rev. E. L. Bascom, who was afterwards settled at Ashby.

Pittsfield, the seat of justice in Berkshire County, is a large, flourishing, and beautiful town, distinguished for the beauty of its scenery, the variety of its industrial interests, and the intelligence of its people. It lies in the form of a square, in the western centre of the county, 151 miles west of Boston; and has Lanesborough on the north, Dalton and Washington on the east, Lenox and Richmond on the south, and Hancock on the west. It has three postal centres, — Coltsville, a busy manufacturing village, in the north-east, Pittsfield and West Pittsfield, on Stearns and Plummet Brooks, in the south-west angle. The population is 11,112; the number of dwelling-houses, 1,708; of farms, 260; and the valuation is \$9,020,253. The Boston and Albany Railroad passes diagonally through the township, and connects with the Pittsfield and Adams Railroad at Coltsville, and with the Housatonic Railroad at the Centre. The Potsdam rock and Levis limestone constitute the geological structure; and beds of iron ore, marl, and clay for brick-making, are found in several localities. Although in appearance lying in a valley between lofty mountains, the town is itself more than 1,200 feet above sea-level, and consequently has a cool and bracing atmosphere. South Mountain, in the southern part, affords a fine view of the wide-spreading valley, with its lakes and streams and villages, and the picturesque ranges of the Taconic and Green Mountains rising as bulwarks on either side. Onota Lake, of about 550 acres, is a beautiful expanse of water, stored with fish, and having a marble quarry on its margin, north-west of the central settlement; and Pontoosuc Lake, on the northern border, has an outlet called "Pontoosuc River," which, uniting with two other beautiful streams south of the Centre, forms the Housatonic River. This flows through rich intervals, and, receiving Ashley Brook from Dalton, leaves the town near the south-eastern angle. These streams, especially the Pontoosuc, furnish important motive-power, which is utilized in various manufacturing establishments. The rich alluvial lands in the valleys of these rivers produce large crops of English hay, Indian corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes, and are almost all under a high state of cultivation. The number of acres in woodland is 2,069; and large quantities of lumber are prepared for market by the six saw-mills of the town. The manufacturing interests of the place are large and varied. It had, in 1865, ten woollen-mills, with 42 sets of machinery,

consuming stock to the value of \$2,000,762, and employing 946 persons; two cotton-mills, with 5,960 spindles, and employing 150 persons; fourteen establishments for making Balmoral skirts, employing 361 persons; four planing-mills; one paper-mill; and two flouring-mills. There were also manufactures of hollow-ware, locomotive-engines, coaches, cabinet-ware, boots and shoes, cigars, lime, charcoal, brooms, and gas-fittings. These varied industries, which are constantly increasing, make Pittsfield very brisk and prosperous; while the lite-



THE CHAPEL OF THE MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD.

rary and religious institutions give it an advanced position in respect to intellectual and social culture. The town has a good public high school and 36 subordinate schools, for whose support it made, in 1871, the liberal appropriation of \$21,000. It is the seat of the Maplewood Institute, a seminary of a high character for the education of young ladies, long under the judicious management of the Rev. C. V. Spear, assisted by an able corps of instructors. The buildings of the institution occupy a gentle eminence in the centre of the beautiful valley

where the streams that form the Housatonic River meet. They are surrounded with gravelled walks, ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, and command a fine view of the town and distant mountains.

The water-supply of the town is from Ashley Lake, a fountain seven miles distant, unfailing and pure.

Pittsfield has two national banks with an aggregate capital of \$700,000, a savings-bank, three insurance-companies, two ably-conducted journals ("The Eagle" and "Sun"), two hotels (the American House and the Burbank House), an athenæum and free public library, a town-hall, a court-house and jail, and many elegant private residences and beautiful churches. The First Congregational church, completed in 1853, is a beautiful stone edifice of the Gothic style. The new Methodist church is an elegant and spacious structure, capable of seating 1,400 people.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Samuel Harrison, C.T., installed in 1872 (Second Church); Thomas Crowther, C.T., installed May 22, 1872 (South Church, organized Nov. 12, 1850); C. H. Spaulding, settled in 1871 (Baptist Church, organized in 1772); E. H. Purcell, Roman Catholic; J. Quevillon, French Church; L. K. Storrs, rector of St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church. The First Church has recently been deprived of its pastor (the Rev. J. Todd, D.D.) by death.

The Indian name of Pittsfield was *Pontoosuc*, signifying a "run for deer." The original territory was granted to Boston June 27, 1735; and was called "Boston Plantation" until March 13, 1737, when it was purchased by Col. Jacob Wendell for £1,320, and then called "Wendell's Town." The actual settlement was commenced in 1752 by Solomon Deming, Charles Goodrich, Nathaniel Fairfield, Abner and Isaac Dewey, Jacob Ensign, Hezekiah Jones, Samuel Taylor, Elias Willard, and Josiah Wright.

In 1758 there were about 20 log-cabins in the place. On the 21st of April, 1761, it was incorporated as a town, and named in honor of the illustrious William Pitt, Lord Chatham. On the 7th of February, 1764, the first church was organized, and the Rev. Thomas Allen ordained as pastor. He was in the battle of Bennington, and, during the action, said to his brother Joseph at his side, "You load, and I will fire." On being asked if he had killed a man, he replied, that, seeing a flash in a bush, he fired, and put out that flash. He was succeeded, Oct. 10, 1810, by his son, the Rev. William Allen, D.D., who was subsequently president of Bowdoin College, Maine. It is said that the first broadcloths ever manufactured in America were produced in 1804 in this town. The mill was established by Mr. Arthur Schofield, who came from England to this place in 1800.

Many men of mark have originated in this town: WILLIAM MILLER (1781-1849), a noted prophet of the Millerites; HENRY HALSEY CHILDS, M.D. (1783-1868), a distinguished physician and legislator; WILLIAM ALLEN, D.D. (1784-1868), a clergyman, educator, author, and poet; HENRY PARKER STARTWELL, M.D. (1792-1867), a notable surgeon and botanist; SYLVESTER LARNED (1796-1820), an eloquent preacher; Gen. THOMAS CHILDS, U.S. A. (1796-1853), a skillful officer; and JOHN A. CLARKE, D.D. (1801-1843), an able clergyman and author.

Mr. J. F. A. Smith is engaged in preparing a History of this beautiful town.

Plainfield occupies the north-western extremity of Hampshire County; contains 131 dwelling-houses and 521 inhabitants; and has for its bounds Hawley on the north, Ashfield on the east, Cummington on the south, and Windsor on the west. The scenery is diversified by hills and valleys, and many brooks and rivulets, which flow south-easterly into the Northfield River. The distance from Boston is 124 miles. Deer Hill, in the south-west corner of the town, is a commanding eminence, from which an extensive prospect of the valley of the Westfield River is obtained. Crooked Pond, so named from its peculiar form, and Plainfield or North Pond, both in the north-west angle of the town, are surrounded by wild and striking scenery, and present many attractions to the lovers of scenic beauty, the angler, and the botanist. Two ores of manganese — rhodonite and pyrolusite — are found here; also cummingtonite, a variety of hornblende, occurs in mica-slate. This town has 116 farms. The soil is moist and fertile. The sugar-maple is a source of profit, affording, some seasons, more than 26,000 pounds of sugar. The town has one woollen-mill, five or six saw-mills, and several establishments for making broom-handles, pails, and butter-boxes. It has no hotel, town-hall, or public library, and but one church: this is Congregational, and the Rev. Solomon Clark is pastor.

Sixty-one men went from the town into the last war, of whom six died, or were killed in battle. The people need the accommodation of a railroad, it being now 12 miles to the nearest dépôt.

The Indian name of this territory was *Pontoosuc*. Many of the original white settlers came from Bridgewater. They organized a church here, of 14 members, in 1780; and, five years later, were incorporated as a district. The Rev. Moses Hallock was settled here in 1792, and was succeeded by the Rev. David Kimball in 1831. The date of the incorporation of the town is June 15, 1807.

This town is the scene of the labors of Deacon Joseph Beals, the "Mountain Miller," whose life, portrayed by W. A. Hallock, has been translated into several languages. The traveller delights "to visit the place consecrated by the residence of the Mountain Miller; to drink at the spring by the roadside, bursting from the rock, and shaded by two beautiful sugar-maples, where he so often drank in passing between his house and mill; and, above all, to linger at the grave of this most devoted servant of the Most High. From this spot flowers have already been culled, and sent to different parts of this country and of Europe." He was from Bridgewater, and died July 20, 1813.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, a devoted missionary, was born here Aug. 22, 1792; and died at Honolulu, Dec. 7, 1847. GERARD HALLOCK, an eminent journalist, was born here March 18, 1800; and died in New York, Jan. 4, 1866. F. Hamlin is the present town-clerk.

Plymouth, ever memorable as the first town settled by Europeans in New England, lies in the south-east part of Plymouth County, 38 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad; and is bounded north by Kingston, Duxbury Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Sandwich and Wareham, and west by Carver and Kingston. It is a

port of entry, the seat of justice in Plymouth County, and in latitude $41^{\circ} 57' 27''$ north, and longitude $70^{\circ} 40' 19''$ west. Its Indian names were *Acomack*, *Apaum* or *Umpaume*, and *Patuxet*; and it was called "Plymouth" in memory of the town of the same name in England. Its date of incorporation is Dec. 11, 1620; and its present population is 6,068. Territorially it is the largest township in the State, extending about sixteen miles along the sea, and from five to ten miles into the interior. The geological formation is granite, together with drift and alluvium. Bolwders here and there occur, and also iron ore and clay. On the road to Sandwich there are two rocks, which the Indians, in passing, covered gradually with stones. They are called "Sacrifice Rocks;" and the pile of stones may have been raised in commemoration of some one buried there, after the manner of the *cairns* of Scotland. The Pilgrim Rock is a solitary sienite boulder. Of it De Tocqueville said, "This rock has become an object of veneration in the United States. I have seen bits of it carefully preserved in several towns of the Union. Does not this sufficiently show that all human power and greatness is in the soul of man? Here is a stone which the feet of a few outcasts pressed for an instant, and the stone becomes famous; it is treasured by a great nation; its very dust is shared as a relic. And what has become of the gateways of a thousand palaces? Who cares for them?"

The land is quite uneven, and, with the exception of a tract along the coast, is sandy and unproductive. It rises into a long and beautiful wooded eminence on the north-east, 396 feet above sea-level, which served as a signal-station in the State survey. It is called "Manomet Hill," and, as seen from Duxbury and other points, enhances very much the picturesqueness of the landscape. Watson's Hill on the right, and Burying Hill (165 feet high) on the left bank of Town Brook, are noted elevations in the principal village, overlooking the whole harbor and adjoining country.

A charming locality on the eastern shore, called "Manomet Bluffs," is now coming into notice as a summer watering-place. The land rises precipitously in a curved line from the shore to the height of from 60 to 100 feet; and a writer says, "The outlook from the Bluffs is one of the finest and most expansive on the coast. In fair weather, nearly the entire outline of Cape Cod, from Sandwich to Provincetown, may be seen sweeping around and nearly enclosing the bay. The distance from the Bluffs to Provincetown is twenty-two miles; and Pilgrim Hall, the spires of churches, and the shipping in the harbor, are observable to the naked eye; while, with the aid of a field-glass, one can see plainly the villages of Yarmouthport and Barnstable. The spectacle of the sun rising out of its ocean-bed is most gorgeous, excelling even the sublime scene pictured on the sky as it sinks below the western horizon. The background is not less pleasing. The long range of hills, clothed with dark-green verdure, sweeps around from Plymouth Harbor to the bay, forming a grand amphitheatre, in the midst of which lie smiling farms and silvery lakes.

"During the day the broad expanse of waters is dotted here and there with the white-winged messengers of commerce; and at night the beacon-fires of Gurnet and Highland and Sandy-neck lights send out their warning beams over the deep-blue sea."

A remarkable feature in the topography of the town is the fresh-water ponds, which have an area of about 3,000 acres. The most noted of these, beginning at the north, are Billington Sea (around which the fallow-deer still linger), Great South Pond, Long Pond, Half-way Pond (with its curious island in the centre, and from which issues Agawam River), and Great Herring Pond, which extends a little into Sandwich, and discharges its waters into Monument River.

The town has over 40,000 acres in woodland, and, with the exception of the settlements in the north-east, is almost as much a wilderness as when first explored by the Pilgrims. Town Brook (which comes from Billington Sea into the harbor), Eel River (which flows from Great South Pond), Indian Brook (which meets the tide at Indian Hill), and Agawam River, are the principal streams; yet they furnish only a small amount of motive-power. The harbor is formed by a narrow beach, which runs out three miles north-westerly from Eel River, and breaks the force of the waves from Massachusetts Bay. Only vessels of a moderate size can enter. The beach, on which much money has been expended, and Brown's Island in the harbor, were once well wooded; but now the former is a mere strip of naked sand, and the latter has altogether disappeared beneath the water. The Duxbury Beach makes an elbow called "The Gurnet," on which are two light-houses, at the northern entrance of the harbor, and then advances for a mile or more, under the name of *Saquish*, towards the Plymouth Beach; and on the north-west of that lies Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent the sabbath before the celebrated "landing."

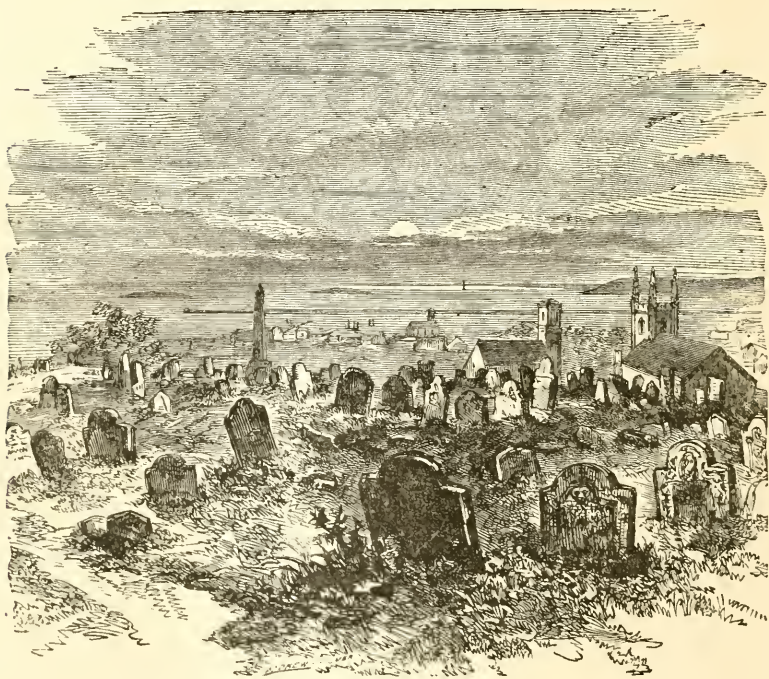
There is a very pleasant postal village, with two churches, called "Chiltonville," at the mouth of Eel River; and a hamlet, having a post-office, and called "South Plymouth," on the east of Manomet Hill: but the chief settlement is on the acclivity divided by Town Brook, where the forefathers landed, and laid out the town at the head of Plymouth Harbor. The land here rises beautifully from the bay into a broad and gentle slope, admirably adapted for a settlement. On this acclivity are many handsome streets and elegant buildings, among which stand forth conspicuously the Court House, with its beautiful green in front; the Pilgrim Hall, a solid structure, built of granite; several churches; and the Samoset House, which is considered one of the best hotels in Plymouth County.

To the eye of an observer on Fort or Burying Hill, at the head of Leyden Street, a most delightful prospect is presented. On the north, beyond the waters of the bay, there rises in full view the bold headland known as "Captain's Hill," having in the background the white spires of Duxbury; on the north-east, Clark's fair island, *Saquish*, the headland of the Gurnet, and the long line of Duxbury Beach, present their picturesque outlines; on the east appears the narrow band of Plymouth Beach, and then, beyond, the broad blue ocean; on the south-east stands, as if to guard the coast, old forest-covered Manomet; while just in front, below, the town, with its fine buildings and historical associations, comes in for the completion of the picture.

Plymouth has 29 public schools (one of which is a high school), two national and two savings banks, two public journals ("The Old-Colony Memorial" and "The Plymouth Weekly Press"), a free public library,

a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, and a fine soldiers' monument. It sent 800 men into the late war, of whom 73 were lost.

The water-supply of the town, from South Pond, is excellent. There are, in all, about a dozen churches. The pastors are the Revs. Samuel W. Cozzens, D.D., C.T. (Second Church, South, installed in 1868); George A. Tewksbury, C.T., installed April 10, 1870 (Church of the Pilgrimage, organized Oct. 1, 1801); W. H. Cobb, C.T., Chiltonville; George A. Morse, Methodist; F. N. Knapp, Unitarian (settled in 1869); A. S. Nickerson (Universalist church, organized in 1822); and R. B. Moody, Baptist church. The number of farms is 136; of dwell-



BURYING HILL, PLYMOUTH.

ing-houses, 695; and of voters, 1,534. The valuation is \$3,427,175; the tax-rate, \$1.64 per \$100. Appropriation for schools in 1871, \$14,660.

The people are engaged in manufacturing, farming, and fishing. The principal manufactures are cordage, flannels, nails, rivets, and tacks. There are three cotton-mills, a foundery, and a rolling-mill. Several of the manufacturing establishments are on Town Brook. There is a large duck manufactory at Chiltonville. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on somewhat extensively. In 1865 there were

4,670 cords of wood and bark cut in the extensive forests, and prepared for market. There were 50 vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 20 in the coastwise trade. As many as 1,025 bushels of shell-fish were taken. The number of lobsters sold was 105,000.

On landing on the "Rock," Dec. 21, 1620, the sea-beaten Pilgrims soon proceeded to lay out Leyden Street, which extends from the shore, a little south of the "Rock," to the summit of the acclivity. No traces now exist of the buildings which they first erected. The "Rock" has been divided, and a part of it transferred to the enclosure of the Pilgrim Hall on Court Street. Jan. 31, 1620-21, the forefathers "kept their first sabbath-worship on shore;" and, on the 8th of February following, Rose Standish died. On the 27th of the same month they formed a military organization, with Miles Standish for the captain; and on the 3d of March they mounted the "great guns" from the ship on what is now called "Burying Hill." On the same day, William White, William Mullins, and two others, died. On the 26th of March they received a visit from *Samoset*, who cried out to them, "Welcome, Englishmen!" On the 1st of April this friendly Indian brought with him *Squanto* and *Massasoit*, who, with his brother *Quadequena*, entered into a formal treaty of peace, which was sacredly observed until broken up by Philip in 1675. A great mortality occurred this month. Gov. Carver died on the 15th, and William Bradford was chosen to fill his place; and "being not yet recovered of his illness, in which he had been near the point of death, Isaak Allerton was chosen to be an Assistant unto him." On the 22d of May, Edward Winslow and Mrs. Susanna White, widow of William White, were married. This was the first marriage in the colony.

"The spring now approaching," says Gov. Bradford, "it pleased God the mortalitie began to cease amongst them, and ye sick and lame recovered apace, which put, as it were, new life into them; though they had borne their sad affliction with as much patience & contentedness as I think any people could doe. But it was ye Lord which upheld them, & had beforehand prepared them, many having long borne ye yoke, yea, from their youth."

Those who died during the first winter were buried on a bank called "Cole's Hill," but a short distance from the "Rock;" and the graves were levelled in order to prevent the Indians from suspecting the loss and weakness of the company. A great freshet in 1735 washed many of the bones of the forefathers into the sea. Defences were raised upon this bank in 1742, in the war of the Revolution, and also in that of 1812. Burying Hill, above the town, embraces about 8 acres, and is filled with ancient graves and memorial stones. Traces of the extensive fortification raised here during Philip's War are distinctly visible. The oldest monument in the enclosure bears this inscription:—

"Here lies the body of EDWARD GRAY, Gent., aged about fifty-two years, and departed this life the last of June, 1681."

He was a respectable merchant, whose name is often found in the early records. On another later stone is read the following epitaph:—

"Here lyes ye body of ye Honorable WILLIAM BRADFORD, who expired February ye 20, 1703-4, aged 79 years.

"He lived long, but was still doing good.
And in his country's service lost much blood.
After a life well spent, he's now at rest:
His very name and memory is blest."

The Cushman Monument, raised in honor of Elder Robert Cushman, who died in 1625, is a conspicuous object in the burying-ground. It is an obelisk of Quincy granite, about 27 feet in height, and was consecrated Sept. 16, 1858. The first grist-mill in New England was built in 1632 by Stephen Dean, near Billington Sea. The house of Mr. Clark was attacked by the Indians, March 12, 1676: eleven persons were massacred, and the building was reduced to ashes. Eleven houses and two barns were burnt by the savages on the 11th of May following.

An anniversary commemorative of the landing of the Pilgrims was first held Dec. 22, 1769, when a repast, consisting of the following dishes, was enjoyed by a large company, many of whom were direct descendants of the Pilgrims:—

"1, A large baked Indian whortleberry-pudding; 2, a dish of sauetach (succotash, corn and beans boiled together); 3, a dish of clams; 4, a dish of oysters and a dish of codfish; 5, a haunch of venison, roasted by the first jack brought to the colony; 6, a dish of sea-fowl; 7, a dish of frost-fish and eels; 8, an apple-pie; 9, a course of cranberry-tarts, and cheese made in the Old Colony."

The Pilgrim Society was instituted in 1820 to commemorate the deeds of the forefathers; and Daniel Webster delivered the first oration before it on the 22d of December of that year. In this address the remarkable vigor of his eloquence was first made manifest. The first newspaper published here was "The Plymouth Journal," by N. Coverly, which made its appearance in March, 1785: the "Old-Colony Memorial" was commenced in 1821. The Old-Colony Railroad was opened to Plymouth Nov. 8, 1845; and from that date the industrial aspect of the town has been steadily improving.

The corner-stone of Pilgrim Hall was laid Sept. 1, 1824. It is 70 by 40 feet, and constructed of unhewn granite. It contains, among other interesting objects, Henry Sargent's painting of the Landing of the Fathers in 1620; portraits of Edward Winslow, Josiah Winslow, his wife Penelope Pelham; of John Alden, who died in 1821, aged 102 years; of James Thacher, M.D., and others; also a chair belonging to Gov. John Carver, a sword of Miles Standish, a cane once used by William White, the gun-barrel with which King Philip was shot, and many other relics of the early settlers.

The Plymouth Church came from the pastoral care of the Rev. John Robinson in Leyden, a man of signal ability; and was, on its arrival in America, for some time under the guidance of Elder William Brewster, who used to preach twice every sabbath, but declined to administer the ordinances. Robert Cushman preached to it, Dec. 12, 1621, the first sermon ever printed in America. It was "On the Sin and Danger of Self-Love," and was republished in 1785 by John Davis. The Rev. Ralph Smith, settled in 1629, was the first regular pastor. He was succeeded by the Revs. John Reyner, 1636; John Cotton, 1669;

Ephraim Little, 1699; Nathaniel Leonard, 1724; Chandler Robbins, 1760; and James Kendall, 1800. The Second Church, organized in 1738, had for its first minister the Rev. Jonathan Ellis; for the second, the Rev. Elijah Packard, ordained in 1758. The corner-stone of a monument in memory of the Pilgrims has been laid, and some progress towards its completion has been made. The population of Plymouth was, in 1765, 2,177; in 1800, 3,524; in 1850, 6,024; and in 1865, 6,068. This ancient town will ever be visited with profound interest by those who honor the names of the founders of this Commonwealth, or who love the free republican government of America; for, as an able writer has justly said, —

“The institutions, civil, literary, and religious, by which New England is distinguished on this side the Atlantic, began here. Here the manner of holding lands in free socage, now universal in this country, commenced. Here the right of suffrage was imparted to every citizen, to every inhabitant not disqualified by poverty or vice. Here was formed the first establishment of towns, of the local legislature, which is called a town-meeting, and of the peculiar town executive, styled the selectmen. Here the first parochial school was set up, and the system originated for communicating to every child in the community the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Here, also, the first building was erected for the worship of God; the first minister called and settled by the voice of the church and congregation. On these simple foundations has since been erected a structure of good order, peace, liberty, knowledge, morals, and religion, with which nothing on this side the Atlantic can bear a remote comparison.”

For a more extended account of Plymouth, see “Historical Memoir of the County of New Plymouth from 1620 to 1692,” 2d edition, edited by S. G. Drake, 2 vols., 1866; “New England’s Memorial;” “History of the Town of Plymouth,” by James Thacher, Boston, 1835; and “Pilgrim Memorials,” by W. S. Russell, Boston, 1860, pp. 229.

Plymouth has given to the world Col. BENJAMIN CHURCH (1639–1718), distinguished in the early Indian wars; JOSIAH COTTON (1680–1756), a judge, and preacher to the Indians; Gen. JAMES WARREN (1726–1808), a Revolutionary patriot; ELKANAH WATSON (1758–1842), a noted agriculturist; JOHN DAVIS, LL.D. (1761–1847), an able jurist and author; JOSEPH BARTLETT (1762–1827), a poet and editor; ISAAC GOODWIN (1786–1832), a distinguished lawyer and author; OAKES AMES (1804–1873), a successful manufacturer, and M.C.; CHARLES THOMAS JACKSON, M.D. (1805), a noted geologist and scientific discoverer; THOMAS RUSSELL (1825), H. C. 1845, an eloquent speaker, and collector of the port of Boston; he was the son of the Hon. Thomas Russell, at one time treasurer of the State.

Plymouth County was incorporated June 2, 1685, and received its name from Plymouth, the place of its first settlement. It lies in the south-east section of the State, and contains an area of about 720 square miles. Its boundaries are Norfolk County on the north-west, Massachusetts Bay on the north-east, Barnstable County and Buzzard’s Bay on the south-east, and Bristol County on the south-west. It embraces 25 towns, 4,205 farms, and 12,675 dwelling-houses, with a population of 65,365, and a valuation of \$34,531,744. It has 313 public schools and five incorporated academies. The amount appropriated for schools

in 1871 was \$111,054.71. There are twelve representative districts, entitled to fifteen representatives in the General Court. The shire-town is Plymouth: the other large towns are Abington, Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, Hingham, and Middleborough. The Old-Colony Railroad, with its divergent lines, furnishes good accommodation to the different towns and most of the villages of the county. The seacoast, extending nearly 40 miles in a south-easterly direction, is indented with many convenient harbors having a sufficient depth of water for vessels engaged in fishing and in the coastwise-trade. The geological structure consists of granite, sienite, carboniferous rock, and drift and alluvium. Extensive beds of bog-iron ore occur; but this material has in many localities been exhausted, and most of the iron-works are now supplied with iron from a distance. The Taunton River and several of its affluents drain the westerly sections of the county; while the North River, a circuitous stream, flows easterly, and, uniting with South River, enters the ocean between South Scituate and Marshfield. It is navigable as far as Pembroke, where many vessels have in former times been constructed. There are many broad and beautiful lakes in Plymouth County, some of which are still visited by the red deer and by various kinds of water-fowl. Billington Sea in Plymouth, Assowompset Pond in Lakeville, Snippetuit Pond in Rochester, and Monponset Pond in Halifax, are among the most noted. By the moisture rising from these large bodies of fresh water the atmosphere is softened, and the health of the inhabitants promoted. The land is, for the most part, level or undulating, and seldom rises into any remarkable eminences. The soil is light, and less productive than that of the western counties. There are, however, many excellent farms; and careful husbandry is remunerated by handsome crops of hay, grain, potatoes, and other agricultural productions. Many people are engaged in the fisheries and other maritime pursuits. Ship-building is carried on to some extent, though less than formerly; and the manufacture of boots and shoes, as well as of iron-ware, tacks, brads, nails, and of various textile fabrics, has of late been steadily increasing.

Plymouth County contains some of the oldest settlements of New England: on its

“ Stern and rock-bound coast ”

the germs of the grand republic of these modern times were planted. Its people are noted for enterprise, intelligence, and hospitality. Its schools, churches, and civic organizations, are in a flourishing condition; and temperance, good order, and refinement generally prevail.

Plympton is a farming-town of 804 inhabitants and 180 dwelling-houses, in the central part of Plymouth County, about 30 miles south-east of Boston; having for its boundaries Kingston on the north-east, Carver on the south-east, Middleborough on the south-west, and Halifax on the north-west. The Old-Colony Railroad passes through the north village, which lies upon Jones-river Pond. The central village is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence; and Wenatuxet Village is upon a beautiful stream of the same name, which, with its affluents, flows through the

southerly part of the town, and thence through Halifax into the Taunton River. The town has 129 farms, and 2,040 acres of woodland, producing oak, maple, pitch-pine, white-pine, and white-cedar. A white-oak was cut here several years ago which contained seven tons of ship-timber and two cords of fire-wood. The town has one cotton-mill and five saw-mills, and is somewhat engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes and boxes. It has six school-districts, and one Congregational church, of which the Rev Philip Titcomb is pastor. Ninety men went into the late war from this place, and fifteen of them were lost in or by the service of their country. The valuation of the town is \$296,033; the tax-rate, \$1.25 per \$100; and the number of voters, 207. Among the leading men are Z. Parker, G. W. and J. Sherman, and H. E. Briggs. J. S. Hammond is the physician.

Silver-lake Grove, comprising about 27 acres of wooded land, on the border of Silver Lake, has been admirably fitted up for the accommodation of parties of pleasure by the Old-Colony Railroad Company, and will doubtless become the resort of thousands from the city who desire to exchange for a while the dust and the noise of the crowded streets for the fresh breeze and the rural delights of the woodland and the lake.

The Indian name of the territory was *Wenatuxet*, which is perpetuated in the appellation of its principal stream. It was at first called "The Western Precinct of Plymouth," and settlements were made as early as 1680. Among those who first came were John Bryant, Isaac King, Thomas Cushman and brothers, Benjamin Soule, Samuel Fuller, Edmund Weston, and Daniel Pratt. The town originally contained 55, but now not quite 14, square miles. It was incorporated June 4, 1707. The church was organized Oct. 27, 1698; when the Rev. Isaac Cushman was ordained pastor. Dr. Caleb Loring, who came from Hull in 1703, was the first physician.

Dr. WILLIAM BRADFORD, U. S. senator from 1793 to 1797, was born here Nov. 4, 1729; and died at Bristol, R.I., where he had erected an elegant mansion on Mount Hope, July 6, 1808. DEBORAH SAMPSON, who served three years in the Revolutionary army under the name of "Robert Shurtleff," was born here Dec. 17, 1760. She was wounded at Tarrytown; and, after the war, was married to Benjamin Gannett of Sharon. She received a pension, and died April 29, 1827.

Prescott lies in the form of the letter L, in the north-east extremity of Hampshire County; and has New Salem on the north, Dana and Greenwich on the east, the latter and Enfield on the south, and Pelham and Shutesbury (from both of which it is separated by the Swift River) on the west. It is a pleasant farming-town, having 541 inhabitants, 109 dwelling-houses, 108 farms, several saw-mills, a post-office at the Centre and at North Prescott, five school-districts, and three churches. One of them (the Baptist, of which the Rev. Mr. Woodbury is pastor) stands half in this town, and half in New Salem. The Rev. David Bancroft is pastor of the Congregationalist church, organized Jan. 15, 1823; the Rev. Alson Scott of the Universalist society, worshipping in a hall; and the United Brethren, who have a good church-edifice in the easterly part of the town, are without a pastor. The Rev. W. E. Dwight is pastor of the Methodist church at North Prescott.

The soil of this place is strong, but hard to till; and the number of the people, as in many farming-towns, is now decreasing.

Mount Ell, an isolated peak in the north-east part of the town, rises abruptly from the valley of the Swift River, and forms a striking feature in the landscape; and Rattlesnake Mountain, in the west part of the town, rises still more abruptly from the valley of the west branch of the Swift River to the height of 270 feet, and almost perpendicularly for nearly half that distance. At the base of this rocky bastion, a den, or cave, has been formed by the *débris* and fragments from above, in which ice is said to be found throughout the year. The crevices in the rocks were the favorite haunts of rattlesnakes in the early times; and hence the name of the den and mountain. The residence of Daniel Shays, the rebel, was once near the summit of this precipice. Of the 40 soldiers sent by Prescott to the last war, 6 were lost.

This town was taken from the east part of Pelham, and south part of New Salem; named from Dr. Oliver Prescott, who was instrumental in suppressing Shays's rebellion; and incorporated Jan. 28, 1822. The Rev. Ebenezer Brown, installed in 1827, was the first minister subsequent to the incorporation of the town. His successors were the Revs. Job Cushman, installed Oct. 27, 1835; Francis Wood, settled in October, 1839; and S. B. Gilbert, Feb. 23, 1853. Valuation, \$206,929. The distance from Boston is, by highway, 67 miles. Varnum V. Vaughn, J. N. Harrington, and Nelson Whittaker, are the present selectmen; and the town-clerk is F. N. Pierce.

Princeton, whose Indian name was *Wachusett*, occupies high land in the northerly part of Worcester County, 60 miles west of Boston; and contains 172 farms, 249 dwelling-houses, 308 voters, and 1,279 inhabitants. The valuation is \$932,884; and the tax-rate, \$1.20 per \$100. The number of public schools is 10, and the school-appropriation \$1,700. The boundaries are Hubbardston and Westminster on the north-west; the latter, Leominster, and Sterling on the north-east; the latter and Holden on the south-east; and Rutland, from which it was chiefly taken, on the south-west. The Boston, Barre, and Gardner Railroad passes through the westerly part of the town; and the postal centres are Princeton, East Princeton (a very thriving village on Keyes Brook), and Wachusett Village. The place was named in honor of the Rev. Thomas Prince the annalist, and was incorporated April 24, 1771. Prior to this time, it bore the name of "Rutland East Wing." The underlying rock is Merrimack schist in the east, and ferruginous gneiss in the west. The surface is agreeably diversified by winding valleys covered with thrifty farms, and by several beautiful ponds and sparkling streamlets. On a flat rock near the margin of Wachusett Pond, which lies between this town and Westminster, the Indians lighted, in former times, their council-fires; and here Mrs. Rowlandson, taken captive at Lancaster, at last was ransomed from the hands of her tormentors. Quinnepoxet Pond is a charming sheet of water in the southern extremity of the town. Keyes Brook and East-Wachusett Brook, in the easterly part of the town, are affluents of Still River, whose waters find their way by the Nashua River into the Merrimack; while the waters of the Wachusett Brook,

which drains the north-west section of the town, flow by Ware River into the Connecticut. The grand and prominent local feature of the town is the Wachusett Mountain. This isolated eminence lifts itself grandly in the northerly part of the town to the commanding height of 2,480 feet above sea-level. The ascent to the summit is gradual, and through a growth of timber, which diminishes in size according to the altitude of the locality. On the top of the mountain there is a good hotel, the Summit House; and an observatory, which commands on every side a most magnificent prospect. Almost the whole of Massachusetts, with its varied scenery of mountain, woodland, town and village, lake and river, seems to spread itself as on a map beneath the observer's eye. On the north-east the grand Monadnock towers up in the distance; a little to the east of this appears the rounded summit of the great Watatic Mountain; far in the distance may be seen the peaks of Kearsarge and Moosillauke, and, in clear weather, the snowy head of Mount Washington; towards the east appear the high lands of Leominster, Bolton, Waltham, a vast array of towns and villages, and the sail upon the ocean; towards the south-east come into view the Blue Hills of Milton, the elevated towns of Hopkinton and Douglas; on the south a varied landscape is presented, stretching as far as Woodstock in Connecticut; on the south-west indistinctly rise the distant peaks of Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke; on the west the summit of Mount Tobey and the broken line of the Green-Mountain range; while on the north-west is just discernible the head of old Greylock, the loftiest elevation in the State. Within this vast circle of mountains the eye rests upon a panorama of enchanting beauty, and at a glance embraces a broader landscape, and a greater number of water-courses, hills and valleys, towns and villages, farms and forests, railroad-lines and spires of churches, than are visible from any other point in Massachusetts. The best route to the summit of Wachusett is by the Mountain House, on the south-east side. The last mile is by a well-beaten cart-road, and must be made on foot; but the beautiful ferns and alpine flowers along the way will beguile the traveller as he climbs the steep, and the enchanting prospect from the summit will repay him amply for the toil of the ascent. More than 10,000 visitors annually enjoy this magnificent view.

The principal business of Princeton is agriculture, lumbering, chair-making, and the preparation of chair-stock. The town has a farmers' club, a hotel in the Centre (called "The Prospect House," I. F. Thompson, proprietor), a Post of the G.A.R. (No. 99), a Congregational church (organized Aug. 12, 1764), now destitute of a pastor, and a Methodist church, of which the Rev. J. Noon is pastor. The town furnished in all 80 men for the late war, of whom 27 died or were killed in battle.

Princeton is the birthplace of EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817), a skilful portrait-painter; DAVID EVERETT (1770-1813), a notable journalist, and author of the well-known schoolboy-verses, commencing, —

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage;"

and LEONARD WOODS, D.D. (1774-1854), an eminent theologian.

A History of Princeton, by Charles T. Russell, was published in 1838, pp. 130; another, by J. L. Hanaford, in 1852, pp. 204. The present town-clerk is A. T. Beaman.

Provincetown is, from some points of view, one of the most unique and peculiar towns of the Commonwealth. It occupies the extreme northern point of Barnstable County and Cape Cod; and is, with the exception of a narrow neck connecting it with Truro on the east, entirely enclosed by water. It is by the Old-Colony Railroad 116 miles, and by steamers 50 miles, from Boston.

From the western point of the Cape a narrow peninsula runs along by the mainland towards the south-west, and then, suddenly turning to the north-west, forms an elbow, and terminates at Long Point; thus making a capacious harbor, landlocked and secure, with sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. The township itself consists of loose white sand, into which the foot sinks somewhat as into snow. The wind has driven it into fantastic knolls, which are subject to incessant changes. With the exception of here and there a tract covered with shrubs, and tufts of coarse grass, together with a little sedge and the productions of the ponds and marshes, the land is destitute of vegetation; and hence there is not a single farm in the whole township. The few cows that are kept subsist, in summer, on the grass that grows along the shore or in the ponds between the sand-hills; and, in the winter, on the salt hay from the marshes. The four principal bodies of fresh water are Grass Pond and Great Pond, near the centre of the town, and Clapp's Pond and Shank-painter's Pond, farther westward. Though environed by the sea, the water from the springs and wells is very sweet and clear.

The village is built mainly upon one street, which commences some three miles from Race Point, the termination of the Cape, and follows for several miles the curving line of the harbor. The dwelling-houses and public buildings present a neat and pleasant appearance, having, in many instances, lawns in front, with shrubbery and shade-trees. The land which forms the streets and gardens has been brought from distant places. The sidewalks are of plank, and kept in good repair. Town Hill rises picturesquely above the village; and from its summit may be had a most enchanting prospect of the cape, the bay, and open sea. The town-hall, a solid structure, surrounded by a substantial iron railing, crowns the eminence. A tablet on the façade contains the following inscription: "In commemoration of the arrival of 'The Mayflower' in Cape-Cod Harbor, and of the first landing of the Pilgrims in America at this place, Nov. 11, 1620, this tablet is presented by the Cape-Cod Association, Nov. 8, 1853." There is a clock upon the tower, visible at all points in the village.

"The man now lives," says a recent writer, "who made, very much to the astonishment of those to the 'manner born,' the first artificial garden here. Having moved to Provincetown to pursue his trade, he was soon induced to make the attempt of holding the sand in its place, and, at the same time, make himself a garden. Many of the vessels that came in here were ballasted with loam, which, being discharged, this man secured, and began spreading it upon the beach-sand; and now he has one of the finest gardens in the county. Since his success, others have attempted the same; and the bottoms of adjacent swamps have been taken out, and gardens have been made. The streets, and, in fact, all this part of the Cape, is one mass of loose sand. The travelled highways have been coated with a bluish clay found in many of the hills, and which has made very superior roads entirely free from stones. Indeed,

there is but one specimen of stone or rock for a distance of thirty miles or more up the Cape; and this is a huge bowlder found in Truro, and, according to Agassiz, was brought over from Maine by the ice in years gone by."

The Old-Colony Railroad was opened to this place, with imposing ceremonies, July 22, 1873; and, under the efficient management of the directors of this road, Provincetown may become a leading port for the shipment of Western produce to Europe.

The inhabitants are engaged almost exclusively in maritime pursuits; the only manufactures being sails, masts, pumps, and some other articles demanded for repairing or fitting out vessels for sea. In 1865 Provincetown had 28 vessels, with 498 men, engaged in the whale-fishery; 105 vessels, with 1,260 men, in the cod and mackerel fisheries; 100 men engaged in taking shell-fish; and 20 vessels, with 130 men, in the coastwise-trade.

The town has one post-office, one national and one savings bank, a good town-hall, a public library, a lyceum, a high school, six district-schools, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic and Odd-Fellows' Lodge, and a good public journal called "The Provincetown Advocate." It has also an efficient fire-department, and five churches, of which two are Methodist, one Congregational, one Universalist, and one Roman Catholic. The pastors are the Revs. W. M. K. Bray and J. H. James, Methodist; G. S. Blanchard, Congregationalist; S. L. Beal, Universalist; and C. O'Connor, Roman Catholic. The population is 3,865; number of dwelling-houses, 752; tax-rate, \$2.00 per \$100; and valuation, \$1,857,019. The school appropriation in 1871 was \$7,600.

Three hundred and fifty men went from this town into the late war; and to the memory of the twelve lost in the service it has erected a handsome monument.

This remarkable town has made great improvement of late; and, now that communication by rail is opened between it and the metropolis, its advancement will doubtless be still more rapid.

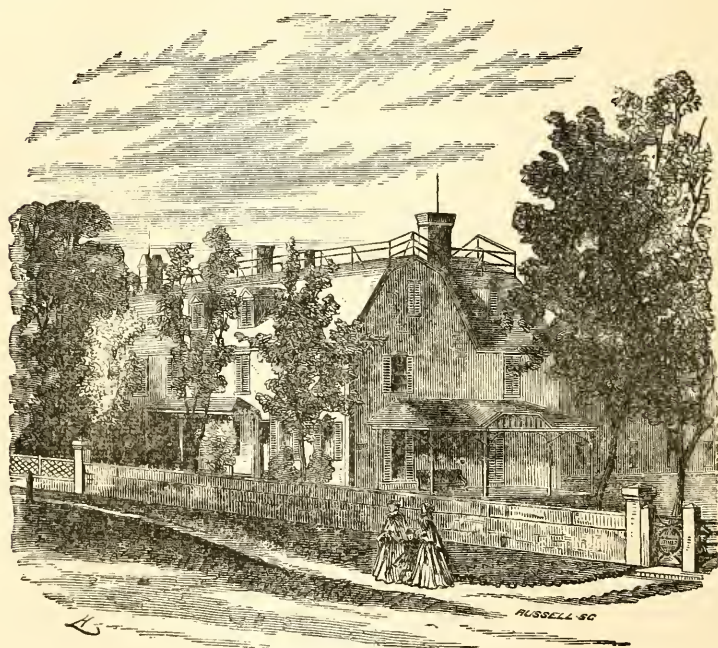
The Indian name of Provincetown was *Chequoeket*, or *Coatuit*. The Pilgrims of "The Mayflower" landed here Nov. 11, 1620; and here occurred the birth of Peregrine White, the first English child born in New England. The town was incorporated Sept. 3, 1639; and the first church organized in January, 1714.

The first record in the oldest town-book is, according to Mr. Dean Dudley (to whom we are indebted for many facts in respect to the towns on Cape Cod), "Ezekiel Cushing, son to the Reverend Mr. Jeremiah and Hannah Cushing, was born 28th of April, 1698." In 1755 this place contained but ten dwelling-houses. The population in 1800 was only 812; in 1820 it was 1,252; in 1840, 2,122; in 1850, 3,157; and in 1865, 3,472. Among the present prominent citizens are E. S. Smith, James Gifford, E. M. Atwood, E. M. Dyer, Artemas Paine, and Joseph I. Johnson. Seth Smith, jun., is the town-clerk and treasurer.

Quincy is a very handsome town in the north-eastern part of Norfolk County, 8 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which gives it many passenger-trains daily. It was taken from the north part of Braintree, and incorporated Feb.

23, 1792; the name being given to it in honor of Col. John Quincy, who had owned the Wollaston Farm.

It contains 7,443 inhabitants; is of an irregular form; and bounded north and east by Boston Harbor, south by Braintree and Randolph (from the latter of which it is separated by Blue-hill River), and west by Milton. The surface of the town, especially in the south-westerly part, is wild and picturesque; the land rising at one point in the ridge called the "Blue Hill" to the altitude of almost 600 feet above the level of the sea. In the eminences of this town are found vast quarries of granite or sienite of an excellent quality, from which large quantities are yearly taken for building and other purposes. The monument on Bunker Hill is built of stone from this place. A railroad, the first in



THE HOME OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, QUINCY.

the country, was constructed in 1826, three miles in length, for conveying this granite to the harbor.

Neponset River runs along the north-western border of the town. A rocky peninsular promontory called "Squantum," once the residence of the Indian chief *Chikataubut*, now a noted watering-place, and another peninsula, called "Germantown," because settled by German weavers and glass-blowers, form Quincy Harbor. This has a bold shore; and in it, in 1789, was built the ship "Massachusetts," then the largest vessel in the country.

Some of the hills in Quincy, as Mount Wollaston, Wollaston Heights,

and Penn's Hill, are covered with elegant mansions, from which magnificent views of Boston Harbor and the ocean are obtained.

The climate of this town is healthful, the roads are good, the scenery is charming; and few places in the environs of the metropolis present stronger attractions to those seeking residences in the country. The central village, on an elevated plain, is finely shaded, and contains many beautiful and interesting buildings, among which are the town-house constructed of granite, and the old stone church, sometimes called "The Adams Temple," in which there is a marble tablet in memory of President John Adams and his wife, and also of President John Quincy Adams. It was built at a cost of \$40,000, and dedicated in 1828.

The postal centres are Quincy, Wollaston, and Quincy Point. The settlement at Wollaston Heights, commenced about four years since, is one of the most beautiful for situation in the county. A rocky hill has, by the hand of art and industry, been converted in this brief period into a populous village, with handsome dwellings, a fine church, a good hotel, and beautiful avenues, along whose sides many ornamental trees have been planted.

By the last Report on Industry, Quincy had 66 farms, 2,850 acres in woodland, and 698 acres of salt marsh fit for mowing. It had 10 stone quarries, in the working of which 306 men were employed; and 472 persons were engaged in making boots and shoes. The business at the quarries has been very brisk of late; and the hills are bristling with derricks for the raising of the huge blocks of sienite from the mines.

The town has seven churches; viz., two Roman-Catholic, one Unitarian, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Episcopal, and one Orthodox. The clergymen are the Revs. John D. Wells, Unitarian; George W. Whitney, Universalist; R. H. Howe, Episcopal; Stephen G. Abbott, Baptist, at Wollaston Heights; James E. Hall, Congregational, settled April 16, 1868; F. A. Fugughiette, Roman-Catholic; Samuel Kelly, Methodist. The National Sailors' Home and the Sailors' Snug Harbor are located in this beautiful town.

It has a good free public library, an incorporated academy, a high school, and six school-districts. It has also a Post of the G.A.R., a Masonic Lodge, and a lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Its public journal is called "The Quincy Patriot," and is edited with ability by M. Elizabeth Green.

This town sent 847 men to the last war, of whom 113 were lost. Of these, 29 were killed in battle, 12 died of wounds received in battle, 52 of disease contracted in the army, and 20 died in prison.

To the memory of these men the town has erected a monument in Wollaston Cemetery.

The number of dwelling-houses is 1,340; the valuation of the town is \$6,147,699; the rate of taxation, \$1.30 per \$100; and the number of voters, 1,903. The appropriation for the support of schools in 1871 was \$19,650.

Capt. Wollaston, with some thirty others, came from England, and commenced a settlement near and upon the eminence which bears his name, in 1625. Among this company was Thomas Morton, who, after

the departure of the leader, raised a May-pole, changed the name of the place to Mare, or Merry Mount, and held upon it bacchanalian revels. By his profligacy he incurred the odium of the colonists, who arrested and sent him back to England.

William Coddington (founder of Rhode Island) and Edmund Quincy had lands here as early as 1635. A church was formed in 1639, of which William Thomson was chosen minister, and Henry Flynt teacher.

The Indian title to the land was extinguished by a deed from *Wampatick*, son of *Chikataubut*, to Samuel Bass, Thomas Faxon, and others, in 1665. The second schoolhouse in the town was erected on Penn's Hill in 1697; and the first Episcopal church was built about 1725. In 1725 there were standing near the farmhouse of Mr. George W. Beale the remains of an old fort; and in 1819 the skeletons of two Indians, one of which was of great size, were exhumed near Squantum. The granite quarries were not much worked anterior to 1800.

The house in which John Adams, the second president of the United States, was born, is still standing near the foot of Penn's Hill. Near it is a meadow of some extent, with which the following pleasant incident is associated:—

"When I was a boy," said he, "I had to study the Latin grammar; but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college: and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear with it no longer; and, going to my father, I told him I did not like study, and asked for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. 'Well, John,' said he, 'if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching: perhaps that will. My meadow yonder needs a ditch; and you may put by Latin, and try that.'

"This seemed a delightful change; and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin; and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor; and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating, and I could not do it. At night, toil conquered pride; and I told my father,—one of the severest trials of my life,—that, if he chose, I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and, if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two-days' labor in that abominable ditch."

The venerable house in which John Hancock was born may be seen from the railroad on the left in passing southerly from the village.

Quincy has produced a remarkable number of eminent men; among whom may be mentioned EDMUND QUINCY, an able jurist, who was born here Oct. 24, 1681; and died in London, Feb. 23, 1738. JOHN ADAMS, second president of the United States (H. U. 1755), was the son of John, who was the son of Henry, one of the early settlers; and was born here Oct. 19 (O.S.), 1735; and died here July 4, 1826. His son, John Quincy Adams (H. U. 1787), elected president of the United States in 1825, was born here, "in the white house, near the foot of Penn's Hill," July 11, 1767; and died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, 1848. The patriot JOHN HANCOCK, president of Congress, first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for several years governor of Massachusetts, was the son of the Rev. John Hancock, and was born in this town Jan. 12, 1737; and died here Oct. 8, 1793. The quaint old house in which he was born is still standing. Mrs. CATHARINE AUGUSTA (RHODES) WARE, a poet, and once editor of "The Bower of

Taste," was born here in 1797; and died in Paris, 1843. FREEMAN HUNT, editor and author, was born here March 21, 1804; and died in Brooklyn, N.Y., March 2, 1858. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY, author and divine, was born here Sept. 13, 1812.

A brief but excellent History of this town, by George Whitney, was published in Boston, 1827, pp. 64. Occurrences in this place anterior to the incorporation of Quincy in 1792 may be also referred to Braintree.

Randolph is a vigorous and flourishing town, of an irregular form, in the north-east section of Norfolk County, about 15 miles south of Boston; having Milton, Quincy, and Braintree on the north, the latter and Holbrook on the east, and Stoughton and Canton on the south-west. The geological structure is sienite, and the surface of the town somewhat elevated, uneven, and stony. Tower Hill, west of the central village, is a beautiful elevation, from which extensive prospects of Holbrook and other places are enjoyed. A part of Punkapog Pond lies in the north-west, and a part of Gooch's Pond in the north-east section of the town. The Blue-hill River runs along the northern border; and Cochao Brook, with some other rivulets, drains the eastern territory.

Boot and shoe making is the principal business of the people. The number of persons thus employed in 1865 was 2,037; and the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured was \$1,585,897. The central village is finely situated on rising ground, and has many handsome public and private buildings. The town has a post-office at Randolph and at South Randolph; a hotel, called "The Howard House;" a national bank, and a savings-bank; a Post of the G.A.R.; a Masonic, a Good-Templars', and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge; two high and seven district schools; a good public journal, called "The Norfolk-County Register;" a very fine town-hall, erected by the munificence of the late Amasa Stetson, Esq., a native of the town, who also liberally endowed the Stetson High School. It has three handsome churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. John C. Larrabee, C.T.; the Rev. J. C. Foster, Baptist; and the Rev. M. J. Burns, Roman-Catholic. The Baptist church has appropriated the sum of \$25,000 (of which Mrs. Dubois gives \$5,000) for remodelling its church-edifice.

The population of the town is 5,642; and the valuation, \$2,342,350. The number of dwelling-houses is 704; of voters, 1,066; and the tax-rate is \$1.30 per \$100. It sent over 600 soldiers into the late war, of whom about 100 were lost in the service. Tablets have been erected to their memory in the town-hall.

Randolph was originally that part of Braintree called "The South Parish." It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, and incorporated March 9, 1793. The first church was organized May 28, 1731, and the Rev. Elisha Eaton was ordained pastor. His successor was the Rev. Moses Taft, who was followed by the Rev. Jonathan Strong, D.D., who died in 1814.

EBENEZER ALDEN, M.D., was born here in 1788. He is the author of "The Alden Memorial" (1867) and other works, and is still vigorous.

Raynham, in the easterly part of Bristol County, and was originally a part of Taunton, and bore the Indian name of *Cohanit*, or *Hockamock*. It is, by the Old-Colony Railroad, 30 miles south of Boston; and has for its boundaries Easton on the north, Bridgewater and Middleborough on the east, and Taunton on the south and west. Its form is quite irregular, its surface level; the only elevations being Smootch Hill in the east, and Steep Hill in the west. The water-supply is excellent. Two-mile River and Taunton River (here a beautiful stream, which separates it on the south from Taunton) furnish valuable motive-power; and Nippinicket Pond on the north, and Fowling Pond on the west side, were once noted haunts of the wild-geese and other water-fowl. The latter pond (over which King Philip paddled his birch-canoe) has now, for the most part, become a swamp, covered with pine and cedar. Many Indian spears, arrow-heads, and hatchets have been found in the vicinity.

The natural timber-growth is pine, oak, and cedar; and the soil, especially in the southern part, is very good. The number of inhabitants is 1,713; of dwelling-houses, 369; and of farms, 127. The postal centres are Raynham and North Raynham. There are four nail-mills, one anchor-forge, one box, one soap, and two box establishments. The value of alewives and shad taken yearly is estimated at over \$4,000. There is a Congregational church in the pleasant village in the centre, of which the Rev. Erastus Maltby is pastor; and a Baptist church at the south, of which the Rev. A. Colburn is pastor.

The valuation of the town is \$1,177,491. Raynham was named from Rainham, Eng.; and was incorporated April 2, 1731. It began to be settled, however, as early as 1650. Two years later, James and Henry Leonard erected works for extracting iron from the native ore, then abundant here; and these works continued in the hands of the Leonard family more than one hundred years. They were the first of the kind in America.

The Leonard House, an antiquated structure, stood near the forge, a little more than a mile from Fowling Pond, on the banks of which King Philip had his summer residence. A friendly intercourse subsisted between this family and the warrior of Mount Hope; and from the iron works he obtained instruments for use in peace and war. When hostilities commenced in 1675, he gave orders that the Leonard family should not be molested. The house was, however, garrisoned; and two young women were there killed by the savages, and buried beneath the doorstep. The head of Philip was for some time kept in the cellar of this celebrated house. Henry Andross, James Phillips, James Bell, and his two sons, were killed by the Indians, lying in ambush at Squawbetty, in the southern part of the town, and were buried on the banks of the Taunton River.

The first minister was the Rev. John Wales (H. U. 1728), who was ordained Oct. 20, 1731. He was succeeded in 1776 by the Rev. Perez Fobes (H. U. 1762), a very able preacher.

This town patriotically sustained the cause of liberty in the time that tried men's souls. On the first demand for soldiers, George King, a sergeant, rode through the town with fife and drum, calling out at every

house, "Rally! the British are shooting our Massachusetts men!" In the last war the town raised \$25,000, and lost 12 of its young men.

Always zealous in the cause of learning, Raynham has liberally educated a large number of her sons, and, as early as 1840, established a lyceum for the general improvement of her citizens.

"As an example of forest-cultivation, Mr. J. G. Williams of Raynham has five acres of pine of his own planting. On one acre, planted thirty years ago, it is estimated there are 150 cords of wood; many of the trees being about a foot in diameter, and some larger. The other portions were planted in later years, and all in thrifty condition, showing what can be done in forest-raising upon our old worn-out land, that would not otherwise pay for ploughing, by devoting a few spare hours to that occupation from year to year, that would pay every farmer a large interest."—*Taunton Gazette*.

A brief History of Raynham, by the Rev. Enoch Sanford, was published at Providence, 1870, pp. 51.

Reading lies in the extreme eastern section of Middlesex County, 12 miles north of Boston by the Boston and Maine Railroad, which passes diagonally through it, and affords it good accommodation. The boundaries are North Reading on the north, Lynnfield on the east, Wakefield on the south-east, Stoneham on the south, and Woburn and Wilmington on the west. It contains 77 farms, 569 dwelling-houses, and 2,264 inhabitants. The valuation is \$2,047,071; and the tax-rate, \$1.47 per 100. It was originally called "Lynn Village," and was incorporated as a town May 29, 1644, when it comprised the present towns of North Reading and Wakefield. It was named in remembrance of Reading in Berkshire County, Eng. The land is uneven, but not hilly, and the soil well adapted to the growth of timber, the cereals, and garden-vegetables. The Ipswich River and one of its tributaries drain the north-western section; and a small streamlet, rising near the central part, enters the large lake in Wakefield. The rock is sienite, which here and there crops out in ledges, from which good building-material is obtained. Bear Hill is a handsome elevation in the south-eastern angle. There are extensive meadows in the northerly sections of the town, in which good crops of swale-hay and cranberries are produced. The woodland embraces 985 acres, and furnishes a valuable supply of fuel, and oak, pine, and maple timber.

The principal industries of the town are shoe and cabinet making. By the last statistical report on industry, it had 368 persons employed in the former, and 53 in the latter branch of business. It had two saw-mills, an establishment for making organs, also one for making organ-pipes, one for boxes, one for clothing, and one for preserving ice.

The village of Reading is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, and contains several handsome churches and elegant private residences. It bears many marks of taste, enterprise, and affluence. The people are industrious, temperate, and independent. The town appropriated \$7,000 in 1871 for the support of schools, of which one is a first-class high school. The pastors of the churches are the Revs. William A.

Thomas, C.T., settled Feb. 14, 1872 (Old South Church, organized Feb. 21, 1770); William H. Willcox, settled July 2, 1857 (Bethesda Church, organized April 17, 1849); and J. N. Short, Methodist. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Stoneham; and the Rev. L. D. Hill is settled over the Baptist church. The public library contains 2,502 volumes. The public journal is called "The Reading Chronicle."

A party of five Indians visited this town in 1706, killed a woman and three of her children, and carried the remaining five children away with them; but the captives were afterwards recovered.

This town has given to the world AARON BANCROFT, D.D. (1755-1839), author of a good Life of Washington; JACOB FLINT (1768-1835), an able writer; CHARLES PRENTISS (1774-1820), an editor and humorist; TIMOTHY FLINT (1780-1840), a distinguished author; NATHAN PARKER, D.D. (1782-1833), an eminent preacher; and DANIEL TEMPLE (1790-1851), a missionary and author.

Rehoboth is a large and prosperous agricultural town, lying in the form of a parallelogram, in the north-westerly part of Bristol County, 39 miles south of Boston, and contains 387 dwelling-houses and 1,895 inhabitants. Its boundaries are Attleborough and Norton on the north, Taunton, Dighton, and Swansea on the east, the last town on the south, and Seekonk on the west. The surface of the town is level or undulating; the highest eminences being Great-meadow Hill (having an altitude of 266 feet) in the north-eastern, and Great Rock, of 248 feet, in the north-western part of the town. Various streams, as Bliss Brook, Wolf-plain Brook, Bad-luck Brook, and Carpenter Brook, rise in the north part of the town, and, flowing southerly, form Palmer's River, a beautiful stream, which meets the tide at Swansea. In the easterly part of the town are two vast cedar-swamps, covering about 2,500 acres each, and bearing the Indian names of *Squannakonk* and *Mamwauge*. Annawon Rock, some 75 feet long and 25 feet high, and containing a curious cave, is on the northern side of the former swamp. The town has two cotton-mills, — the Orleans, having 3,580, and the Rehoboth, 825 spindles, — two saw, three grist, and three shingle mills. The number of farms is 323, and the value of the taxable property \$794,703. There are fifteen school-districts and six church-edifices, — one Congregational, the Rev. H. T. Woodworth, pastor; one Calvinistic Baptist, the Rev. J. M. Mace, pastor; one Methodist, the Rev. Richard Povey, pastor; one Six-principle Baptist, the Rev. W. G. Comstock, pastor; one Freewill Baptist, the Rev. T. W. Osborn, pastor; and one Christian Baptist, destitute of a pastor. The town sent 191 men into the late war, of whom 21 were lost.

The Indian name of this place was *Seconet*, and the first white settler was William Blackstone. The Rev. Samuel Newman, author of a "Concordance of the Bible," removed here with a part of his church from Weymouth in 1644. He selected the Hebrew name "Rehoboth" for the place, because, as he remarked, "*The Lord hath made room for us*;" and it was incorporated June 4, 1645. It then embraced Seekonk, and Pawtucket, R.I. In the ensuing year, forty of its dwellings were reduced to ashes by the Indians. On the death of King Philip, Aug.

12, 1676, his ablest chieftain *Annawon*, with some warriors, encamped near a huge and almost inaccessible rock in Squannakonk Swamp. Capt. Benjamin Church induced one of the Indians whom he had captured to guide him and his soldiers to the spot. Arriving at the foot of the rock in the evening of the 28th of August, 1676, "Capt. Church, with two of the Indian soldiers," says Mr. S. G. Drake in his "History of Indian Chiefs," "crept to the top of it, whence they could see distinctly the situation of the whole company by the light of their fires. They were divided into three bodies, and lodged a short distance from one another. *Annawon's* camp was formed by felling a tree against the rock, with bushes set up on each side. With him lodged his son and others of his principal men. Their guns were discovered standing, and leaning against a stick resting on two crotches, safely covered from the weather by a mat. Over their fires were pots and kettles boiling, and meat roasting upon their spits."

Capt. Church, returning to the foot of the rock, placed himself and one or two soldiers behind the Indian guide and a squaw, both having baskets on their shoulders, and then ordered them to ascend the rock. Having again reached the top, he and his followers crept down under the shadow of the leaders and their baskets into the chieftain's lodge. Young *Annawon*, discovering Capt. Church, drew his blanket over his head; while his father, springing up, cried out, "*Howoh!*" ("I am taken!") He made no resistance. His warriors were secured, and the captors and their captives set out for Taunton the next morning. The ledge where this event occurred has since been known as "*Annawon's Rock.*"

BENJAMIN WEST, LL.D. (1730-1813), an eminent astronomer; DANIEL READ (1757-1836), a musical composer, author of "*Greenwich,*" "*Windham,*" and other popular tunes; NATHAN SMITH (1762-1829), an eminent surgeon; GEORGE W. PECK (1817-1859), an author and editor; LEONARD BLISS, an author, and historian of the town, — were born in this place.

An excellent History of Rehoboth, by Leonard Bliss, jun., was published in Boston in 1836, pp. 294.

Revere is a new and beautiful suburban town of 1,197 inhabitants and 196 dwelling-houses, occupying the north-easterly part of Suffolk County, and having Saugus on the north, Massachusetts Bay on the east, Winthrop on the south-east, East Boston and Chelsea on the south, and Everett and Malden on the west. A long, narrow neck of land, called "*Point of Pines,*" extends north-easterly to Lynn Harbor, on the ocean side of which there is a splendid sandy beach, that is visited by thousands of people for sea-bathing in the summer season. The eastern parts of Revere are low and marshy, and covered, more or less, with water at high tide: other parts of the town are elevated, and afford admirable sites for building. These lands are coming into market, new streets are being laid out, and dwelling-houses being erected. To those desiring a residence near the ocean and the city, this place offers strong attractions. The Eastern Railroad runs entirely through the eastern, and the Saugus Branch Railroad crosses the north-western section of the town, rendering access to the metropolis very quick and easy.

In 1865 the place had a population of 858, and 188 voters; but, by the report of the assessors in 1873, it appears that the population is about 1,500, the number of polls 400, and that 40 new dwelling-houses were erected during the year. The appropriations for the year were, — incidentals, \$2,500; police, \$500; support of the poor, \$800; support of schools, \$4,200; for highways, \$3,000; shade-trees, \$300; State aid, \$200; payment of interest, \$3,000; land-damages, \$300; and liquidation of notes, \$6,000. The total valuation of the town was, at this time, \$1,912,300; and the tax-rate was placed at \$1.34 per \$100. The schools are in excellent order.

The Rev. T. P. Sawin, installed in 1869, is the pastor of the Congregational church, organized May 9, 1828; and the Rev. L. W. Aldrich, settled in 1871, of the Unitarian church, organized in 1715.

This town, originally a part of Chelsea, was incorporated as North Chelsea March 9, 1848; and the name was officially changed to Revere March 24, 1871, in honor of the Revolutionary patriot, Paul Revere, whose midnight ride to Concord Mr. Longfellow has made the subject of a beautiful poem.

Richmond, remarkable for its scenic beauty, is one of the western border-towns of Berkshire County, and has Hancock and Pittsfield on the north, Lenox (from which it is divided by a serrated line running over the mountains) on the east, West Stockbridge on the south, and Canaan in New York on the west. It is intersected by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and has 1,091 inhabitants, being an increase of 147 since the census of 1865. The geological formation is Lauzon schists and Levis limestone. Brown iron ore is found in abundance; and in this now and then occur fine specimens of gibbsite, a rare species of alumina.

The arable and settled part of the town is a charming valley three or four miles in length, and enclosed by lofty, wooded hills and mountains on the east and west. Mount Perry, in the north-west angle of the town, has an altitude of 2,089 feet; and from its summit many distant mountain-peaks and a vast extent of country may be seen. Richmond abounds in springs and rivulets, which impart unusual freshness to the verdure, and salubrity to the atmosphere. Those in the northern section — as Ford, Roye's, Tracy, and Plummet Brooks — flow into Richmond Pond; while Cone Brook and Griffin Brook, flowing southerly, unite, and form Williams River, a tributary of the Housatonic. The Richmond Iron Works are extensive, and employ many men in converting ore, of which there are several beds in town, into pig-iron for the market.

The number of farms is 105, and there are none better in the county. The pasturage is excellent for sheep, and the number kept is 1,354. The town has a good young ladies' school; six district-schools; one Congregational church, of which the Rev. Lupton W. Curtis is pastor; and one Methodist church, now destitute of a pastor. Sixty-six soldiers were sent to the late war, of whom eleven lost their lives in the service of their country.

CATHARINE H. PIERSON, a popular author, is a resident of this town.

Capt. Micah Mudge and Ichabod Wood, with their families, began the settlement of this place in 1760. They remained alone in the wilderness through the winter following; but other families soon afterwards came in; and the town, till then called "Yokum" and "Yokuntown," was incorporated under the name of "Richmont," June 21, 1765. In honor of the Duke of Richmond, it received, in 1785, its present name. The first church was organized in 1765, and the Rev. Job Swift elected pastor.

Rochester is a large farming-town in the south-westerly part of Plymouth County, 50 miles south-east of Boston, and bounded north by Lakeville and Middleborough, east by Wareham and Marion, south by Mattapoisett, and west by Acushnet and Freetown in Bristol County. Its Indian name was *Menchoisett*; and its present name was given, it in memory of the ancient city of Rochester in England, whence many of its early settlers came. The town, which then included Marion and Mattapoisett, was incorporated June 4, 1686; and it now contains 1,024 inhabitants, who are, in the main, engaged in agricultural pursuits. The number of farms is 216; of dwelling-houses, 243; and of voters, 283. The soil is generally light and sandy; and the timber-growth is oak, pine, and cedar. There are as many as eleven saw-mills engaged in manufacturing box-board, shingles, staves, and other kinds of lumber. The value of this product yearly exceeds \$50,000. The post-offices are at Rochester and North Rochester; and the railroad accommodation for the Centre is the dépôt in Marion, three miles distant. The Cape-Cod Railroad passes through the north-easterly section of the town.

Sippican River, with its tributaries, drains the easterly, and Mattapoisett River the westerly sections of the town. Snipatuit Pond is a fine sheet of water in the north-west, and, from the hill upon its western shore, appears to great advantage. Long Pond and Snow's Pond lie south of it; and Mary's Pond, so called because an Indian woman of that name was drowned in crossing it, sends a tributary to the Sippican River on the east. The town has several extensive swamps, of which Logging Swamp in the north-west, and Great-bear Swamp in the south, are the most noted. There is a fine Congregational church at the Centre, now without a pastor; and one at North Rochester, also destitute of a pastor. There are also in the town two Methodist churches and one Christian Baptist church; and at the Centre (which is a quiet and pleasant village) a town-hall, together with a large family-hotel and several other buildings.

The town has eleven school-districts; and for its schools it expended, in 1871, \$1,200. The valuation is \$489,700; rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100. It sent 125 men into the late war, of whom 10 were lost. In the old cemetery, in the centre of the town, there stands a slatestone slab, on which are inscribed the following words:—

"In memory of ye Rev^d. Mr. TIMOTHY RUGGLES Pastor of ye church of Christ in Rochester who was an able Divine & a Faithful Minister, Having a peculiar talent at composing Differences & healing Divisions in Churches, he was much imployd in Ecclesiastical Councils & having spent his Days & his Strength in the Work of his Lord & Master, Finished his Course with Joy & departed this Life Octobr. ye

26, 1768, in ye 84th year of his age & 58th of his Ministry. They that be wise shall shine as the Brightness of ye Firmament & they that turn many to Righteousness as ye stars for ever & ever."

Rockport comprises the eastern extremity of Cape Ann, together with several beautiful islands near its eastern shore. It lies, by the Gloucester Branch Railroad, 36 miles north-east of Boston, and contains 3,904 inhabitants and 596 dwelling-houses. With the exception of Gloucester on the west, it has the ocean for its boundary; and its coast is indented by many coves, creeks, and bays, of which Long Cove, Pigeon Cove, and Sandy Bay, are the most noted. The last two localities are very picturesque and beautiful, and have become of late very popular watering-places. The ocean here presents itself in its glorious beauty, as well as in the grandeur of its power. The northern angle of the town is called "Folly Point;" and on the east of it are Folly Cove and Village. On Thacher's Island, which lies off Emerson's Point, there are two lighthouses, by which vessels without number have been guided on their way. This island received its name from a Mr. Thacher and his wife, who were cast upon it, and saved from a dreadful shipwreck which occurred here on the 19th day of August, 1635. The bark belonged to Mr. Allerton, and, driven by a dreadful tempest, struck upon a ledge off Sandy Bay, since called "Avery's Rock," because the Rev. Mr. Avery, his wife and six children, with twenty other persons, were then lost. The surface of the town is remarkably broken and rocky, huge masses of sienite cropping out in every section. It rises to commanding eminences in Pool's Hill and Great Hill near the centre, affording admirable prospects of the cape and ocean. At Pigeon Cove there is a very convenient landing for vessels engaged in transporting stone; and here, as at other places, large numbers of miners are employed in drilling and cleaving the rock for market. The material is of a lighter color, and is said to be more durable, than the Quincy granite. Of it the post-office and many other of the new buildings of Boston are constructed. In 1865 mining was carried on by 89 men at five different quarries; but the business since that period has greatly increased. In that year, Rockport had 37 vessels, with 349 men, employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries; and 24 vessels, with 106 men, in the carrying-trade. It had also one cotton-mill, with 7,696 spindles, two forges, and 21 persons employed in making boots and shoes. The Rockport Steam Cotton Mills were incorporated in 1847; capital, \$270,000.

Notwithstanding its vast sienitic ledges, this town has 21 farms, and some level, strong, and productive land, which is under excellent husbandry. Cape Pond, of 49 acres, is a very clear and beautiful expanse of water, surrounded by rocky hills, in the south-western angle of the place.

The town has two postal centres (Rockport and Pigeon Cove), and a national and a savings bank. It has eleven schools, one of which is a high school; and for the support of these it appropriated in 1871 the sum of \$4,800. It has a Masonic, Odd-Fellows', and Good-Templars' Lodge; a Young Men's Christian Association, organized Dec. 16, 1869; and five churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. Charles C. Mc-

Intire, C.T., installed Dec. 28, 1871 (First Church, organized Feb. 13, 1755); A. P. Folsom, Unitarian, settled in 1869 (First Parish Church, organized in 1867); O. L. Leonard, settled in 1869 (Baptist church, organized in 1807); C. A. Merrill, Methodist; Thomas Barry (St. Joachim's), Roman Catholic. The valuation of the town is \$1,730,163; the tax-rate, \$1.95 per \$100; and the number of voters, 980.

Rockport, originally a part of Gloucester, was named from its most striking local feature, and incorporated Feb. 27, 1840. It has an inexhaustible source of wealth in its rocky hills and ramparts, and will always be visited by the lovers of the ocean and of scenic beauty. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has a summer-residence built of stone upon an elevation overlooking the broad ocean; and others are building handsome dwelling-houses in picturesque localities along the shore.

Rowe is a thinly-settled but delightful town, having 581 inhabitants, and a good bracing, healthful atmosphere, in the north-west section of Franklin County. It has Whittingham (in New Hampshire) on the north, Heath on the east, Charlemont and Florida on the south, and the latter and Monroe on the west. It is accommodated by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. The entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel is on the right bank of the Deerfield River, opposite to the south-western angle of the town. The land is mountainous, the scenery wild and picturesque. On the northern line, Jilson's Hill rises to the height of 2,109 feet; and prominent hills flank the valley through which Pelham Brook and its numerous tributaries run south-westerly into the Deerfield River. This river, here a swift and handsome stream, sweeps around the western borders of the town. Pulpit Rock, on its left bank, is a conspicuous natural curiosity. Epidote and talc are found in this vicinity; and several men are now working in an extensive soap-stone quarry.

There is a woollen-mill on Pelham Brook; and the town has a chair and a basket factory; but the principal business is farming and lumbering. There are 92 farms. The soil is strong, and good for grazing. The number of sheep in 1865 was 1,818, which in 1872 had fallen to 412.

The town has 109 dwelling-houses, seven schoolhouses (mostly new), a public library of about 500 volumes, and three churches, — one Unitarian, the Rev. William M. Bicknell, pastor; one Baptist, the Rev. George Carpenter, pastor; and one Methodist, the Rev. Edward Day, pastor. It sent to the late war 46 soldiers, of whom three were lost. Comfort and independence prevail among the people. "Their mountain air gives vigor to their minds and muscles; and the crystal springs from their own hills refresh them under fatigue and toil." The opening of the Hoosac Tunnel will enhance the value of the land and its productions.

This town, originally Myrfield, was incorporated Feb. 9, 1785. A part of Zoar, containing six families, was annexed to it April 2, 1838. The ruins of old Fort Pelham, which was one in the line of fortifications erected about 1744, are still to be seen on Pelham Brook. The Rev. Preserved Smith, the first minister, was settled in 1787. He was succeeded in 1808 by the Rev. Jonathan Keith.

Rowley is a long and narrow farming-town in the easterly part of Essex County, extending from the ocean, between Newbury and Georgetown on the north, and Ipswich on the south, some 10 miles, to Boxford on the south-west, and containing 1,157 people and 246 dwelling-houses. The land is level, undulating, and hilly. Prospect Hill, or Bald Pate, near the Ipswich line, is the highest point of land in the county, being 264 feet above sea-level. From its summit a very fine view of the Merrimack valley and the ocean is obtained. The geological formation of the town is alluvium, sienite, and porphyry.

The principal streams are Mill River, with Great-swamp Brook and other affluents, flowing north-easterly into Parker's River; Plum-island River on the east, and Rowley River, navigable for small vessels nearly to the town. These streams furnish motive-power sufficient for two saw-mills, one grist and one shingle mill. Boot and shoe making is carried on to some extent; yet most of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The number of farms is 132. The soil is various, but, in general, well adapted to raising hay and grain and to arboriculture. The salt marshes, mown to the extent of 1,891 acres, furnish as many tons of salt hay, which is brought in boats up Rowley River. The number of apple-trees cultivated for the fruit is 11,568.

The town has five well-conducted common schools; a Congregational church, of which the Rev. L. H. Blake is pastor, and a Baptist church, of which the Rev. Andrew Dunn is pastor. The Eastern Railroad gives good accommodation to the eastern section of the town, which is 31 miles north-east of the metropolis.

The valuation is \$518,481; number of voters, 298; tax-rate, \$2.00 per \$100.

This town was settled as early as 1638 by some persons from Yorkshire, Eng., under the guidance of the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. It received its name from the place where he had been settled; and was incorporated Sept. 4, 1639. Robert and Anna Hasseltine were the first persons married here; and the first white person born here was Robert Carlton. A fulling-mill, said to have been the first in the country, was established soon after the arrival of the original settlers, some of whom had been clothiers in the mother-country.

In speaking of the early settlers of Rowley, Edward Johnson, in his "Wonder-working Providence," published in 1654, says, —

"They consisted of about threescore families. Their people, being very industrious every way, soon built as many houses, and were the first people that set upon making cloth in this Western World; for which end they built a fulling-mill, and caused their little ones to be very diligent in spinning cotton-wool, many of them having been clothiers in England."

The first church was organized here under the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, December, 1639. His successors were Samuel Phillips, 1650; Samuel Shepard, 1665; Edward Payson, 1682; Jedediah Jewett, 1729; Ebenezer Bradford, settled in 1782, and continued here until his death, Jan. 3, 1808.

The town is the birthplace of SPENCER PHIPS, a son of Dr. David Bennett (1685–1757), and a lieutenant-governor of the State; the Rev.

JACOB BAILEY (1731-1808), a noted loyalist; the Rev. JOHN SMITH, D.D. (1776-1841), an able divine, author of a Hebrew, a Greek, and a Latin grammar; the Rev. JEREMIAH CHAPIN, D.D. (1776-1841), an able preacher; and the Rev. JOSEPH TORREY (1797-1867), a president of the University of Vermont.

Roxbury was incorporated as a town Sept. 28, 1630; as a city March 12, 1846; and annexed to Boston (which see) June 1, 1867.

Royalston, so called in honor of Col. Isaac Royal of Medford, one of the original proprietors, occupies the north-western extremity of Worcester County, and is, by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad (which passes through the south-eastern corner), 77 miles north-west of Boston. It has two postal centres (Royalston and South Royalston), 1,354 inhabitants, 279 dwelling-houses, 350 voters, a valuation of \$784,524, and a tax-rate of \$1.15 per \$100. Its boundaries are New Hampshire on the south, Winchendon on the east, Templeton, Phillipston, Athol, and Orange on the south, and Warwick on the west. The geological structure is calcareous gneiss, in which specimens of beryl, mica, felspar, ilmenite, and allanite, occasionally appear. In one locality a crystal more than one foot long has been found. The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified with wooded hills and fertile valleys. The Royal Glen, a wild and romantic spot, attracts many visitors. The soil is strong and moist; and the farms, of which the number is 163, are well enclosed with stone fences, and well cultivated. The most prominent elevation is Jacob's Hill, near the centre; and the principal water-courses are Priest's Brook in the north-east, Lawrence Brook, and the east branch of Tully River (having important falls) flowing through the centre, and Miller's River through the south-east corner. These streams afford water-power for about a dozen saw-mills, a woollen-mill, several chair-manufactories, and other industries. At the Centre, which is beautifully situated, there are two fine ponds, one of which lies about 150 feet above the other.

Royalston has a good public journal, called "The United States;" a public-house, known as "Moore's Hotel;" a town-hall, containing tablets, on which are inscribed the names of the 40 soldiers lost in the late war; nine district-schools; and four churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. D. W. Richardson, First Congregational (established Oct. 13, 1766); Walter Rice, Second Church, South Royalston (organized Feb. 22, 1837). The Baptist church at West Royalston, organized in 1768, is without a pastor. The Methodist church at South Royalston is to be supplied.

The town furnished 122 soldiers for the late war.

Royalston was granted to Messrs. Royal, Erving, Hubbard, Otis, and others, in 1752; and incorporated Feb. 17, 1765. The first minister was the Rev. Joseph Lee. He was settled in 1768, and continued in office more than 40 years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ebenezer Perkins, ordained in 1819. Among the prominent men of the place are George Whitney, W. W. Clement, J. Raymond, and Burnet Bullock.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON BULLOCK, LL.D., was born in Royalston, March 2, 1816. He was governor of the State 1866-1869, and now resides in Worcester.

Russell is a small farming-town abounding in wild and romantic scenery, on the Green-Mountain range, in the westerly part of Hampden County, and containing 72 farms, 110 dwelling-houses, and 635 inhabitants. It lies about 118 miles south-west of Boston, and has Montgomery (from which it is partially separated by Westfield River) on the north-east, Westfield on the south-east, Granville on the south, and Blandford on the west.

Its leading rock is calciferous mica-schist and the Quebec group; and specimens of serpentine, schiller-spar, beryl, galena and copper pyrites, occur. The Westfield River runs rapidly and circuitously through the north-east, and Westfield Little River through the southern section of the town. Shatterack, Black, and Green Brooks, all tributaries of the former river, afford valuable motive-power. The rocks along the Westfield River bear evident marks of glacial action. Hazzard's Lake, near the geographical centre, is a beautiful sheet of clear and sparkling water, imbosomed amid the mountains, and occasionally visited by the wild-duck and loon.

The forests of this town are extensive, and furnish large quantities of railroad-ties, hemlock-boards, and fire-wood for market. The land is good for grazing and the growth of fruit-trees. The town has one paper-mill (and another is in process of construction), three saw-mills, and one grist-mill. It has a hotel, — the Herrick House; a good public hall; six school-districts; a Methodist church, of which the Rev. C. H. Kinney is pastor; and a Baptist church, under the care of the Rev. A. A. Robinson.

This town was originally the west part of Westfield, and called "The New Addition," because added to that town on account of the valuable stone it was supposed to contain. It was incorporated Feb. 25, 1792. The valuation is \$338,901; tax-rate, \$1.50 per \$100.

REUBEN ATWATER CHAPMAN, late chief justice of the State, was born here Sept. 20, 1801; and died at Lake Lucerne, in Switzerland, June 28, 1873.

Rutland is a fine farming-town of 1,034 inhabitants, in the central part of Worcester County, about 54 miles west of Boston, and having for its boundaries Princeton on the north-east, Holden and Paxton on the south-east, Oakham on the south-west, and Barre and Hubbardston on the north-west. It is well watered by Long Pond of 160 acres, Demond Pond of 138 acres, Musquapog Pond of 110 acres, Turkey-hill Pond of 83 acres, and by Ware River, Mill and Long-pond Brooks, on which are several good mill-privileges. The waters of a copious spring, about half a mile east of the Centre, are divided; and one part finds its way into the Connecticut, and the other part into the Merrimack River.

The land is hilly and broken, but excellent for grazing; and the butter and cheese made here are of superior quality. The number of farms is 198; and of acres in woodland, 2,706. From this a large

amount of lumber, laths, clapboards, shingles, staves, bark, and fire-wood, is prepared for market. This town has one grist-mill and five saw-mills; three pleasant villages (North Rutland, West Rutland, and Rutland Centre), in each of which there is a post-office; a hotel, called "The Armington House;" a town-hall and a public library; a farmers' club; a Post of the G. A. R.; ten school-districts; and a Congregational church, founded June 7, 1720, of which the Rev. Henry Cummings is the present pastor. Valuation, \$503,274; tax-rate, \$1.30 per \$100; number of dwelling-houses, 222; of voters, 260. Rutland sent 102 men into the late war, of whom 17 were lost.

The Massachusetts Central Railroad, passing about one mile north of the Centre, will soon furnish this town with facilities for travel and transportation. The highest point in the line of this road is in this town.

In 1686 certain Indians, who claimed to be lords of the soil, executed a deed to Henry Willard, J. Rowlandson, J. Foster, Benjamin Willard, and Cyprian Stevens, of a tract of land containing twelve miles square, the Indian name being *Naquag*. On the 23d of February, 1713, the General Court passed an order to the effect that the lands in the Indian deed be confined to the petitioners, or their legal representatives and associates; the town to be called "Rutland," and to lie in the county of Middlesex. This tract included what is now Rutland, Oakham, Barre, Hubbardston, the greater part of Princeton, and one-half of Paxton. In 1715 the proprietors set off six miles square for the settlement of 62 families, who, in the ensuing year, began to occupy the place. The town was incorporated July 23, 1713, and named, perhaps, from Rutland, the smallest county in England.

"As Deacon Joseph Stevens and his four sons were making hay in a meadow at Rutland, a little north of the place where the meeting-house now stands, Aug. 14, 1723, they were surprised by five Indians. The father escaped in the bushes; two of his sons were then and there slain; the other two — Phinehas the eldest, and Isaac the youngest — were made prisoners. Two of the five Indians waylaid a Mr. Davis and son, who that afternoon were making hay in a meadow not far off; but, weary of waiting, they were returning to the others, and met Mr. Willard in their way, who was armed. One of the Indian's guns missed fire: the others did no execution. Mr. Willard returned the fire, and wounded one of them, it is said mortally. The other closed in with Mr. Willard, who would have been more than a match for him, had not the other three Indians come to his assistance; and it was some considerable time before they killed Mr. Willard."

Gen. John Burgoyne's army was quartered for some time on Barrack Hill, in this town.

Among the prominent men of Rutland are J. Warren Bigelow, Alonzo Davis, George A. Gates, David W. Fletcher, Charles Bartlett, Jonathan Moore, Horatio Moore, E. H. Miles, Moses Smith, Charles Browning, Cyrus Homer, and Schuyler Prouty. George A. Putnam is the present town-clerk.

JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D.D., an eminent divine, who, while tutor at Yale College, became attached to a lady whose history forms the basis of Miss Foster's story of "The Coquette," was born in Rutland, Oct. 14, 1751; and died June 10, 1812. CALEB SPRAGUE HENRY, D.D., an able editor and translator, was born here Aug. 2, 1804.

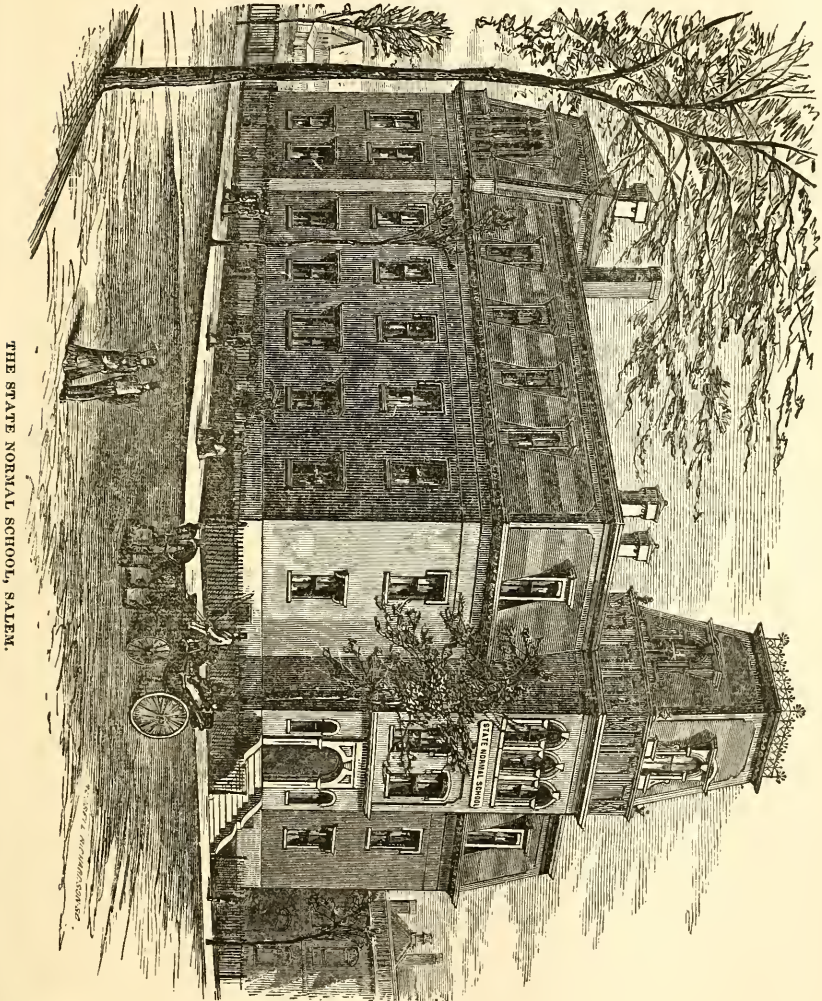
A History of this town, by Jonas Reid, was published in 1836, pp. 168.

SALEM is a commercial and literary city on Massachusetts Bay, in the south-easterly section of Essex County, 16 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, having Beverly (with which it is connected by a bridge 1,484 feet in length) on the north-west, Salem Harbor and Marblehead on the south-east, Swampscott and Lynn on the south-west, and Peabody on the north-west. It lies in latitude $42^{\circ} 31' 18''$ north, in longitude $70^{\circ} 53' 53''$ west, and has direct railroad communication with Marblehead, Gloucester, Newburyport, and Lawrence. It is one of the seats of justice in Essex County, and contains 24,117 inhabitants, 3,339 dwelling-houses, and many handsome and commodious public buildings.

It was originally called *Naumkeag*, but was incorporated as a town by the beautiful scriptural name of "Salem" ("peace") June 24, 1629; and as a city March 23, 1836. The harbor is safe and convenient, but not of sufficient depth for vessels of the largest class; so that the East-India trade, for which this city once was famous, now demanding ships of heavier burden, is carried on by Boston and New York. The harbor is accommodated with many substantial wharves, which generally bear the names — as Derby, Allen, Phillips, Forrester — of those who built or own them. Two creeks, called North and South Rivers, embrace a section in the north-east denominated "The Neck;" and between, and north and south of, these inlets, the compact part of the city stands. The land in the south-west part is wild and rocky, and chiefly used for pasturage. Gallows Hill, in the western part, is a beautiful eminence overlooking the city, and commanding charming views of the harbor and adjacent shores and headlands. Although, in general, low and level, Salem has many picturesque points, as Winter Island and the Neck, an eminence near Forest River, and the wooded hills in the vicinity of Spring Pond, a beautiful expanse of fresh water, having a surface of 30 acres, on the Lynn border. The streets of the city are wide, well shaded with venerable elms and maples, and kept in very good order. Washington Street, under which the long tunnel of the Eastern Railroad runs, is the principal business thoroughfare. Essex Street, which was paved as early as 1773, extends entirely through the city, and is lined by many elegant stores and handsome buildings, among which are the First, North, and Grace Churches. Federal Street is broad and regular; Chestnut Street is very handsome; and Lafayette Street, in the southerly part of the city, has many elegant dwelling-houses and pleasant gardens. The Common, in the northerly section of the city, comprises eight acres and a half, and is adorned with gravelled walks and ancient elms. Among the handsome public buildings of Salem are the State Normal Schoolhouse (built of brick), the substantial granite station-house of the Eastern Railroad, the City Hall, the Court House, the Marine Hall, the Mechanic Hall, and the Plummer Hall, the latter of which was erected in 1856 by a bequest of the late Miss Caroline Plummer.

By the last Report of the Statistics of the Industry of the State, Salem had 46 farms, — comprising 2,410 acres, employing 90 persons, — 1,480 acres of unimproved land, and 18 acres of woodland. It had 22 acres devoted to the cultivation of onions, about 12 acres to market-gardening, 4 acres to garden-seeds, and 721 acres to English mowing.

The number of apple-trees cultivated for fruit was 4,469 ; of pear-trees, 4,533. The number of gallons of milk sold in a year was 43,212. There were 21 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,000, valued at \$55,300, engaged in the coastwise-trade ; and one vessel, with a tonnage of 160, .



THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SALEM.

employed in the whale-fishery. The number of lobsters taken in a year was 100,000 ; and of persons employed, 16. In lieu of its commerce, which in former times was so important, Salem has introduced a large variety of mechanical industries, which give remunerative

employment to its people. The steam-power now in use comprises 128 boilers, with a capacity of 5,666 horse-power; the smallest capacity being 4, the largest 240.

By the above-mentioned Report, the city had two cotton-mills, with an aggregate of 67,712 spindles, employing 675 persons; 39 tanning and 44 currying establishments, employing 538 hands; one lead company employing 30, and two glue manufactories 19 persons; and the number of persons employed in boot and shoe making was 114. The city had also three furnaces, one brass-foundery, one machine-shop, six photographic, seven printing, five confectionery, two cabinet, six tin-ware, six cask, two box, three ice, six shoe-stitching, and three cloak-making establishments, together with many other branches of mechanical industry. Since that time business has been steadily advancing, and the compact part of the city extending its limits. "In speaking of the iron-foundries of Salem, 'The Observer' mentions that of J. R. Smith, which employs from six to sixteen men, and makes about three hundred tons of castings annually, principally the double curved furnace grate-bars; though castings of all kinds are made there. The Salem foundry and machine-shop melts up about three tons and a half of iron daily, nearly one-third of which is for castings for the Eastern Railroad Company."

The valuation is \$23,843,900; and the rate of taxation, \$1.70 per \$100. Many of the citizens of this place are engaged in literary pursuits, or do business in the metropolis. Salem has seven national and two savings banks, six insurance-offices, a board of trade (organized in November, 1866), a board of water-commissioners (incorporated in 1865), a water-supply by force-pump from Wenham Pond, an efficient fire-department, and a very beautiful cemetery called "Harmony Grove," incorporated in June, 1840. It has also a horse-railroad extending to Peabody and Beverly.

The city has long been celebrated for the high character of its public schools, and its liberal expenditures for popular instruction. Its public schools, numbering 67, are carefully graded, and under the charge of a corps of accomplished teachers, supervised by an able school-committee and superintendent. The high school is, in many respects, a model of its kind. One of the State normal schools, now under the master-ship of D. B. Hagar, Ph. D., was opened in this place Sept. 13, 1854; and had connected with it in 1872 as many as 236 young ladies.

The city has a well-sustained lyceum, established in 1830; the following ably-conducted public journals, "The Observer," "The Gazette," "The Register," "The American Naturalist" (published monthly), and "The Fireside Favorite;" and several very active learned and civic organizations.

The Peabody Academy of Science was founded in February, 1867, with the munificent gift of \$140,000 by George Peabody of London. Of this there was to be expended \$40,000 in purchasing and arranging the East-India Marine Hall with a museum; and the remainder is to be kept as a permanent fund, the income being appropriated to the advancement of science in Essex County.

The Essex Institute, incorporated in 1848, is a very energetic and progressive organization, having a large, select, and well-arranged

library of more than 25,000 volumes, together with valuable paintings and historical curiosities arranged in the Plummer Hall, and extensive scientific collections with the museum of the East-India Marine Society in the Marine Hall. The library of the Salem Athenæum, incorporated in 1810, contains about 14,000 volumes, which are deposited in Plummer Hall. The East-India Marine Society was instituted in October, 1799, by ship-masters or supercargoes who had doubled the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn; and once consisted of as many as 160 members. The museum, which has many rare curiosities from foreign climes, is arranged, under the direction of the trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, with the scientific collections of the Essex Institute, in the East-India Marine Hall, which is open to the public, and affords a unique and instructive study for the curious.

Salem has a Post of the G.A.R., a Young Men's Christian Association, a Marine Society, and several lodges of Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, Sons of Temperance, and Good Templars. It has also a Medical Society, which has a library of about 1,000 volumes.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Edward S. Atwood, C.T., installed Oct. 13, 1864 (South Church, organized April, 1735); Hugh Elder, C.T., installed Jan. 29, 1868 (Crombie-street Church, organized May 3, 1832); the Tabernacle Church, C.T., is without a pastor; J. S. Whedon (Methodist); J. Gill, Methodist (Wesley Chapel); James T. Hewes, Unitarian, settled in 1868 (First Congregational Society); Samuel C. Beane, Unitarian, settled in 1864 (Second Church, organized in 1717); E. B. Willson, Unitarian, settled in 1859 (North Society, organized in 1772); George Batchelor, Unitarian, settled in 1866 (church in Barton Square, organized in 1824); E. C. Bolles (Universalist church, established in 1810); R. C. Mills, D.D., Baptist, settled in 1848 (First Church, organized in 1804); the Central Baptist Church is without a pastor; E. M. Gushee, St. Peter's Church (Episcopal); J. P. Franks, Grace Church (Episcopal); John Gray, St. James's Church (Roman Catholic); William Hally, Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic).

Salem and Plymouth were the first towns permanently settled in the State. Breaking up his "fishing plantation" at Cape Ann, Roger Conant and his companions came to Naumkeag in the autumn of 1626; and, though surrounded with perils and perplexities, the stout-hearted leader gave his "utter denial to goe away." Among his companions were John Balch, Peter Palfrey, Jeffrey Massey, and John Woodbury. John Endecott, with his company, arrived on the 6th of September, 1628; and was followed the next year by eleven ships, bringing 1,500 passengers, among whom were Francis Higginson, Deputy-Gov. Thomas Dudley, Sir William Johnson, and his accomplished Lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. Many of these emigrants soon removed to Charlestown and Boston. In a letter written soon after his arrival, Mr. Higginson said, "When we first came to Nehum-kek, we found about halfe score houses, and a faire house newly built for the governor; we also found abundance of corne planted by them very good & well liking. And we brought with us about two hundred passengers & planters more, which, by common consent of the old planters, were all combined together into one body

politicke, under the same governour. There are in all of us both old & new planters about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are settled at Nehum-kek, now called Salem; and the rest have planted themselves at Massathulets Bay, beginning to build a town there, which wee do call Charton, or Charles-Town. We that are settled at Salem make what haste we can to build houses, so that within a short time we shall have a faire town."

During this year (Aug. 6, 1629), the first complete church organization ever made in this country was effected here; and the Rev. Francis Higginson was appointed pastor. John Massey was the first child born in the place. His birth occurred in 1629, and his death in 1709. In 1703 the old church Bible was presented to him as "the first town-born child." His cradle is still preserved. In 1636 the quarter court was held in this town, which then embraced what is now Manchester, Beverly, Danvers, Peabody, Middleton, with parts of Lynn, Topsfield, and Wenham. In 1661 eighteen Quakers were publicly punished here; and in 1692 occurred the remarkable delusion in respect to witchcraft, for which many persons in this and in the neighboring towns were tried, and as many as nineteen executed.

The house in which some of them were examined is still standing on Essex Street. It was built by Jonathan Curwen. The place of execution was the beautiful eminence known as "Gallows Hill."

Salem exhibited a noble patriotism during the Revolution; and when, after the closing of the port of Boston, Gen. Thomas Gage removed to this town, the citizens presented him an address (June 11, 1774), in which they magnanimously said, "By shutting up the port of Boston, some imagine that the course of trade might be turned hither, and to our benefit; but Nature, in the formation of our harbor, forbids our becoming rivals in commerce to that convenient mart. And, were it otherwise, we must be dead to every idea of justice, lost to all feelings of humanity, could we indulge one thought to seize on wealth, and raise our fortunes on the ruins of our suffering neighbors."

Col. Leslie, with a British regiment, landed privately at Salem, Feb. 26, 1776, with the intention of taking some military stores in the north part of the town; but Col. Timothy Pickering, with a band of followers, raised the draw of the North Bridge, and prevented the advance of Leslie's men. An attempt was then made to cross North River in a gondola; but this the Americans scuttled. Col. Leslie then proposed, that, if permitted to pass thirty rods beyond the bridge, he would desist from his undertaking. This he was allowed to do; and, having done it, he returned, according to his word, to Boston.

During the late war, Salem responded promptly to the calls of the country; and as many as 82 of its soldiers were killed in battle, or died in consequence of exposures in the service.

The growth of the city has been gradual, but certain; and, now that attention has been largely turned to manufacturing, its progress will undoubtedly be more rapid, and its gains more evenly distributed. The population, in 1762, was 4,123; in 1790, 7,921; in 1800, 9,457; in 1810, 12,613; in 1820, 12,731; in 1830, 13,895; in 1840, 15,082; in 1850, 20,264; in 1860, 22,252; and in 1870, 24,117.

Salem has the honor of having given to the world a large number of distinguished men, among whom may be mentioned PETER THACHER (1651-1727), a noted preacher and physician; BENJAMIN LYNDE (1666-1747), chief justice of the State; GEORGE BURROUGHS (—1692), a minister executed for witchcraft; STEPHEN SEWALL (1704-1760), an able preacher and judge; ISRAEL PUTNAM (1718-1790), an eminent major-general in the Revolution; JOHN GLOVER (1732-1797), an able officer; WILLIAM BROWNE (1737-1802), a loyalist, judge, and representative; ELIAS HASKET DERBY (1739-1799), a successful merchant; STEPHEN HIGGINSON (1743-1828), an eminent merchant; JOHN FISKE (1744-1797), a gallant officer; TIMOTHY PICKERING, LL.D. (1745-1829), a statesman and soldier; JONATHAN MITCHELL SEWALL (1745-1808), a noted poet and lawyer; JOSEPH ORNE (1747-1786), a poet and physician; BENJAMIN GOODHUE (1748-1814), a distinguished politician; GEORGE CABOT (1752-1823), U. S. senator from 1791 to 1796; Gen. ELIAS HASKET DERBY (1766-1826), a notable merchant; NATHANIEL BOWDITCH, LL.D., F.R.S. (1773-1838), a very able astronomer; JOHN PICKERING, LL.D. (1777-1846), a fine Greek scholar; BENJAMIN PEIRCE (1778-1831), a librarian of Harvard College, and author; WARWICK PALFREY (1787-1838), an able author and editor; JOSEPH BARLOW FELT, LL.D. (1789-1869), a distinguished antiquary and author; JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS, LL.D. (1790-1861), an able philologist and author; FRANCIS CALLEY GRAY (1790-1856), an accomplished writer; WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, LL.D. (1796-1859), a distinguished historian; HENRY FELT BAKER (1797-1857), an author and inventor; STEPHEN CLARENDON PHILLIPS (1801-1857), a noted philanthropist; CHARLES DEXTER CLEVELAND, LL.D. (1802-1869), a fine scholar and author; ELIAS HASKET DERBY (1803), an able lawyer and author; NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE (1804-1864), a celebrated author of fiction; NATHANIEL INGERSOLL BOWDITCH (1805-1861), an able historian; JOHN GOODHUE TREADWELL, M.D. (1805-1856), a noted scholar and physician; NEHEMIAH ADAMS, D.D. (1806), an able divine; BENJAMIN PEIRCE, LL.D. (1809), an accomplished mathematician; CHARLES DAVIS JACKSON, D.D. (1811), an eminent divine; CHARLES GRAFTON PAGE, M.D. (1812-1868), a notable physicist; HENRY WHEATLAND, M.D. (1812), an able scientist; CHARLES TIMOTHY BROOKS (1813), an accomplished scholar and poet, translator of Goethe's "Faust;" JONES VERY (1813), a scholar and poet, author of "The Painted Columbine;" WILLIAM WETMORE STORY (1819), an artist and poet; WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE (1821), an author and librarian; SAMUEL JOHNSON (1822), an able clergyman and poet; FREDERICK WEST LANDER (1822-1862), an explorer and brave soldier (his sister, Louise Lander, is an accomplished sculptor); GEORGE W. SEARLE (1826), a distinguished legal writer; MARIA S. CUMMINS (1827-1866), author of "The Lamp-lighter," &c.; JOHN ROGERS (1829), a well-known sculptor; J. HARVEY YOUNG (1830), a noted portrait-painter; FREDERICK TOWNSEND WARD (1831-1862), an admiral-general in the service of the Chinese emperor.

"Annals of Salem," by Joseph B. Felt, second edition, was published in 1849.

Salisbury occupies the north-eastern extremity of Essex County and of the State; and has New Hampshire on the north, the ocean on the east, Newburyport (from which it is divided by the Merrimack River) on the south, and Amesbury (with the Powwow River for the divisional line) upon the west. The population is 3,776; the number of dwelling-houses, 753; and the valuation, \$1,973,930. The postal centres are Salisbury and East Salisbury. From the latter place a branch railroad extends from the main trunk of the Eastern Railroad to Salisbury Point and West Salisbury. Three bridges, one of which is the viaduct of the Eastern Railroad, connect the town with Newburyport. The upper bridge at Deer Island, built in 1792, is the first one thrown across the river, and, at that period, was considered a remarkable structure.

The geological formation is Merrimack schist, sienite, drift, and alluvium. The land in the eastern section is low and marshy, furnishing large quantities of salt hay. The beach, of yellow sand, extends from north to south about three miles; and is very hard, wide, clean, smooth, and beautiful. It has of late become a very fashionable watering-place, and is now enlivened by a long line of fantastically-constructed summer-houses and a host of pleasure-seeking people. The Atlantic House affords the transient visitor good accommodation. Seen from a distance, the long range of buildings on this beach presents the appearance of a large town or city. In the winter-season they are very quiet.

The land in the western part of the town rises into several handsome eminences, the most prominent of which is Powwow Hill, 323 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of this beautifully-rounded elevation may be seen the noble Merrimack River, sweeping grandly through the valley, and mingling with the ocean, the city of Newburyport, ascending picturesquely from its right bank, Plum Island, the hills of Ipswich, and the highlands of Cape Ann. In clear weather, the summit of Mount Washington even may be descried. The Powwow River, which washes the western base of this hill, has a fall of 40 feet in a short distance, and furnishes the motive-power for the Amesbury and Salisbury Mills. Just before its junction with the Merrimack, it meets a bluff some 60 feet or more in height, and, turning suddenly towards the west, pursues a course directly opposite to the larger stream, until, sweeping around a point, the waters meet. To one standing on the summit of this bluff, the two streams, coursing rapidly in reverse order, present a singular appearance; and from this circumstance the place has been denominated "Salisbury Point."

Many large merchant-vessels and gun-ships have been constructed here, one of which was the celebrated continental frigate "Alliance," of 32 guns, remarkable for sailing qualities, and the favorite ship of the gallant Capt. John Barry.

The villages of West Salisbury and of Amesbury Mills are intimately connected in their industrial interests; and the Salisbury Mills, on the Powwow River, are located in both sections, which will doubtless, ere long, be united as one municipal centre.

Salisbury has 143 farms, 1,204 acres in woodland, and 1,603 acres in

salt marsh, from all of which fair profits are derived. By the last returns, five vessels were engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and three in the carrying-trade. It had one cotton-mill, with 2,000 spindles; four woollen-mills, with 38 sets of machinery; two shipyards; ten establishments for boat-building, two for tanning and currying, two for making doors and sashes; and 31 persons employed in making carriages.

It has one national and one savings bank, one insurance-office, a good public journal ("The Villager"), a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 123), an Odd-Fellows' and a Masonic Lodge, a Temperance Lodge ("The Whittier Temple of Honor"), one high school, and eight school-districts. It has also seven churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. N. R. Wright, Universalist; W. H. Eaton, Baptist; N. M. Bailey, Methodist (East Salisbury); C. M. Dinsmore, Methodist; W. D. Corken, M.D., C. T. (Salisbury Point); and A. G. Morton, C. T. (Rocky Hill). The Christian Baptist church at Salisbury Point is without a pastor.

As many as 316 men went from this town into the late war; and 35 were either killed, or died in consequence of exposures during the service. Stephen C. Pearson, W. H. Parsley, and Charles T. Rich, died in Andersonville Prison, Georgia.

In 1638, this place, under the name of *Merrimack*, was granted to Daniel Dennison, Simon Bradstreet, and others, "to be a plantation." In the ensuing year it received the name of "Colchester;" and on the 7th of October, 1640, it was incorporated under the name of "Salisbury."

This might have been suggested by Christopher Batte, from the city of Salisbury, Wiltshire County, Eng., who was present at the session when the name was given.

The towns of Hampton, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Dover, N.H., were annexed to Massachusetts in 1643, and, together with Haverhill and Salisbury, formed into a county called "Norfolk;" and Salisbury was the shire-town. But in 1679 New Hampshire became a separate State, and Norfolk County ceased to exist.

A church was organized here in 1638; and the Rev. William Worcester was then settled as pastor. Dying in 1662, he was succeeded by the Rev. John Wheelwright. His successors were the Rev. John Alling, 1687; the Rev. Caleb Cushing, 1698; and the Rev. Edmund Noyes, in 1751.

Sandisfield includes the original township (No. 3), and a tract of land incorporated June 19, 1797, as the district of Southfield; and has a population of 1,482 and 280 dwelling-houses, with a valuation of \$524,277, and a tax-rate of \$1.67 per \$100. It has an extensive area, lying in the southerly part of Berkshire County, about 125 miles south-west of Boston, and bounded north by Monterey and Otis, east by the latter and Tolland, south by the line of Connecticut, and west by New Marlborough. The first settler was Thomas Brown, who came here in 1750, and was soon followed by Daniel Brown and others. It is said that the first white child born here was called Lot Smith, because the proprietors, holding

a session on the day of his birth (Aug. 7, 1757), proposed to give him a lot of land. The Rev. Cornelius Jones, from Bellingham, was the first minister. He was ordained in a barn in 1756, and was succeeded in 1766 by the Rev. Eleazer Storrs, who was followed in 1798 by the Rev. Levi White.

The town was incorporated March 6, 1762; and was named in honor of Samuel Sandys, Lord Sandys, who in 1761 was made first Lord of Trade and the Plantations. It has three postal centres, — Sandisfield, Montville, and New Boston, a thriving village on the Farmington River, in the south-easterly section. The leading rock is felspathic gneiss. The land is moist and productive, and finely diversified by many swelling hills, fair valleys, ponds, and streams. Seymour Mountain, near the southern line, has an altitude of 1,698 feet; and Hanging Mountain, on the right bank of the Farmington River, is a remarkable curiosity. On the south-east side it presents a perpendicular front of rock 300 feet in height, from which fragments of stone, undermined by the rain, sometimes come crashing down with tremendous violence. Farmington River runs southerly along the eastern border of the town, affording much hydraulic power. Into this fine stream other water-courses, the principal of which are Sandy Brook, Silver Brook, Buck-hill and Clam River, all inclining towards the south-east, empty. Clam River issues from Spectacle Pond, a beautiful sheet of water on the northern border, covering an area of about 113 acres. Little Spectacle Pond, south of it, has an area of about 78 acres. Both are named from the article which they in shape resemble.

By the last Industrial Report, there were manufactures here of chairs, cabinet-ware, boxes, and hand-rakes. There were 189 farms, and 4,486 acres of woodland, from which, in a year, 3,191 cords of fire-wood and bark, valued at \$7,713, were prepared for market. There were also six saw and shingle mills. The land is admirably adapted to the growth of the sugar-maple (*Acer saccharinum*); and as many as 81,973 pounds of sugar, valued at \$14,755, have been made in one year in this town.

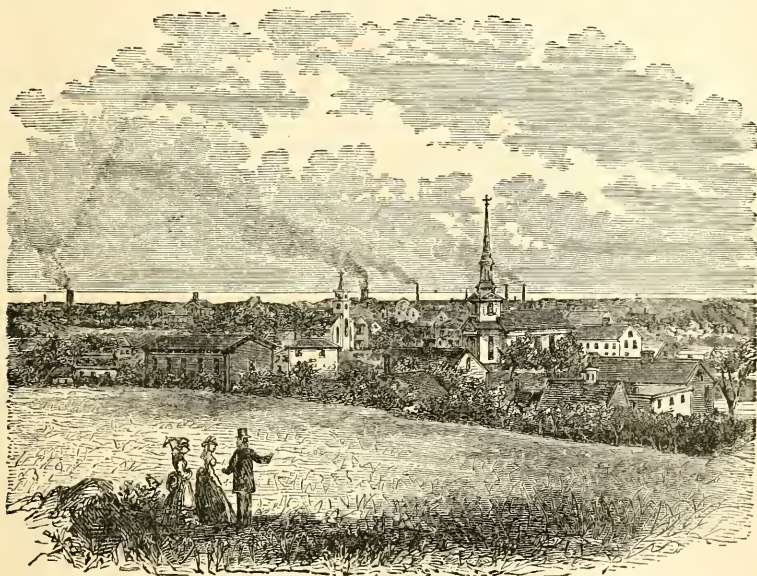
Sandisfield has 13 public schools, for the support of which it expends about \$1,500 per annum.

The Rev. Elbridge Bradbury, C. T., installed Dec. 25, 1869, is the pastor of the Congregational church (organized Feb. 24, 1756); the Rev. Allen E. Battel, settled in 1871, is pastor of the Baptist church, organized in 1779.

JONATHAN COWDERY, an eminent surgeon in the United-States navy, was born in Sandisfield, April 22, 1767; and died at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1852. He was a prisoner in the hands of the Turks nearly two years. BARNAS SEARS, D.D., LL.D., was born here Nov. 19, 1802. He is the agent of the Peabody Educational Fund. EDMUND HAMILTON SEARS, D.D., an elegant poet and able writer, was born here in 1810, and now resides in Weston. He is the author of the fine lyric on the Nativity, commencing, —

“Calm on the listening ear of night
Come heaven’s melodious strains,
Where wild Judæa stretches far
Her silver-mantled plains.”

Sandwich is territorially a large and important town, of 3,694 inhabitants, occupying what is sometimes called the "shoulder of Cape Cod." It is in the western extremity of Barnstable County, 62 miles south-east of Boston by the Cape-Cod Railroad, which runs through its northern border, and affords excellent accommodation. The town is bounded on the north-east by Cape-Cod Bay, on the south-east by Barnstable and Mashpee, on the south-west by Falmouth, on the west in a very circuitous line by Buzzard's Bay and Buttermilk Bay, and on the north-west by Plymouth. The principal harbor lies at about the centre of the shore-line on Cape-Cod Bay. Scusset Harbor opens westward, and Scorton Harbor, forming Scorton Neck, eastward, of this central entrance. Red-brook Harbor and Back-river Harbor enter the town from Buzzard's Bay. Wenaumet Neck, on which there is a lighthouse, projects south-westerly into Buzzard's



VIEW OF SANDWICH.

Bay, having Bassett's and Scraggy-neck Islands on the south, and Burgess Island on the north. The geological formation is drift and alluvium. The land is generally level, and, to a great extent, covered with oak and pine, in which the red deer still ranges. Pine Hill in the central, and Bourne's Hill in the north-eastern part of the town, are the most noted elevations. The latter is 270 feet above the sea, and in latitude $41^{\circ} 44'$, longitude $70^{\circ} 29' 28''$. The town has several small streams, — as Monument River, along whose margin the Cape-Cod Railroad runs, and by the line of which it is proposed to open a ship-canal from bay to bay, — and more than 20 fresh-water ponds, abounding in fish and game.

Peter's Pond, in the south-easterly part of the town, contains about

176 acres; Spectacle Pond, north-east of it, and so named from its form, contains about 150 acres; Lawrence Pond, a little to the east of this, about 70 acres; and Deep-bottom Pond, about 34 acres. The interior of this town is almost a wilderness, the main settlements being along the borders. Commencing at the northern angle, the villages (in each of which there is a post-office) occur in the following order, — North Sandwich (near Herring Pond), West Sandwich, Sandwich Village on Sandwich Harbor, Spring Hill, East Sandwich, South Sandwich, Pocasset on Red-brook Harbor, and Monument on Monument River. In respect to agriculture, Sandwich is deemed the foremost town on Cape Cod. It has 242 farms, from which have been produced 9,915 bushels of Indian corn, 1,441 bushels of rye, 8,172 bushels of potatoes, 580 bushels of cranberries, 16,580 gallons of milk for market, and 7,632 pounds of butter, in a year.

The town has 33,597 acres in woodland, from which a large amount of firewood is prepared for market. The shores and streams furnish abundant supplies of alewives and shell-fish, and the salt marshes valuable crops of hay. Sandwich has long been noted for the manufacture of glass of a superior quality. The annual value of flint and colored glass made here is, by the last return, \$640,000; the number of hands employed, 590. It has also manufactories of tacks and farming-tools, and two foundries for hollow-ware and machinery. It has one savings-bank, a hotel (called "The Central House"), a public journal (named "The Cape-Cod Gazette"), a Masonic Lodge, a town-hall, an incorporated academy, 16 school-districts, and 10 church-edifices. The pastors are the Rev. F. Oxnard, C.T., Sandwich; the Rev. James Mulligan, Unitarian; the Rev. H. B. Cady, the Rev. John W. Lindsay, and the Rev. S. Fletcher, Methodists; and the Rev. H. F. Kinnerney, Roman Catholic.

The Indian name of this place was *Shawme*. A settlement was begun here by Edmund Freeman, Thomas Dexter, and others, from Lynn, in 1637. The town was named from Sandwich in the county of Kent, Eng., and incorporated Sept. 3, 1639. The Pocasset Indians lived in the south-western part of the town; and several old Indian burial-places still remain.

Eminent men: THOMAS PRINCE (1687-1758), an able divine and historian; NATHAN PRINCE (1698-1748), an eminent scholar; JOHN OSBORN (1713-1753), a poet and physician; and Col. HEMAN SWIFT (1733-1814), a Revolutionary officer.

Saugus occupies the south-western extremity of Essex County, and has Lynnfield on the north, Lynn on the north-east, Revere (from which it is divided by Chelsea Creek) on the south-east, Revere and Melrose on the south-west, and Wakefield on the north-west. It lies 9 miles north of Boston by the Saugus Branch of the Eastern Railroad; and its three postal centres are Saugus, Saugus Centre, and Cliftondale, a beautiful and thriving village in the southern section. It was taken from Lynn, and incorporated Feb. 17, 1815; and a part of Chelsea was annexed to it Feb. 22, 1841. It contains 20 farms, 413 dwelling-houses, 588 voters, and a population of 2,247, with a valuation of \$1,602,350, and a tax-rate of \$1.25 per

\$100. The geological basis is sienite and porphyry. The south-eastern part of the township consists of salt marshes, from which as many as 500 tons of salt hay are cut in a year. The remaining part of the town is wild and broken, and abounds in picturesque and romantic scenery. Castle Hill, in the north-west angle, rises to the height of 288 feet, and was taken as a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. Saugus River, which issues from Quana-powitt Lake in Wakefield, and receives from Suntaug Lake a fine affluent called "Hawke's Brook," winds centrally through the town, and presents a very beautiful appearance from the hills above. It spreads out into a beautiful pond of about 75 acres near the middle of the town, and furnishes valuable motive-power.

"It is said that on the left bank of this river, where iron-works were established as early as 1645, and where heaps of scoræ still remain, a horde of pirates concealed themselves in the year 1657. But they were finally discovered; and one of the king's cruisers succeeded in capturing three of them. The other (there being four in all) escaped to a cavern in what is now called 'The Dungeon Pasture,' in Lynn Woods, where he lived till the great earthquake of 1658, which rent the rock above, and closed the entrance of the cavern, inhuming him alive. His name was Thomas Veal. The glen in which they lived was a secluded spot, flanked by almost insurmountable crags, and has since been much visited by the curious. The well which they dug is still perceptible, and traces of their garden may be seen. Within a few years, however, the trees have been felled, and it is shorn of much of its romantic beauty. The 'Dungeon Hole,' as Veal's retreat has since been called, was blown up on the 4th of July, 1834; but nothing was found except a few articles of iron manufacture."

The village at the old foundery was once called "Hammersmith," from a place of that name in Middlesex County, Eng., whence some of the workmen came.

By the last Industrial Report, there were 3,136½ acres of woodland in this town, and 510 acres in English mowing. The number of gallons of milk sold in a year was 106,500, valued at \$19,170.

The number of woollen-mills was three, with 14 sets of machinery, employing 141 persons. As many as 132 persons were employed in the manufacture of shoes, 8 in making brick, 15 in making adulterated coffee, and 100 in the manufacture of cigars, mostly at Cliftondale. Saugus has 9 public schools (for the support of which it expends about \$4,000 per annum), a Post of the G. A. R., and other civic organizations. The pastor of the Congregational church at Saugus Centre (organized Dec. 5, 1732) is the Rev. Francis V. Tenney, settled March 18, 1869. The pastor of the Methodist church at East Saugus is the Rev. M. B. Chapman; and of the Universalist church, the Rev. T. J. Greenwood. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Lynn.

This town is in a flourishing state; and from its scenic beauty, its proximity to the metropolis, and the vigor of its people, will doubtless make rapid advancement in the future. In 1820, the population was only 748; in 1830, 960; in 1840, 1,202; in 1850, 1,505; in 1860, 2,024; and in 1870, as given above, 2,247.

Savoy, so named from a beautiful town in Switzerland, is situated on the southern slope of the Hoosac Mountain, in the north-eastern part of Berkshire County, 133 miles from Boston. It has 151 farms, 861 inhabitants, and a valuation of \$268,001. Florida, from which it is in part separated by Cold River, lies on the north; Hawley, with corners of Charlemont and Plainfield, on the east; Windsor on the south; and Cheshire and Adams bound it on the west. Its highlands constitute the water-shed between the tributaries of the Deerfield, Westfield, and Hoosac Rivers, and, though small in size, afford in their rapid descent abundant water-power. The land is, for the most part, too rough, rocky, and mountainous for tillage, but is well adapted to grazing and sheep-husbandry. Butter to the value of \$4,864, and cheese to that of \$12,043, have been recently exported in a single year. The number of sheep is 251; of cows, 417.

As many as 5,475 acres of the town are in woodland; and 16 saw-mills are kept at work in cutting up timber for the market. The best lands are in the southerly part of the town; and here is the principal village, which bears the name of "Savoy Hollow," and is seven miles distant from South-Adams Dépôt. The town has a post-office, and four churches, only one of which is constantly supplied with a pastor. This is the Baptist, under the care of the Rev. Lorenzo Tandy.

Seventy-one soldiers went from Savoy to the late war, and nine of them were lost. As our correspondent, N. E. Goff, Esq., has had the kindness to send a list of the newspapers now taken by the citizens of this remote rural town, it may gratify the reader to know their taste in this respect:—

"Adams Transcript," 14 copies; "Gazette and Courier," 10; "Hoosac-valley News," 6; "Pittsfield Sun," 4; "Berkshire-county Eagle," 8; "Christian at Work," 5; "Watchman and Reflector," 4; "World's Crisis," 12; "Agriculturist," 2; "Rural Homes," 1; "Boston Cultivator," 17; "Massachusetts Ploughman," 4; "Northern Christian Advocate," 1; "The Standard," 1; "Woonsocket Patriot," 1; "Baptist Weekly," 1; "Christian Era," 4; "New-England Farmer," 2; "Springfield Union," 42; "Springfield Republican," 2; "Illustrated Christian," 3; "Harper's Bazar," 1; "Christian Union," 5; "Medical and Surgical Journal," 1; "Weekly News," 1; "The Contributor," 1; "The Index," 1; "Troy Whig," 1; "Watchman's Cry," 1; "Peterson's Magazine," 2; "Boston Post," 6; "Albany Argus," 1.

This town, originally "Number Six," was granted to the heirs of Capt. Samuel Gallop and company for services and sufferings in an expedition to Canada in 1690. The first white family settled here in the wilderness in September, 1777; and on the 24th of June, 1787, a Baptist church was organized. The town was incorporated Feb. 20, 1797.

Scituate was incorporated Oct. 5, 1636, and so called from *Satuit*, meaning "Cold Brook," and applied to a little pure and cold stream running into the harbor. It lies in the north-east part of Plymouth County; and is bounded on the north by Cohasset, on the east by the ocean, on the south by Marshfield and South Scituate, and on the west by South Scituate. By the South-shore

Railroad it is 25 miles south-east of Boston, with which it has communication several times daily. Its population is 2,350; and its number of dwelling-houses, 513.

It extends some eight miles along the seacoast, having a harbor of about ten feet depth of water, formed by Cedar Point (where there is a lighthouse), on the north-east, and Crow Point on the south-east. The North River, a deep, circuitous, and narrow stream, on which there used to be a number of shipyards, separates this town from Marshfield on the south, and, approaching near the sea, turns suddenly to the south, and then, running nearly three miles parallel with the coast, unites with the ocean in Marshfield. The town has a fine beach, covered with smooth and rounded pebbles, between the river and the sea. There is a ridge of land running westerly from the shore, called "Coleman Heights," on the summit of which stands the Cottage House, whence a magnificent prospect of the ocean and adjacent country is obtained. This hotel, under the care of Mr. W. H. Eaton, is located 150 feet above the level of the sea, on a mountain-range of 150 acres of table-land. The scenery combines ocean, river, forest, and village views of remarkable beauty. From the Glades, in the north-eastern part of the town, some granite has been quarried.

Though the soil of Scituate is not remarkably good, the town has valuable salt marshes, and some excellent pasture-lands. The number of its farms is 241: the number of acres of salt marsh mown is 1,048. The principal business done at the harbor is fishing, collecting Irish moss from the rocks in the ocean, and trading in lumber and grain. The town has three grist and two saw mills; and shoes to some extent are manufactured. Two packets ply between the place and Boston.

Scituate has four churches: viz., one Unitarian, which stands on an eminence in the centre of the town, a noted landmark for vessels coming in from sea (the sailors call it "The Old Sloop"), (the Rev. Giles Saxton was its first pastor, and its present pastor is the Rev. N. P. Gilman); the Baptist church, formed in 1825, and having the Rev. T. L. Rogers for its present pastor; the First Trinitarian Church, formed the same year, now destitute of a pastor; and the Methodist-Episcopal church, organized also in 1825, and having the Rev. C. S. Nutter for its present pastor. Scituate has a good town-house (built 1850), a high school, a savings-bank, a hotel (called "The South-shore House"), eleven public schools, and a valuation of \$1,126,014. The tax-rate is \$1.85 per \$100. The town sent 273 soldiers into the last war, of whom 22 were lost.

There are three post-offices, — one at North Scituate, one at East Scituate, and one at the Centre.

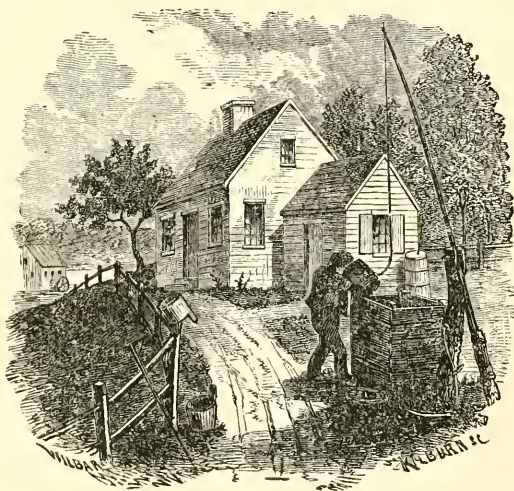
Scituate was settled as early as 1628 by several men who came from the county of Kent, Eng. Among them were William Gilson, Anthony Annable, Thomas Bird, Nathaniel Tilden, Edward Foster, and Henry Rowley. They called the principal street of the village, which they laid out in August, 1633, "Kent Street." The first lot was assigned to Edward Foster, and is the same place which Seth Webb, Esq., now occupies. The deed which extinguished the Indian title to this town is dated June, 1653, signed by *Josias Wampatuck*, and given to Mr. Timothy Hatherly.

Three years later (1656), Mr. Hatherly, Robert Stetson, and Joseph Tilden, built a saw-mill on the Third Herring Brook; and it is supposed by some to have been the first one in the colony.

This place suffered severely during Philip's War. In their attack on the town, May 20, 1676, the Indians first burnt the saw-mill on Herring Brook; then Capt. Joseph Sylvester's house, which stood north of the Episcopal-church hill; then the house of William Blackmore, who was killed the same day. In their attack upon the garrison-house they were bravely repulsed; but, proceeding in their work, they mortally wounded John James, and, during the day, reduced as many as nineteen houses and barns to ashes. They were repulsed, however, in an encounter at the close of the day, and driven from the town. Capt.

Michael Pierce of this place was killed in a hard encounter with the Indians near Pawtucket.

Scituate has produced several men of distinction. The Rev. THOMAS CLAP, president of Yale College, was born in this place June 26, 1703; and died here in 1767. WILLIAM CUSHING, LL.D. (H. U. 1785), associate justice of the United-States Supreme Court, was born here March 1, 1732; and died here Sept. 13, 1810. SAMUEL WOODWORTH,



THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET," SCITUATE.

author of "The Old Oaken Bucket" and other poems, was born here Jan. 13, 1785; and died in New York, Dec. 9, 1842.

The scene so vividly described in Mr. Woodworth's charming lyric is a little valley through which Herring Brook pursues its devious course to meet the tidal waters of North River. The view of it from Coleman Heights, with its neat cottages, its maple-groves, and apple-orchards, is remarkably beautiful. The "wide-spreading pond," the "mill," the "dairy-house," the "rock where the cataract fell," and even the "old well," if not the "moss-covered bucket" itself, may still be seen just as the poet has described them.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view! —
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;

The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it ;
 The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell ;
 The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it ;
 And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well, —
 The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket, which hung in the well.

That moss-covered vessel I hailed as a treasure ;
 For often at noon, when returned from the field,
 I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
 The purest and sweetest that Nature can yield.
 How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing !
 And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it fell ;
 Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
 And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well, —
 The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket, arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
 As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips !
 Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
 The brightest that beauty or revelry sips.
 And now, far removed from the loved habitation,
 The tear of regret will intrusively swell
 As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
 And sighs for the bucket that hangs in the well, —
 The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket, that hangs in the well."

SAMUEL SOUTHWORTH, an eminent portrait-painter, was born here in 1806, and died in 1858 ; and the Rev. CHARLES TURNER TORREY, eminent as an advocate of human freedom, was born here in 1813, and died in prison, in Baltimore, May 9, 1846. The Rev. CHARLES CHAUNCEY was minister here from 1641 to 1653, when he was chosen president of Harvard College.

A good History of this town was written by Samuel Deane, and published in Boston, 1831, pp. 408.

Seekonk is a long and narrow farming-town in the north-westerly part of Bristol County, having 1,021 inhabitants, 166 farms, 248 dwelling-houses, 260 voters, a valuation of \$613,-676, and a tax-rate of \$0.90 per \$100. It is about 40 miles south-west of Boston, and is accommodated by the Boston and Providence Railroad, which passes through its north-west corner. Its boundaries are Attleborough on the north, Rehoboth (from which it was detached) on the east, Swansey on the south, and East Providence and Pawtucket on the west. The post-offices are at Seekonk, South Seekonk, and at East Providence, R.I. The geological formation is carboniferous ; and in it there occurs a bed of iron ore. The land is level, and drained by Clear Run and Ten-mile River, which form a part of its western boundary.

There is a fine pond of about 25 acres in the north-west corner, whose outlet is the Ten-mile River. Seekonk, the meaning of which is a "wild-goose," was set off from Rehoboth, and incorporated Feb. 26, 1812. By an exchange of territory between Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1861, the best part of this town was surrendered to the latter State ; and its length being now about eight miles, and its breadth only about two miles, it has been not inaptly compared to the blade of a case-knife.

It has eight public schools, kept in remarkably good order. For their support the town appropriated in 1871 the sum of \$1,500. There is one Methodist church, in the northerly part, of which the Rev. William B. Heath is pastor. There is no lawyer nor physician in the place. "Though the town," says Mr. Jonathan Chaffee, the town-clerk, "has not produced many great men, it has furnished many good ones." The early history of the place may be found under the head of Rehoboth, of which Leonard Bliss, jun., wrote a valuable History. The attack of the Indians related below occurred in that part of Seekonk set off to Rhode Island. It is extracted from John W. Barber's excellent work on "The History and Antiquities of Massachusetts."

"In the spring of 1676, during Philip's War, the Indians, dispersing themselves in small parties, committed dreadful ravages both in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

"The country being alarmed, Capt. Pierce from Scituate, with 63 Englishmen and 20 friendly Indians from Cape Cod, was ordered to drive the Indians towards Rhode Island. He arrived at Seekonk on the 25th of March.

"While in pursuit of the Indians the next day, he was attacked and surrounded by an overwhelming force of savages. After a desperate resistance, Capt. Pierce and nearly all his men were killed, after having slain, it is supposed, nearly double the number of the enemy. Two days after Pierce's fight, a party of the Indians, crossing the river, laid the town in ashes, burning forty houses and thirty barns.

"These houses were around the 'Ring of the Town.' Only two houses were left standing, — the garrison-house, which stood on the spot where the house of Phaniel Bishop now stands; and another house, on the south end of the common, which was preserved by black sticks having been arranged around it, so as to give it, at a distance, the appearance of being strongly guarded. The houses were set on fire, as tradition informs us, early in the evening; and, when the sun arose the next morning, it beheld only a line of smoking ruins. It appears that only one person was killed: he was an Irishman, a religious but a singular and superstitious man. On the approach of the Indians, he refused to go into the garrison-house, but remained in his own house, with his Bible in his hand, believing that, while he continued reading it, nothing could harm him. He was, however, shot through the window."

"The English mayor of the first commercial metropolis in America," says Mr. Daggett in his History of Attleborough, "lies buried on a lonely and barren heath in the humble town of Seekonk, at a place seldom visited by the footsteps of man, with nought but the rudest monument to mark the spot." His grave is at the head of Bullock's Cove. The following is the rudely-carved inscription, still legible: —

"1674.

"Here lyeth the body of the worthy THOMAS WILLET Esq^r who died August ye 4th in the 64th year of his age, Anno . . . who was the first mayor of New York, and twice did sustain the place."

Sharon occupies the highlands which form the water-shed of streams flowing in opposite directions, north-easterly towards Massachusetts, or south-westerly towards Narragansett Bay; and has for its boundaries Norwood on the north, Canton on the north-east, Stoughton on the east, Easton and Mansfield on the south-east, Foxborough on the south-west, and Walpole on the west. It lies in the south-easterly section of Norfolk County, 22 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Providence Railroad, and has two postal centres (Sharon and West Sharon), 158 farms, 294 dwelling-houses, 1,508 inhabitants, 377 voters, a valuation of \$911,732, and a tax-rate of \$1.50 per

\$100. The chief rock is sienite; and in one locality there is a bed of bog-iron ore.

The scenery is remarkably wild and picturesque. Many beautiful eminences afford very charming landscape-views and admirable sites for building. The highest point of land is Moose Hill, in the westerly part of the town, the summit of which was taken as a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. It commands one of the finest prospects in the county of Norfolk. Near Moose Hill rise three bold eminences, called "Bluff Hill," "Hobbs's Hill," and "Bald Hill," in which originate the springs, that, uniting, form Puffer's Brook, one of the sources of the Neponset River. Rattlesnake Hill, in the south-east angle of the town, was so named from the venomous reptile which infests it. In the valley between Bearfoot Hill and Cow Hill, near the south-western corner of the town, is the line of the Boston and Providence Railroad and the channel of a lively streamlet. A little south of the centre is a fair and broad sheet of water, covering an area of about 460 acres, and known as "Massapoag Pond." It was a favorite resort of the aborigines. It rests upon a bed of iron ore, and is much frequented by the angler and the sportsman. In the latter part of the summer the water usually changes its color to a yellow-green, but without any perceptible difference to the taste. Massapoag Brook, the outlet of this pond, has valuable motive-power.

Sharon has 5,891 acres in woodland, and sends large quantities of timber, fire-wood, charcoal, and bark, to market. As many as 20 acres of its meadow-lands are covered with the cranberry. It has one cotton-mill, two saw-mills, an establishment for making cutlery, and several shops for making boots and shoes. The number of public schools is six; and for their support the sum of \$1,500 was appropriated in 1871. The minister of the Congregational church, organized Jan. 25, 1741, is the Rev. S. Ingersoll Briant. The Unitarian church and the Baptist church are destitute of pastors; and the Roman-Catholic mission chapel is attended from Stoughton. The Baptist church-edifice has recently been very much improved.

The lands in this beautiful town are still quite low in price. The air is healthful, the scenery charming, the railroad accommodation good; and, to those desiring rural homes, few localities in the vicinity of the metropolis present superior attractions.

The original name of this territory was *Massapoag*: it was afterwards known as "Stoughtonham," and was incorporated under its present beautiful scriptural name, Sharon ("his field," or "his song") June 20, 1765. A part of Stoughton was annexed to it Feb. 12, 1792, and also March 26, 1864. The Rev. Philip Curtis, the first minister, was ordained in 1743, and continued in charge of the church more than 54 years. The Rev. Jonathan Whittaker succeeded him, and, after remaining as pastor nearly 17 years, was dismissed in 1817. His successor was the Rev. Samuel Brimblecom, who was, after a pastorate of about three years, settled as a Universalist minister in Westbrook, Me. Sharon is in need of a good town-history.

Sheffield, so named from Sheffield, Eng., or from Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, is, territorially, a large and beautiful town in the south-east part of Berkshire.

County, 182 miles from Boston, and contains 470 dwelling-houses and 2,535 inhabitants. Its Indian name was *Housatonnuc*, meaning "over the mountain;" and its date of incorporation, June 22, 1733, is six years earlier than that of any other town in the county. The scenery in the easterly and westerly parts of the town is grand and picturesque: in the centre, through which the Housatonic River pursues a slow and serpentine course, it is very beautiful. The view of Mount Everett, rising to the height of 2,624 feet on the western border of the town, is truly magnificent. The geological formation is the Lower-Potsdam and Levis limestone; and specimens of asbestos, pyrites, native alum, and pyrolusite, are found. There are soda-springs of some celebrity in the north-east part of the town; and Bears' Den was probably, in former times, the rendezvous of that animal, once common among the Taconic ranges. In addition to the Housatonic River, here some seven rods wide, the town is irrigated by Schenob, Hubbard, Ironwork, and other brooks, which furnish valuable motive-power. Three-mile Lake covers an area of about 104 acres. The Housatonic Railroad runs north and south along the right bank of the Housatonic River, dividing the town nearly in the centre. The interval land through which the river passes is a rich alluvial, and exceedingly exuberant. The town has 325 farms; and some of them are as productive as any in the State. In addition to farming, which is the principal business, there are four saw-mills and three grist-mills; and the manufacture of harnesses, coaches, tin-ware, and marble, is carried on to some extent. The postal centres are Sheffield, East Sheffield, and Ashley Falls.

The principal village extends for several miles along the banks of the Housatonic River, presenting a very neat, quiet, and handsome appearance. There are five churches, of which two are Methodist, one Congregational, one Episcopal, and one Roman-Catholic. The ministers are the Revs. William M. Chipp and J. H. Lane, Methodist; Mason Noble, jun., C. T.; and F. A. Fisk, Episcopal. The Roman-Catholic church is attended from Great Barrington. There are 14 public schools, of which one is a high school.

The town sent 269 soldiers to the last war. Its number of polls is 560. The valuation is \$1,182,640; and rate of taxation, \$1.05 per \$100.

The land of this town was bought of *Konkepot* and other Indians, April 25, 1724, for "£460, three barrels of cider, and thirty quarts of rum." Remains of the aborigines are occasionally exhumed. Mr. Obadiah Noble of Westfield was the first white settler. He spent his first winter here alone with the Indians: in the spring his daughter came to live with him. A church was formed as early as Oct. 22, 1735, when the Rev. Jonathan Hubbard was ordained as pastor.

The town has produced a large number of distinguished men, among whom may be named Col. JOHN FELLOWS (1760-1844), author of "The Life of Putnam" and other works; DANIEL DEWEY (1766-1815), an able lawyer; THEODORE SEDGWICK (1780-1839), a publicist and lawyer; CHESTER DEWEY (1781-1867), a scholar and divine; HENRY D. SEDGWICK (1785-1831), an eminent lawyer; ORVILLE DEWEY, D.D. (1794), an able writer; DANIEL D. BARNARD (1797-1861), a politician; EDMUND S. JONES (1807), an able divine; F. A. P. BARNARD (1809), a distinguished educator; and GEORGE F. ROOT

(1820), a composer and publisher of music, author of "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the Boys are marching," and other popular songs.

Shelburne is of a triangular form, occupying a central position in Franklin County, and containing four postal villages (Shelburne Centre, Shelburne Falls, East Shelburne, and Bardwell's Ferry) and 1,582 inhabitants. It lies, by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, 113 miles north-west of Boston; and has Coleraine on the north, Greenfield and Deerfield on the east, the latter on the south, Conway and Buckland (from both of which it is separated by the Deerfield River) on the south-west, and Charlemont (for a small distance) on the west. The geological structure is calciferous mica-schist and calcareous gneiss.

The land is rugged and mountainous, rising into the bold eminences of Shingle Hill at the south, Bald Mountain at the west, Greenfield Mountain on the east, and East Hill north of the central village. Hudson Brook, Allen's Brook, and Sinead's Brook, all affluents of Green River, flow from the highlands on the east; while Dragon and Sluice Brooks flow southerly into the Deerfield River, which winds gracefully through the valley on the south-western border of the town. North River enters the Deerfield near its bend, between this place and Charlemont. At Shelburne Falls, a little below, the Deerfield River plunges over a precipice more than forty feet in depth, forming one of the most beautiful cataracts in the State. To this water-power the flourishing village of Shelburne Falls — partly in Buckland, and partly in Shelburne — owes its growth. At this place are the large establishments of Lamson and Goodnow, for the manufacture of cutlery; of H. S. Shepardson and Company, for the manufacture of bits and gimlets; and of the Lock Company, for the manufacture of locks. The village makes a fine appearance with its dwellings, manufactories, schools, and churches in the narrow valley and upon the sloping hillsides. The soil of Shelburne, though hard to till, is moist and strong. The rock-maple thrives in it; and as many as 18,680 pounds of sugar have been made here in a year. The number of farms is 101; and of sheep, 799. The yearly produce of butter has amounted to \$10,268.80. Shelburne has one national and one savings bank; the Arms Library, free to the public; an academy, a high school, and twelve other schools; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows' Lodge; an excellent hotel, the Shelburne-Falls House; and four churches, of which the pastors are the Revs. A. F. Marsh, C. T. (Shelburne); Edward E. Lamb, C. T. (Shelburne Falls); B. V. Stevenson, Universalist (Shelburne Falls); D. W. Wilcox, Baptist, also at Shelburne Falls.

The town is accommodated by the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, which follows the course of the Deerfield River from Deerfield to the Hoosac Tunnel. It has erected a handsome monument in honor of the men it lost in the late war. The number of dwelling-houses is 256; of voters, 373. The valuation is \$873,498; and the tax-rate, \$1.35 per \$100.

Shelburne was originally called "Deerfield North-west." It was named in honor of William Fitz-Maurice, second Earl of Shelburne; and was incorporated June 21, 1768. The first church was organized in 1770; and the Rev. Robert Hubbard, the first minister, was ordained

over it Oct. 20, 1773. The Rev. **PLINY FRISK**, a distinguished missionary and scholar, was born here June 24, 1792; and died in Beirut, Syria, Oct. 23, 1825.

Sherborn is a fair old farming-town, lying in the southern extremity of Middlesex County, about 21 miles south-westerly from Boston; and is bounded by Natick on the north and north-east, by Dover (from which it is divided by Charles River) on the south-east, Medway on the south, Ashland on the west, and Framingham on the north-west. It has 1,062 inhabitants, 269 voters, 197 dwelling-houses, 140 farms, a valuation of \$923,016, and a tax-rate of \$0.95 per \$100. The geological structure is sienite. The land is finely varied by hill and valley, and the soil productive.

There is a beautiful sheet of water, covering an area of about 150 acres, called "Farm Pond," in the easterly part of the town, which sends a tributary into Charles River. Boggestow Brook drains the south-western section of the territory.

From Brush Hill, in the northerly part, a magnificent prospect is obtained of Hopkinton, Framingham, Natick, and other surrounding towns and villages, and especially of Cochituate Lake, which spreads out like a sheet of molten silver for several miles upon the north.

Peter's Hill, near the former, consists of a precipitous ledge of sienite, some 50 feet in height, through which a chasm is cut, which the people call "The Devil's Cartway." The Devil's Oven is contiguous. Nason Hill is a conspicuous eminence in the southerly part of the town.

Sherborn is accommodated by the Framingham and Mansfield Railroad; and a railroad connecting with it from Natick is in process of construction. The people of Sherborn are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits; and the farms bear the marks of careful and successful management. The land is well enclosed by stone walls. The highways are kept in good condition; and the dwelling-houses are, in general, handsome and commodious. Much attention is bestowed on the cultivation of the apple, for which the soil is well adapted. The number of apple-trees cultivated for fruit is 17,397; and as many as 5,100 barrels of cider and cider-vinegar have been made in a year. The Porter apple is said to have originated here; its first appearance having been upon the farm of the Rev. Samuel Porter, one of the early ministers. The stump of the original tree was visible a few years since. One farm in this town produces as many as a thousand barrels of apples per annum.

The basket-willow is cultivated to some extent; and as many as 151 acres are devoted to the cranberry-culture. The number of acres in woodland is 961. The town has two saw-mills; and shoes, whips, and willow-ware are manufactured. There are six public schools, for the support of which the sum of \$2,000 was, in 1871, appropriated. The Unitarian church is without a pastor. The Rev. Edmund Dowse, settled Oct. 10, 1838, is the minister of the Congregational church. "He is highly esteemed," says a writer, "as a sweet-tempered, genial, kind-hearted, and able man, by all who know him. In every point he comes nearer to Dr. Goldsmith's celebrated description of a country clergyman

than any pastor whom I have ever chanced to know; and, though not perfect,

‘E’en his failings lean to virtue’s side.’

The sight of his cheerful, benignant countenance, is as ‘good as a medicine.’”

The Indian name of this territory was *Boggestow*, still perpetuated in the name of a meadow and a brook. It was incorporated May 27, 1674, under the name of “Sherburne.” The name was changed to Sherborn May 3, 1852.

Among the original settlers were George Fairbanks, Daniel Morse, Henry Adams, Thomas Holbrook, Benjamin Bullard, John Hill, Henry Leland, and John Perry. In 1694 Edward West was chosen school-master of the town. In 1754 occurred what was called the “Memorable Mortality,” during the prevalence of which nearly 30 persons died. Four men from this town — Benjamin Bullard (who afterwards removed to Hopkinton), John Ware, William Clarke, and Barak Leland — were present at the battle of Bunker Hill.

The first minister of the town was the Rev. Daniel Gookin (H. C. 1669), settled here in 1681 or 1682; and died on the eighth day of January, 1718, aged 68 years. He was an intimate friend of the apostle Eliot, and frequently preached to the Indians in Natick. He was followed by the Rev. Daniel Baker (H. C. 1705), who was settled in 1712; married Mary, daughter of Col. Edmund Quincy of Braintree; and died in 1731. The Rev. Samuel Porter (H. C. 1730) succeeded him, and was ordained in October, 1734.

Among the antiquities of the place, the most noted is the old Sanger Mansion, near the Centre, where Gen. Washington took breakfast when on his way to take command of the American army at Cambridge, July, 1775. It is still in good repair, and occupied by one of the descendants of the Revolutionary innkeeper.

The town has given birth to the following noted men: SAMUEL KENDAL, D.D. (1753–1814), H. U. 1782, an able divine; HENRY WARE, D.D. (1764–1845), H. U. 1785, a writer; ASHUR WARE, LL.D. (1782), scholar, editor, and jurist.

A History of Sherborn from its incorporation in 1674 to 1830, by William Biglow, pp. 80, was published in Milford in 1830; also a History of Sherborn and Holliston, by Abner Morse, pp. 352, Boston, 1856.

Sherburn was the name of Nantucket (which see) until June 8, 1795.

Sherburne, the name of a town in Middlesex County, was, by act of the legislature, changed to Sherborn (which see) May 3, 1852.

Shirley is situated in the north-westerly section of Middlesex County, 40 miles north-west of Boston by the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad, which passes through its southern section; and is bounded on the north-east by Groton, on the east by Ayer and Harvard, on the south by Lancaster, and on the west by Lunenburg

and Townsend. It has two postal centres, — Shirley and Shirley Village. It is well supplied with water and water-power. Aside from several ponds which diversify the scenery, it has the Squannacook River for its north-eastern, and the beautiful Nashua River for its eastern border. Into the latter stream flows Malpus Brook through central, and Catacunnemug Brook through the southern section of the town. On the margin of these streams are some rich intervals, on which fine crops of hay are annually produced. The soil of the uplands is light and sandy, and covered to a considerable extent by a growth of oak and hard-pine timber. There are four saw-mills; and as many as 800,000 feet of lumber have been prepared in a year for market. The number of farms is 154, and they are generally well managed and remunerative. Milk to the value of \$10,000 has been sold in a year. Woodville in the east, the Centre and the Shaker Village on the border of Lancaster, are neat and pleasant places; but Shirley Village, on Catacunnemug Brook, is the principal seat of manufacturing. This is a very brisk and thriving place; and several branches of industry are actively pursued. There are in the town, according to the last Industrial Report, four cotton-mills, of 13,088 spindles, employing 70 persons; two paper-mills, consuming 466 tons of stock per annum, and employing 25 persons; and an establishment for making horseshoe-nails, employing 30 persons. The town is also engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, palm-leaf hats, brooms, and baskets. Shirley has nine public schools, for the support of which it appropriated \$2,000 in 1871; a Congregational church, organized March 12, 1828, of which the Rev. Henry A. Lounsbury, settled April 20, 1870, is pastor; a Unitarian church at the Centre, organized in 1753, of which the Rev. Seth Chandler, settled in 1834, is pastor; a Baptist church, established in 1853, of which the Rev. T. Atwood, settled in 1870, is pastor; and a Universalist church, established in 1812, now destitute of a pastor. The territory of this town was detached from Groton, named in honor of Gov. William Shirley, and incorporated Jan. 5, 1753. The number of dwelling-houses is 252; of voters, 345. The total valuation is \$882,079; and the rate of taxation, \$1.12 per \$100. The population was, in 1765, 430; in 1800, 713; in 1840, 957; in 1860, 1,468; in 1865, 1,217; in 1870, 1,451. The Shakers in this town are decreasing in numbers. They are neat, industrious, temperate, and inoffensive in their habits, and hospitable and attentive to those who visit them.

DANIEL PARKER, a lawyer, and brigadier-general U. S. A., was born in Shirley, Jan. 29, 1782; and died in Washington, D.C., April 5, 1846. Mrs. SARAH C. EDGARTON MAYO, a popular authoress and editress, was born here in 1819, and died in 1848. A History of Shirley has been written by Seth Chandler.

Shrewsbury is situated on high land in the easterly part of Worcester County, and has Boylston on the north, Northborough and Westborough on the east, Grafton on the south, and Worcester on the west. It is about 36 miles from Boston, 5 from Worcester, and has a population of 1,610. The number of farms is 198; of dwelling-houses, 323; and of voters, 436.

From the Town Report, May, 1873, it appears that the number of

polls is 430; rate of taxation, \$1.25 per \$100; total amount of taxes, \$16,579.75; value of personal estate, \$540,210; value of real estate, \$716,370; number of school-children in town between five and fifteen years, 276.

It has a good high school and seven district-schools; a very handsome town-house, with halls, rooms for public library and other purposes; and also a farmers' club in a prosperous condition, which consists of 200 members. There are two good churches, — one Congregational, of which the Rev. E. P. Dyer, settled Nov. 7, 1867, is pastor; the other Methodist, having the Rev. A. Caldwell for its pastor. In honor of the 29 soldiers lost in the war of the Rebellion, the citizens have erected a handsome monument. Farming is the principal business of the people; and for this the strong, moist soil is well adapted. The apple-orchards are extensive and productive; and the woodland, of which there are 2,926 acres, affords large quantities of fire-wood and timber for market. There is a large currying establishment in town; and some boots and shoes are manufactured.

The geological basis of this locality is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss. There is a mineral spring, highly impregnated with sulphur, on the farm of George Leonard, in the easterly part of the town; and in the south-westerly part there is a large meadow containing excellent peat. The land is remarkably uneven; and, in passing through the town, the traveller meets with a constant succession of rounded hills and winding valleys. The scenic views are very charming. Rawson Hill, Harlow's Hill, Sewall's Hill, and Meeting-house Hill, in the northern section, are all beautiful and commanding eminences. Ward Hill in the east, Green Hill in the south-east, and Prospect Hill in the south-west corner, well repay the lover of the beautiful for the trouble of the ascent. The latter elevation overlooks the long and picturesque Quinsigamond Lake, which extends in the form of a circle nearly four miles between this town and Worcester, and is a marked feature in the landscape. The greatest breadth of this fine sheet of water is about one mile, and the greatest depth about 90 feet. It covers an area of about 1,051 acres, and contains 12 islands, of which one, called "Stratton's Island," in the southerly part, has about 150 acres. The view of this lake, with its curving shores, and the hills of Shrewsbury, from the cars of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is remarkably fine. The outlet of this body of water is the Quinsigamond River, which runs southerly through Grafton into the Blackstone River. The easterly part of the town is drained by Hop Brook and Bummet Brook, the westerly part by South-meadow Brook and other streamlets.

This town was settled by people from Marlborough as early as 1717. It was incorporated Dec. 19, 1727, and named, it is supposed, in memory of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury. It then included parts of Boylston, West Boylston, Sterling, Westborough, and Grafton. The first church was organized Dec. 4, 1723; and, at the same time, the Rev. Job Cushing was settled as the pastor. He was succeeded in 1762 by the Rev. Joseph Sumner, D.D. His successor was the Rev. Samuel B. Ingersoll, settled in 1821. The first meeting-house was erected in 1721.

ARTEMAS WARD, the first major-general in the Revolutionary army, was born in Shrewsbury, Nov. 27, 1727; and died Oct. 27, 1800. He

was a man of incorruptible integrity; and he was twice elected member of Congress.

CALVIN GODDARD, M.C. 1801 to 1805, and seventeen years mayor of Norwich, Conn., was born here July 17, 1768; and died May 2, 1842. ANDREW HENSHAW WARD, author of a valuable History of Shrewsbury, published in 1847, pp. 508, was born here May 26, 1784; and died in Newtonville, Feb. 18, 1864.

Shutesbury occupies the south-east corner of Franklin County, is 112 miles west of Boston, and has New Salem and Prescott (from the latter of which it is divided by Swift River) on the east, Pelham on the south, Amherst and Leverett on the west, and the latter and Wendell on the north. It has 614 people, 154 dwelling-houses, 150 farms, and a valuation of \$194,865. It was settled by families from Sudbury; for some time bore the name of "Roads Town," but received at its incorporation (June 30, 1764) its present name in honor of Gov. Samuel Shute. The land is rocky and uneven. The highest eminence is Morse's Hill, which overlooks Lock's Pond and Lock's Village in the north-west angle of the town. Near this place molybdenite, a sulphuret of molybdenum, is found. An immense bowlder east of Lock's Pond, called "The Sentinel," bears the marks of telluric forces, and was doubtless brought from a long distance during the glacial period. It may be considered as one of the earliest settlers of the town. Swift River drains the eastern, Roaring Brook and other streams the western section of the town. Near the centre of the town there is a mineral spring, impregnated with muriate of lime, which has obtained celebrity.

Mount Mineral Spring was incorporated in 1867. There is much woodland in the place; and eight or ten saw-mills are constantly preparing lumber, laths, clapboards, shingles, and staves for market. Many railroad-ties are cut here; and as many as 59,000 bushels of charcoal have been made in a year. The town has one post-office; seven district-schools; a Congregational church (established Oct. 27, 1842), of which the Rev. John P. Watson is pastor; and a Baptist church, of which the Rev. J. D. Donovan is pastor.

The town sent 18 soldiers into the late war, of whom 3 were lost. The salubrity of the air is highly conducive to the longevity of the people.

Ephraim Pratt, a resident of this place, was born in Sudbury Nov. 1, 1687; and died here in May, 1804, at the remarkable age of 116 years. He married Martha Wheelock at the age of 21; and lived to see, it is said, 1,500 descendants. He was temperate and cheerful.

The Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM was born here in August, 1800; and in 1805 removed with his father to Waterbury, Vt., of which State he was, from 1865 to 1867, governor. S. H. Crandall is the present town-clerk.

Somerset is a small town of 1,776 inhabitants, 82 farms, and 296 dwelling-houses, in the west centre of Bristol County, 44 miles south of Boston, having Dighton on the north, Taunton River (separating it from Freetown and the city of Fall River) on the east, Mount-Hope Bay on the south, and Swansey (from which it is in part divided by Lees River) on the west. The

Old-Colony Railroad passes through the north-eastern corner; and the Fall-River and Warren Railroad terminates at the southern extremity of the town. It is connected with Fall River by Slade's Ferry across Taunton River.

The geological structure of the town is carboniferous. The surface is undulating; and from the gently-sloping eminences very beautiful views of the broad Taunton River and the city of Fall River may be had. The soil is very good; and the farms exhibit marks of industry and thrift. More than 50,000 boxes of strawberries were sent to market from Somerset in 1873. Many of the people are engaged in fishing and in other maritime pursuits. Shell-fish to the value of \$5,000, and alewives to the value of \$3,000, have been taken in a year. There are six vessels, with a tonnage of 450, and 24 hands, engaged in the coastwise and carrying trade. The principal manufactures are nails, hollow-ware, shoes, stone and earthen ware, and brick. There is one rolling and nail mill, and one stove-foundry. Somerset has a graded system of public schools, for the support of which it expended \$2,515 in 1871; a Masonic Lodge; a Post of the G. A. R., Lewis B. Hodges, commander; a Baptist church (established in 1803), the Rev. L. L. Fitz, pastor; a Congregational church (organized July 3, 1861), now without a pastor; two Methodist-Episcopal churches, the Revs. O. H. Fernald and G. H. Lamson (South Somerset), pastors. The Rev. C. A. Tillinghast is the minister of the Christian-Union Church. The town-officers for 1873 are J. G. Tinkham, clerk and treasurer; S. T. Staples, collector; B. T. Read, E. P. Chace, John Cleveland, selectmen and overseers; F. A. Shurtleff, M.D., superintendent of schools; and John Wilbur, T. H. Buffington, and Darius Buffington, road-commissioners.

This town, which the Indians called *Shewamet*, was detached from Swansey, and incorporated Feb. 20, 1790. Col. Jerathnal Bowers, who laid the foundation of a large fortune by transporting live stock to the West Indies; Benjamin Weaver, who possessed a large tract of land in that part of Somerset known as "Egypt;" and Elisha Slade, who served the town in the several capacities of minister, major, school-master, and postmaster,—were among the notable men of Somerset in the olden time.

SOMERVILLE is a beautiful and rapidly-increasing city of 14,685 inhabitants, 4,105 voters, and 3,061 dwelling-houses, lying in the south-east section of Middlesex County, 3 miles north-west of Boston, with which it has constant communication by the Eastern, the Boston and Lowell, and the Fitchburg Railroads, and also by a horse-railroad. The boundaries are Medford (from which it is partly separated by Mystic River) on the north-east, Charlestown (with which it is connected by a narrow neck of land) on the east, Cambridge on the south and south-west, and Arlington on the north-west. Sloops approach the town by the Mystic and Miller's River. The postal centres are Somerville, East Somerville, and North Somerville. The water-supply, from Mystic Lake, is pure and copious. The surface of the city, though limited in extent, is remarkably varied and picturesque. There are no less than seven beautiful

eminences, all of which are associated with the events of the Revolution, and command magnificent prospects of Boston and vicinity. Beginning at the north, and proceeding easterly, and thence around the city, these elevations succeed each other in the following order: viz., Walnut Hill, on which stand the buildings of Tufts College, partly in Somerville, and partly in Medford; Winter Hill, on which may be traced the remains of a line of breastworks thrown up by the Continental army, but now crowned with elegant mansions; Ten-hill Farm, on which the left wing of the old army for a season rested; Mount Benedict (formerly known as "Ploughed Hill"), from which cannon-balls thrown by the British are occasionally exhumed, and on which stand the ruins of the Ursuline Convent; Prospect Hill, which was occupied as an encampment for troops before the battle of Bunker Hill, and on which was lighted the first signal-fire to apprise the minute-men of the neighborhood that British troops were crossing Charles River on the memorable morning of the 19th of April, 1775; Spring Hill, on whose summit the line of the American intrenchments may still be seen; and Central Hill, so named because it stands encircled by the other eminences. These charming elevations afford eligible sites for building; and they are now, to a great extent, covered with new and tasteful private residences. On Cobble Hill, a beautiful swell of land, where Gen. Israel Putnam planted his cannon during the siege of Boston, there now stand the ample and commodious buildings of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, where every thing that art or science can suggest is done for the restoration of reason to the unfortunate inmates. Somerville has a graded system of public schools, and several very fine school-buildings. Its appropriations for the education of its children are liberal; and its streets and fire-establishment are kept in excellent order. It is divided into four wards, whose aggregate valuation in 1873 was \$29,625,900. The city has many civic institutions, and several beautiful church-edifices. The pastors are the Revs. J. B. Hamilton, Broadway Methodist church; W. C. High, Methodist; J. Hascall, Methodist (West Somerville); W. S. Hubbell, C.T., 1st Church (organized May 3, 1855, East Somerville); Henry H. Barber, Unitarian church (established in 1846); C. M. Smith, settled 1870, 1st Baptist Church (organized in 1853, Spring Hill); J. J. Miller, settled in 1861, Baptist church (organized in 1845); C. McGrath and Thomas O'Brien, Roman-Catholic church. The Universalist church (established in 1861) is without a settled pastor; also the Congregational church (organized June 14, 1864), at Winter Hill. The Rev. E. H. True is rector of Emmanuel Church (Episcopal), and the Rev. G. W. Durell of St. Thomas's Church (Episcopal).

Although the citizens, to a great extent, transact business in Boston, they are actively engaged at home in the manufacture of brick (for which the clay of the low lands is admirably adapted), hollow-ware and other castings, glass into lamps and table-ware, earthen-ware, brass and copper tubes, spikes, and many other articles. There is one large establishment for the printing of calico and *mousseline de laine*, having a capital of \$100,000. The paper published here is called "The Somerville Journal."

Somerville was detached from Charlestown, and incorporated as a

town March 3, 1842; and as a city April 14, 1871. The population, in 1850, was 3,540; in 1860, 8,025.

JOHN McLEAN, a liberal merchant, who bequeathed \$100,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and \$50,000 more to that and Harvard University, was born in this place in 1759; and died in October, 1823. Col. R. H. CONWELL, a vigorous writer and an able lecturer, resides in this city.

Southampton, in the southerly part of Hampshire County, 115 miles west of Boston, and 9 miles south-west of Northampton, from which it was originally taken, has Westhampton and Easthampton on the north, the latter and Holyoke on the east, Westfield on the south, and Montgomery and Huntington on the west. The number of inhabitants is 1,159; of dwelling-houses, 234; of farms, 192; and of voters, 283. The valuation is \$539,308; and the rate of taxation, \$1.57 per \$100. The underlying rock is lower sandstone and granite, in which occur beds of coal and iron ore. There are also various other minerals, such as galena, white-lead, anglesite, molybdate of lead, fluor, heavy spar, copper and iron pyrites, blende, corneous lead, and pyromorphite. In one locality in the northern section of the town the rock has been excavated horizontally to the distance of 900 feet for the purpose of obtaining lead. The tunnel is large enough to admit a boat, and is quite a curiosity. Pomroy's Hill in the northern, Little Mountain in the central, and Flat Hill and Wolf Hill in the south-western section, are the most conspicuous eminences. The principal water-course is the Manhan River, which enters the town at the north-western corner, flows entirely through the western section into the confines of Westfield, and then, suddenly turning northward, runs through the central section, and leaves the town at its north-eastern angle. It receives as tributaries Moose Brook, Red Brook, and Manhan Brook, and furnishes valuable mill-sites. This town has extensive forests, and, by its six saw-mills, has prepared in a year as many as 300,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 shingles for the market. It raises Indian corn, rye, oats, potatoes, and tobacco in large quantities, and has about 1,500 acres in English mowing. The number of sheep is 235; of horses, 229; and of milch-cows, 461. In addition to agricultural pursuits, it is engaged, to a limited extent, in the manufacture of brick, whips, friction-matches, India-rubber goods, and distilled liquors. It has eight district-schools and one high school; a Congregational church, organized June 8, 1743, of which the Rev. Rufus P. Watts, settled Jan. 5, 1869, is pastor; and a Methodist church, of which the Rev. J. Caudlin is pastor. Samuel Thayer is the physician. The town is accommodated by the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, which passes through the Centre.

Judah Hutchinson and Thomas Porter became, in 1732, the first permanent settlers of this place: it was then a wilderness. Others soon followed them; and it was incorporated as the Second Precinct of Northampton July 23, 1741. It was incorporated as a town Jan. 5, 1753. The Rev. Jonathan Judd, the first minister, was ordained June 8, 1743. His house was palisaded and provided with a watch-tower for security against the Indians. He died in 1803, and was

succeeded by the Rev. Vinson Gould, who continued as pastor until 1832. In August, 1747, Elisha Clark was killed by the Indians while thrashing grain in his barn. Eliakim Wright, and Ebenezer Kingsley, jun., were killed near Lake George at the time Col. Ephraim Williams, their commander, fell.

BELA BATES EDWARDS, D.D., was born here July 4, 1802; and died in Georgia, April 20, 1852. He was a scholar, editor, divine, and author of "The Eclectic Reader," "Biography of Self-taught Men," and other works. A good history of the town is needed.

Southborough is a pleasant and thriving town, which originally formed the southerly part of Marlborough. It was incorporated July 6, 1727; and contains 368 dwelling-houses and 2,135 inhabitants. They are mostly engaged in farming and the manufacture of shoes. It projects in shape like a fan from the easterly side of Middlesex County; is 28 miles south-west of Boston; and has for its boundaries Marlborough on the north, Framingham and Ashland on the east, Hopkinton (from which it is divided by Sudbury River, here a gently-flowing stream, along which the Boston and Albany Railroad passes) on the south, and Westborough on the west. The surface of the town is beautifully varied with hill and valley, and is somewhat rocky, the principal stone being calcareous gneiss. Wolf-pen Hill in the north, Pine Hill in the north-east, Oak Hill in the south-east, and Walnut Hill in the north-west, are beautiful elevations, whose names are significant of the kind of wood they bear, and of the wild animal that once prowled over them. There is a beautiful range of rounded eminences between Oak Hill and Pine Hill, whose gently-sloping sides afford excellent pasturage. Stony Brook winds gracefully through the central part of the town, affording some motive-power. Angle Brook, an affluent of Stony Brook, flows from a large swamp, partly in the north-east section of Southborough, and partly in Marlborough. It is thought this swamp may yet become a reservoir for increasing the water-supply of Boston.

The town has, especially in the northerly part, a strong, moist, and fertile soil, well adapted to the growth of timber and of fruit trees. There are, in all, 171 farms, mostly well cultivated, and only 780 acres of woodland. In addition to its agricultural pursuits, the town is engaged, to some extent, in the manufacture of boots and shoes (A. D. Howe having an establishment at Fayville turning out from 1,200 to 2,000 pairs per day); also of carriages, of woollen-goods, and of brick for building-purposes. There are four flourishing villages, — Fayville, where there is a Baptist church, now without a pastor, in the east; Cordaville and Southville, where there is a Congregational church with the Rev. Mr. Stone as pastor, on the Sudbury River, at the south; and the Centre, which is finely built on rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect. There are here a Congregational church, now without a pastor; an Episcopal church, having the Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge for its rector; an incorporated academy, called "St. Mark's School;" a high school; a town-house, built in a superior style, and containing a valuable public library, in part the gift of Francis B. Fay, a native of this place. The town has also a prosperous farmers' club

and a lyceum. It may be regarded as one of the most thriving and well-regulated farming communities of the State. The Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Railroad passes through Fayville and the central village; and the post-offices are at Southborough, Cordaville, and Fayville.

The first church was organized, and the Rev. Nathan Stone ordained over it, Oct. 24, 1730. He died May 31, 1781. His successors were the Rev. Samuel Sumner, ordained June 21, 1791, and the Rev. Jeroboam Parker in 1799. The church at Southville, of which the Rev. Mr. Stone is pastor, was organized Jan. 18, 1865. The physician is J. Henry Robinson, M.D.

Southborough evinced a noble patriotism in the Revolutionary war, sending a large company of minute-men to the opening conflict.

The military warrant, dated Nov. 7, 1774, will ever be read with interest by the citizens of the town : —

“ To Ezekiel Collings One of the Corporals of the Military foot Company in the Town of Southborough in the County of Worcester under the Command of Josiah Fay Captain and in the Regiment whereof Artemas Ward Esq. of Shrewsbury is Colonel —

GREETING.

You are hereby Directed forthwith to Warn all the afternamed Non Commission Officers and Soldiers of Said Company Viz, —

Sar^t. Jonathan Champny
Dito Elijah Brigham
Dito Hezekiah Fay
Col. Jams Williams
Dito Ezekiel Collins
Dito Ebenezer Richards
Drum^r Isaac Newton Jun^r
Joshua Smith
Benj^a Smith
Nathan Tapplin
Elisha Tapplin
Eneas Ward
Elisha Fay
John Fay Jun^r
Elisha Johnson
Ephraim Amnsden
Moses Newton
Erasmus Ward
David Newton Jun^r
Luke Newton
Sirns Newton
Gideon Newton
Mark Collins
John Richards
Josiah Fay Jun^r
Andrew Phillips
John Phillips
Eben^r Newton

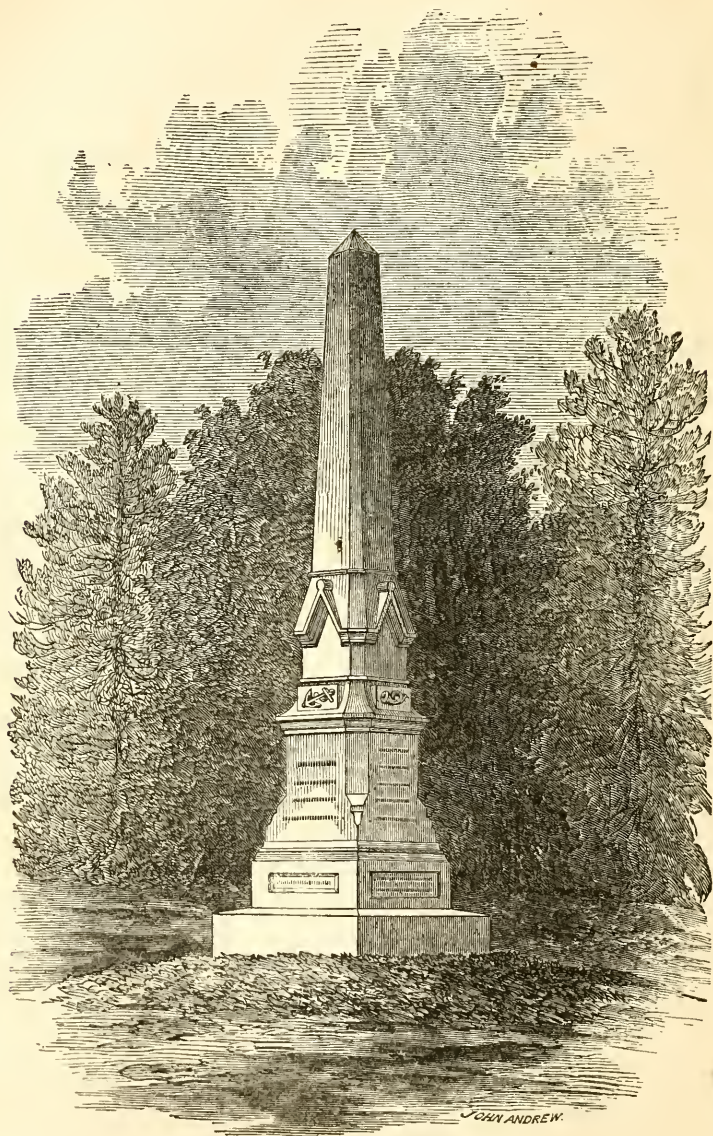
Josiah Ward
Ebenezer Collins
John^a Clifford
Zacheus Witherbee
Daniel Johnson
Kirby Moore
Edmand Moore
Mark Collings Jun^r
William Winchister
Jabez Newton
William Williams
Abnor Parker
John Johnson
Isaac Ball
Nathan Fay
Jedediah Parker
John Leonard
Isaac Newton
Solomon Leonard
Timothy Angier
Jonah Johnson
Jonas Woods
Edward Chamberlin
Nathan Champny
Job Biglo
Thomas Stone
Peter Ston
Asahel Newton

To appear in the Common training field
By the Meeting House in said Southbr^e
with their fire arms Compleate on the
ninth Day of this Instant November att
Eight of the Clock in the fournoon
of said Day then and thair Remain attend

to and Obay further orders Hereof
fail Not and make return of this Warrant
with your Doings thereon Unto me att or
Before Said time. Given under my hand
att said Southbr^e the Seventh Day of
November anno-dom 1774.

“ JOSIAH FAY Cap^t.”

This town was prompt to respond to the calls for soldiers in the late war. In all it raised 206 men, of whom 17 died in the service. To



THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SOUTHBOROUGH.

the memory of these a beautiful granite monument has been erected on

the green in front of the Congregational church at the Centre. The following names are inscribed thereon:—

W. E. Buck, P. H. Cleary, O. Edwards, H. L. Fay, E. A. Frederick, C. A. Trask, E. G. Walker, H. N. Walker, C. H. Woods, M. J. Burditt, R. Mulstee, G. N. Nichols, A. G. Parker, C. F. Fisher, T. A. Gould, J. Haggarty, and P. Kilgabiff. On the south side is written, "Erected by Citizens of Southborough, 1866;" on the west, "Rebellion, 1861;" on the north, "Our Country's Defenders;" and on the east, "In Memoriam."

"Southborough," says an agreeable writer, "is one of the pleasantest towns in the State. One finds here a refreshing rural repose, and notices an appearance of comfort and independence as he drives along the nice roads. In the centre of the town is St. Mark's (Episcopal) School, now in a most flourishing condition, under the able and judicious charge of Rev. Dr. J. I. T. Coolidge. A gem of a free chapel (St. Mark's), built of stone, and connected with the school, is also here; and the boys are well trained for the music in the chapel.

"Just beyond is the elegant residence of Joseph Burnett, Esq., the munificent founder of the school and chapel, forming, with the surrounding hills and valley, an attractive feature in the landscape."

WALDO IRVING BURNETT, an eminent naturalist and microscopist, was born in this town July 12, 1828; and died in Boston, July 1, 1854.

Southbridge, a prosperous and important manufacturing town of 538 dwelling-houses and 5,208 inhabitants, lying in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, was formed from parts of Sturbridge, Charlton, and Dudley; and was incorporated Feb. 15, 1816. It is 70 miles from Boston, 27 miles from Worcester, and is accommodated by a branch of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad. It is bounded north-east by Charlton, east by the same and Dudley, south by Woodstock, Conn., and west by Sturbridge. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss and dolerite. Iron ore is found in some localities. The land is broken, and rises into several beautiful eminences, the most commanding of which is Hatchet Hill, 1,016 feet above the sea, and overlooking a vast extent of country. The Quinnebaug River, a steady and generous stream, flows south-easterly through the centre of the town, and affords privileges for the extensive manufacturing business now actively carried on. The affluents of the Quinnebaug River are Cady and McKinstry Brooks on the north, and Lebanon, Cohasse, and Hatchet Brooks on the south. The town has 117 farms, and 3,151 acres in woodland, from which large quantities of fire-wood, lumber, and shingles, are annually sent to market. It has five saw-mills, one planing-mill, three cotton-mills having an aggregate of 11,392 spindles, one woollen-mill with 13 sets of machinery, an establishment for making worsted goods, and one for printing *mousseline de laine*. It also manufactures cutlery, card-paper, clothing, boots and shoes, shuttles, and gold and silver spectacles.

Southbridge has a good hotel, a post-office at the Centre and at Globe Village (a compact settlement in the westerly part of the town, where are situated the Hamilton Woollen-Mills and Print-Works), a

national bank (incorporated April 1, 1865), a bank of savings (incorporated in 1848), a fire-insurance company, a good town-house, a horticultural society, a Masonic Lodge and a Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, a Temple of Honor and an ancient order of Hibernians, a public library, a newspaper called "The Southbridge Journal" (ably edited by George B. Morse), a large high school, nineteen other public schools, and seven churches with the following pastors, — the Revs. J. E. Fullerton, C.T., settled in 1873 (Congregational church, organized Sept. 16, 1801); F. W. Emmons and H. H. Rhees, Baptist; F. C. Flint, Universalist church (organized in 1859); W. A. Nottage, Methodist; J. M. Kremmen, Roman Catholic (St. Peter's Church); M. J. Le Breton, Roman Catholic (new French church, De Notre Dame). The Union Church is without a pastor. The valuation of the town is \$2,554,755; the number of voters, 1,257; and the tax-rate, \$1.75 per \$100. Many French people reside here, and find employment in the manufactories. They are good and useful citizens.

WILLIAM LEARNED MARCY, an able editor, statesman, and governor of New York from 1833 to 1839, was born here Dec. 12, 1786; and died at Ballston Spa, N.Y., July 4, 1857.

South Danvers was detached from Danvers, and incorporated as a town May 18, 1855; and the name was changed to Peabody (which see) by act of April 13, 1868.

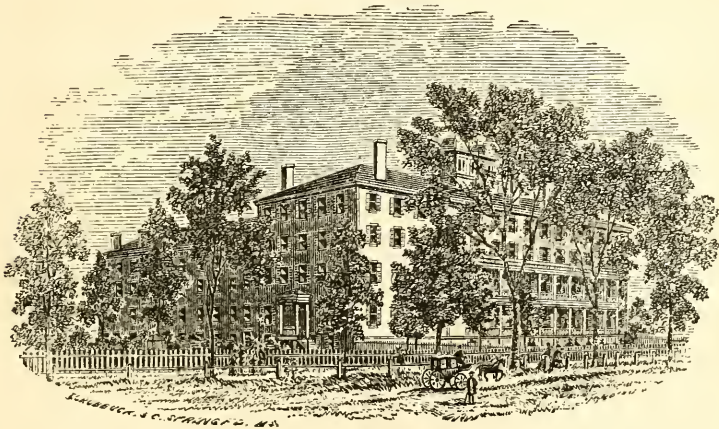
Southfield was incorporated as a district June 19, 1797, and annexed to Sandisfield (which see) Feb. 8, 1819.

South Hadley, noted for the Mount-Holyoke Female Seminary, is situated in the southern part of Hampshire County, about 112 miles south-west of Boston; and contains 402 dwelling-houses and 2,840 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$1,695,615, and a tax-rate of \$1.50 per \$100.

It is bounded north by Hadley (on a line running over the summit of Mount Holyoke), east by Granby, south by Chicopee, and west by Holyoke and Northampton (from both of which it is divided by the Connecticut River). The rock formation is middle shales, dolerite, and lower sandstone, which rises on the north into the lofty ridge of Mount Holyoke, described under the town of Hadley. The soil is fertile, and drained by Elmer's Brook and Bachelor's Brook in the north, Stony Brook (which runs deviously through the central village), and Battery Brook, which enters the Connecticut River at South Hadley. Four small ponds, containing from 12 to 16 acres each, add somewhat to the beauty of the scenery. The falls in the Connecticut River opposite this town are forty feet in depth, and furnish an immense hydraulic power, which has served to build up the new and flourishing city of Holyoke. A canal some two miles long has been cut from a point above the falls, through South Hadley, to the village of South-Hadley Falls, by which water is conveyed for manufacturing purposes. This channel passes through a solid rock 300 feet in length, and 40 feet in

depth. It was constructed in 1792, and is said to be the first canal for navigation made in this country. As many as 24,000 shad have been taken from the river in a year.

The number of farms is 120: they are, in general, well managed and productive. Tobacco is the most remunerative crop. Wheat, buckwheat, and broom-corn are profitably cultivated. Four saw-mills cut up a considerable quantity of lumber for the market. The town has one cotton-mill, two woollen and four paper mills, a Masonic Lodge and Post of the G.A.R., a graded system of public schools, a good high school, a lyceum and a farmers' club, and five churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. Richard Knight, C.T. (South-Hadley Falls, First Church); the Rev. George E. Fisher, C.T. (South-Hadley Falls, Second Church); the Rev. J. Henry Bliss, C.T. (South-Hadley Centre, First Church); the Rev. W. S. Jagger, Methodist (South-Hadley Falls).



THE MOUNT-HOLYOKE SEMINARY, SOUTH HADLEY.

The postal centres are South Hadley, and South-Hadley Falls, a flourishing manufacturing village in the south-western angle of the town, opposite the new city of Holyoke.

The Mount-Holyoke Seminary (Miss Julia E. Ward, principal) in the central village, incorporated in 1836, is deservedly celebrated as an educational institution of the first order. It is a collegiate seminary, embracing a wide range of liberal studies, designed to impart a useful, ornamental, and Christian education, on a very wise and economical plan. The whole course of instruction occupies four years; and courses of lectures by able professors are given in connection with the various studies. By the catalogue of 1872-73, the number of teachers is 30; of pupils, 271. Miss Mary Lyon was long its leading teacher; and many ladies of eminence in the various walks of life have here been graduated. On the ground that it was organized and managed on the broad basis of a college for girls, the State made it an appropri-

tion, in 1848, of \$40,000. It is well supplied with apparatus, and has a valuable library, to which Mrs. H. F. Durant contributed \$10,000, on condition that it should be kept in a fire-proof building. Such a building has been erected. The seminary is approached by Smith's Ferry from Northampton. The grounds of the institution are well shaded; and the view from the upper stories of the principal building is remarkably beautiful and commanding. "At the north, the towering heights of Mounts Tom and Holyoke, rising in grandeur at the distance of two or three miles; the gorge between the two mountains through which the Connecticut passes; the beautiful interval on which Northampton is situated, seen beyond, — present a prospect which is seldom equalled."

This town was settled about 1721 by families from Hadley, of which it became a parish. The First Church was organized here about 1733: the meeting-house, containing only nine pews, was completed in 1737. The people were called together by the "blowing of a conch-shell." The Rev. Grindall Rawson, settled in 1733, was the first minister. The town was incorporated April 12, 1753.

THEODORE STRONG, LL.D., a noted mathematician and tutor, was born in this place July 26, 1790; and died in New Brunswick, N.J., Feb. 1, 1869.

The remarkable bird-tracks, of which so many have been discovered in the sandstones of the valley of the Connecticut River, were first observed by a person of this town. Prof. Hitchcock thus speaks of it in "The Popular-Science Monthly" for August, 1873:—

"Seventy years ago, a student belonging to Williams College, while holding the plough in his father's field at South Hadley, Mass., turned over a flat slab of sandstone about three feet long. His attention was directed to what seemed to be a row of bird-tracks upon its surface. He had often noticed—as has every intelligent person—the impressions made by the feet of animals in the mud, upon the shores of rivers, lakes, and in the highway; but he had never before seen the imprint of an animal's foot upon the solid rock, and had been taught to believe that the ledges were suddenly called into being by the Almighty, without passing through a tedious formative process. Here, however, was a phenomenon not to be explained in accordance with the popular opinion,—real footprints in the solid rock; and how came they there?"

"It was before the days of much geological knowledge: but Pliny Moody exercised a common-sense method of explaining what he saw; for he concluded that these markings were made by some animal in an early period of the earth's history. Nothing was more natural to him than to surmise that they were made during the earliest aqueous deposit of which he had heard,—the muddy sediments left by the Noachian Deluge. Hence he pointed out those foot-marks to his friends (the specimen being utilized for a stepping-stone at his front-door) as having been made by Noah's raven when wandering in search of dry land. The slab is still preserved, and the impressions appear to have been made by one of that remarkable group of animals which abounded in New England during the triassic or new red-sandstone period.

"Thirty-five years later, as Mr. W. W. Draper of Greenfield, a village thirty miles farther north, was returning home from church, his attention was arrested by the sliding of snow from some large paving-stones leaning against a fence. As he turned his eyes, he saw a row of apparent ornithic impressions on the slab, shown very distinctly, on account of the sun's rays, from a wet surface. A philosophic induction was the result of his observation; and he immediately remarked to his wife, 'There are some turkey-tracks made three thousand years ago!'

"These two minds, though untutored in scientific lore, each, independently of the other, expressed that fundamental generalization of paleontology which has never been set aside, though wondrously amplified and illustrated since that time,—that

these impressions were made by living animals in immensely remote periods, when the physical geography of the country differed from what it is at present; that is to say, when the existing solid ledges were in the formative process."

South Reading, originally the South Parish of Reading, was incorporated as a town Feb. 25, 1812. A part of Stoneham was annexed to it April 5, 1856; and the name was changed to Wakefield (which see) June 30, 1868.

South Scituate, in Plymouth County, was taken from the south-westerly part of Scituate, and incorporated Feb. 14, 1849. It contains 375 dwelling-houses and 1,661 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Hingham, on the east by Scituate, on the south by Marshfield (from which it is separated by North River) and Pembroke, and on the west by Hanover and Abington. It is 20 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, and 16 miles north-west of Plymouth. It has a good harbor on the North River, where many ships of native white-oak were formerly built. They were noted for beauty and durability. Among the builders were the Messrs. Stetson, Curtis, Foster, James, Taylor, Tilden, and Delano, who removed to Medford, Chelsea, and East Boston, when a larger class of ships were demanded.

The postal centres are South Scituate and West Scituate. There are several extensive swamps in the town, of which the most noted are Valley Swamp in the north-west, Dead Swamp in the east, Hoop-pole Swamp in the geographical centre, and Old-pond Meadows in the south-west. The Third Herring Brook, rising in Valley Swamp, winds gracefully along the south-western, and the North River, a tidal and navigable stream, along the southern and south-eastern border of the town. Mount Blue in the north, and Wild-cat Hill in the south, are the most conspicuous eminences.

The town is uneven; the soil stony, and not of the first quality. The rock is sienite. By the last Report of the Industry of the State, there were 225 farms (embracing 8,898 acres) and 2,264 acres of woodland. There were two tack-manufactories, five box and trunk manufactories, one shipyard, and seven saw-mills. Boots and shoes, to some extent, are made; and there is one good herring-fishery.

The town has one Unitarian church, of which the Rev. William H. Fish is pastor; one Methodist church, without a pastor; and one Universalist church, at West Scituate, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. B. Tabor. It has also seven district-schools, a savings-bank (incorporated in 1834), a good town-hall, a Post of the G. A. R. (No. 112), and a public-house called "The Welch Hotel."

The first settler of this place was probably Cornet Robert Stetson, who came here as early as 1634, and chose for his residence a beautiful plain near the North River. He was cornet of the first light-horse corps raised in the Colony, and held other important offices. He, with others, built the first saw-mill on the Third Herring Brook. It was burned by the Indians, May 20, 1676. Some of the charred remains were discovered in 1838, and are now preserved by Col. Samuel Tol-

man. Joseph Copeland came to this place in 1730, and the average age of his twelve children was 86 years.

This town sent 239 men into the last war, of whom 21 were lost in the service. It is now erecting a monument to their memory.

Edward Delano, late naval constructor at Charlestown, and Benjamin Delano, naval constructor of Brooklyn, N.Y., sons of Mr. William Delano, are both natives of this town.

The valuation is \$991,327; and the tax-rate, \$1.25 per \$100.

Southwick is situated in the south-westerly section of Hampden County, 115 miles south-west of Boston, and 16 miles south-west of Springfield. It has a population of 1,100, a tax-rate of \$1.40 per \$100, and a valuation of \$603,325. The number of dwelling-houses is 254; of farms, 145; of voters, 293; and of public schools, 10. It has for its boundaries Westfield (from which it was originally taken) on the north, Agawam on the east, the State of Connecticut on the south, and Granville on the west. The New-Haven and Northampton Railroad passes near the central village. A section of territory about two miles square, in the southerly part of the town, breaks the State line, and projects for some distance into Connecticut. This is in consequence of an error in an old survey. Anterior to 1800, it was a subject of controversy between the States; but, since that period, it has been under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

A very beautiful sheet of water called "Congamuck Pond," containing nearly 600 acres, lies partly in this tract of land, and partly in Suffield, Conn. An attempt was once unsuccessfully made to drain off its water for the sake of the land beneath; and the remains of the old canal are still visible.

The township of Southwick is elevated and of varied aspect. Sodom Mountain, on the western border, is the most prominent elevation. Mun's Brook winds about its base, and crosses the north-west corner; while Little River and its tributaries drain the central parts of the town. On these streams there are four saw-mills, a flouring and a powder mill. The town has three distilleries, a whip and a cigar manufactory; but the principal business of the people is agriculture, for which the land is well adapted. The number of sheep is 289; of cows, 445; of horses, 222; of acres in Indian corn, 350; English mowing, 1,287; of tobacco, 153.

There is a Congregational church (organized Aug. 16, 1773), of which the Rev. Timothy Lyman, settled in 1871, is the pastor; and a Methodist church, of which the Rev. W. Gordon is pastor. The Baptist ministers are the Rev. C. E. Simmons and M. H. Rising.

In 1734 Samuel Fowler came to this place as the first settler. He built his house in the northerly part of the town, then called "Poverty." The Rev. Abel Forward, ordained Oct. 27, 1773, was the first minister. His successors were the Revs. Isaac Clinton, D.D., settled in 1788, Rossiter in 1816, Calvin Foote in 1820, and Elbridge G. Howe in 1831. The first church-edifice stood about a mile south of the village, and was burned in 1823.

March 14, 1775, it was voted "to give Abel Loomis 9s. for seeping

the meting hose, and feching water for crising.” Mr. Richard Dickinson, in 1824, left a bequest of about \$17,000 to the town for the support of schools.

This territory was incorporated as a district Nov. 17, 1770; and by the act of March 23, 1786, declaring places incorporated as districts prior to Jan. 1, 1777, to be towns, became a town. Its early records are very imperfect.

The following inscription is from a monument in the graveyard in this place:—

“In memory of the Rev. ABEL FORWARD. His talents & learning were great. Formed to benefit & instruct mankind, he was a pulpit orator, A pious & benevolent divine, a wise and prudent councillor & skilful Guide, &, believing & teaching the Religion of Jesus, died in faith & hope, Jan^y ye 15th, 1786, in ye 38 year of his age, and 13th of his ministry.

“Flere et meminisse relictum est.”

Spencer is an elevated and beautiful farming and manufacturing town, lying in the form of a parallelogram, in the south-westerly part of Worcester County, 62 miles from Boston, and 18 from Worcester, by the Boston and Albany Railroad; and has 568 dwelling-houses and 3,953 inhabitants. The postal centres are Spencer, North Spencer, and Hillsville.

The town is watered mainly by Seven-mile River and its tributaries, which afford valuable motive-power. This river issues from Browning's Pond on the northern border of the town, and, running south-westerly, discharges its waters into Podunk Pond in Brookfield. Moose Pond, containing about 60 acres, is a handsome sheet of water near the centre of the town; and this and Moose Hill were so called because of the great number of those quadrupeds which were wont to harbor there.

The town has Oakham and Paxton on the north, Paxton and Leicester (from the latter of which it was taken) on the east, Charlton on the south, and Brookfield and North Brookfield on the west. It was possibly named from Spencer Phips, and incorporated April 3, 1753.

The land is varied by many beautifully-rounded hills (of which Green Hill and Flat Hill are the most prominent) and by winding valleys, and, though somewhat hard to cultivate, is very productive. The underlying rock is ferruginous gneiss; and the summits of some of the ledges cropping out, as the one on the highway near the Centre, have been worn smooth by the glacial action of a remote period. The timber-growth is oak, pine, chestnut, white and black birch, and maple. The laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) decorates the pastures.

The farmers are, in general, thrifty and beforehand. There are 16 farms and 2,269 acres of woodland in the town.

The principal manufactures are men's and boys' boots, woollen-goods, and wire. As many as 59,935 cases of boots were made here in 1871, and 61,061 cases in 1872. The annual product of woollen-goods manufactured is about 900,000 yards: the annual product of wire is also very large.

Spencer has 18 public schools, one of which is a high school; a substantial brick town-house, which cost about \$62,000; a very handsome hotel, erected at an expense of about \$80,000, with stores underneath;

a savings-bank, instituted in 1871; a public library and a lyceum; a Post of the G.A.R. and a Masonic Lodge; a good public journal, called "The Spencer Sun." Marcus Hall, M.D., is the physician. The Rev. Mr. Shorey, C.T. (settled in 1873), is the pastor of the Congregational church, organized May 17, 1744; the Rev. A. O. Hamilton, of the Methodist church; the Revs. Julius Cosson and J. Daley, pastors of the Roman-Catholic church. The Baptist church at North Spencer, organized in 1818, has no pastor.

The main street of Spencer, with its stores, shops, manufactories, churches, schools, and private residences, well shaded by ancient trees, is remarkably pleasant; and the town is one of the most active and prosperous in this section of the State. A large number of Frenchmen from Canada find employment in the manufactories.

This town, originally the Second Precinct of Leicester, was incorporated April 3, 1753. The Rev. Joshua Eaton, ordained Nov. 7, 1744, was the first minister. He was succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Pope, Oct. 20, 1773. The town sent 265 men into the Union army in the late war; and 40 of them were killed in battle, or died in consequence of the service.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing-machine, was born in this town July 9, 1819; and died at Brooklyn, L.I., Oct. 3, 1867. He was the son of Elias and Polly (Bemis) Howe, and worked with his father at his mill on Cranberry River, which, with his humble birthplace in a quiet valley, may be seen from the cars in passing from Charlton to the Spencer Dépôt. He completed his first machine in Boston, May, 1845; and, after many struggles, realized a fortune, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition.

A good History of the town, by James Draper, 2d edition, pp. 276, was published at Worcester in 1860.

SPRINGFIELD, the capital of Hampden County, is a beautiful, industrial, and progressive city, in latitude $42^{\circ} 6' 4''$ north, and longitude $72^{\circ} 35' 45''$ west, 98 miles south-west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, having a population of 26,703, and a valuation of \$33,611,150. The number of dwelling-houses is 3,922; of voters, 7,561; and the rate of taxation is \$1.30 per \$100. It is finely situated on the left bank of the Connecticut River, and embraces many elegant public buildings and private residences, together with the ample grounds and structures of the United-States Armory, established here in 1795. The city has for its boundaries Chicopee (once a part of it) on the north, Wilbraham on the east, Long Meadow on the south, and Agawam and West Springfield (with the latter of which it is connected by a substantial bridge) on the west. The post-offices are at Springfield, Indian Orchard (a pleasant village in the north-east section), and at Ashley Falls. The formative rock consists of middle shales and sandstones; and the land rises at a little distance from the river into pleasant eminences, which afford fine building-sites, and then extends in gentle undulations to the eastern border. There are several handsome ponds at Indian Orchard, which find an outlet into Chicopee River; and Mill River, with its branches, drains the central parts of the city, and furnishes important motive-power.

Springfield is the grand railroad and commercial centre for the western section of the State, and is admirably situated for the transaction of mercantile or industrial business. The Boston and Albany, the Hartford, New-Haven, and Springfield, and the Connecticut-river Railroads, come together here, and give the city immediate and direct communication with every other city in the country. An immense amount of freight and travel passes through or terminates at this central point. The marks of enterprise, vigor, and activity, manifest themselves on every hand: the step of every man is quick and buoyant. The principal avenue, and seat of business, is Main Street, which extends along the river to the distance of about three miles. It is a broad and beautiful avenue, shaded with trees, and flanked with handsome buildings, generally of brick. Other pleasant streets run parallel with this, or intersect it at right angles. In the centre of the city there is a beautiful square for promenade, adorned with shade-trees and with winding walks and alleys. Among the conspicuous buildings are the new court-house (of granite), the city hall, the city library (a handsome structure, built of brick with yellow-stone trimmings, and containing about 40,000 volumes), the Unitarian and the Memorial Church, the various schoolhouses, the Massasoit House and the Haynes House, together with the solid brick structures of the Armory. Springfield has 138 farms, employing about 150 persons; and market-gardening engrosses much attention. The industries of the place are remarkably varied, almost every trade and mechanic art being represented. Among the manufactures may be mentioned cotton and woolen goods (to a limited extent), mechanics' tools, hollow-ware, hand-cards, steam engines and boilers, railroad-coaches, locks, buttons, paper collars, jewelry, military goods, photographic albums, pistols and other fire-arms, cartridges, bricks in large quantities, boxes, sashes and blinds, India-rubber goods, and numerous other articles. The postal cards for the government are manufactured by the Morgan Envelope Company of this city. It had sent away, by the 20th of July last, 50,000,000 cards. The Smith and Wesson Pistol, and the N. E. Card and Paper Company, are very large establishments. The United-States Arsenal and Armory, situated on Arsenal Hill, about half a mile east of Main Street, is enclosed in a square of about 20 acres. The buildings are substantially constructed of brick, and contain vast stores of fire-arms, arranged in perfect order, and ready for immediate use. From the tower of one of the buildings a magnificent view of the city and the suburbs may be had. The workshops, comprising about 20 water-wheels and 30 forges, are on Miller's River, in the southern part of the city. These vast works are under the charge of a superintendent, a master armorer, and a storekeeper, and employ, at times, as many as 2,800 hands, who can turn out as many as 1,000 small-arms per day.

Springfield has an excellent system of public schools, now under the superintendence of Mr. A. P. Stone. The number of schools, including one in which the classics are pursued, is 89; and for their support the city appropriates about \$75,000 per annum. The city has seven banks for discount, two for savings, three insurance-companies, various civic and benevolent institutions, two hotels, and two very ably

conducted public journals,—"The Republican" and "The Union." S. B. Spooner is the present mayor, and A. T. Folsom city-clerk.

The churches are generally well constructed and commodious; and the pastors are the Revs. E. A. Reed, C.T., First Church (organized in 1637); L. H. Cone, C.T., Olivet Church (organized Jan. 8, 1833); S. G. Buckingham, D.D., C.T., South Church (organized March 23, 1842); R. G. Greene, C.T., North Church (organized Oct. 28, 1846); Stephen Harris, C.T., Indian Orchard (organized March 23, 1848); W. T. Eustis, jun., C.T., Sanford-street Church (organized Feb. 24, 1864); F. K. Stratton, Methodist, Florence Street; R. R. Meredith, Methodist, State Street; M. Hurlburt, Methodist, Trinity Church; J. A. Cass, Methodist, Central Church; W. Walker, Methodist; A. D. Mayo, Unitarian (organized in 1819); O. F. Safford, Universalist Church (established in 1845); A. K. Potter, Baptist, State-street Church (organized in 1864); George E. Merrill, Baptist; Bishop P. T. O'Reilly, St. Michael's Cathedral; L. G. Gagnier, French; A. Burgess, D.D., Christ Church (Episcopal); W. N. Pile, Adventist. The Swedenborgian is without a pastor. The edifice of the New South Church, when completed, will have cost about \$135,000, and will be one of the handsomest churches in the valley of the Connecticut River.

Springfield originally bore the Indian name of *Agawan*. It was incorporated, or rather organized as a town, May 14, 1636; and as a city April 12, 1862. The first mayor was Caleb Rice, who died March 1, 1873, aged 81 years. It was named in honor of William Pynchon, who had a mansion-house in the town of Springfield, in Essex County, Eng. The settlement was commenced by eight men and their families, who built houses upon the west side of what is now Main Street. Their names were William Pynchon, Matthew Mitchell, Henry Smith, John Burr, William Blake, Edmund Wood, Thomas Ufford, and John Cabell. William Pynchon was the leader of the colony. The first minister was the Rev. Pelatiah Glover from Dorchester. He was ordained June 18, 1661. On the 5th of October, 1675, about 300 savages made an attack on the town, killed three men and one woman, wounded many others, and reduced 30 dwelling-houses and 25 fine barns to ashes. On the 20th of December, 1786, Daniel Shays, at the head of 300 insurgents, took possession of the court-house. On the 5th of January following, he made an attempt, at the head of 1,100 men, to take possession of the arsenal. Gen. William Shepard, who commanded the State forces, ordered them to fire into the ranks of the insurgents; when three were killed, and several wounded. This settled the affair. The rebels fled disheartened; and the insurrection soon was closed by the capture of the leaders.

Springfield has produced many men of eminence, of whom the following may be mentioned: ENOS HITCHCOCK, D.D. (1744-1803), an able divine and author; CALVIN CHAPIN, D.D. (1763-1851), an eloquent preacher; WILLIAM HARRIS, D.D. (1765-1829), president of Columbia College from 1811 to 1829; BENJAMIN F. WADE (1800), a distinguished United-States senator; Rev. FRANCIS WARREN (1805-1866), an able writer; WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M.D. (1806-1867), an able author; SAMUEL BOWLES (1826), an able journalist and editor; DAVID A. WELLS (1828), an editor and author.

This beautiful city is in need of a water-supply, and also of a good local history.

The following inscription is copied from a stone in the old graveyard : —

“ Here lies interr'd the body of Mr. JOHN MALLEFULD, a French gentleman, who, passing through the town of Springfield, dying, bequeathed all his estate to the poor of this town. He died Nov. 26, 1711. Psal. 41, 1. Blessed is he that considereth the poor.”

Sterling is a pleasant manufacturing and farming town of 1,670 inhabitants, 360 dwelling-houses, and 210 farms, lying in the north-eastern section of Worcester County, 49 miles north-west of Boston; having for its boundaries Leominster on the north, Lancaster (of which it originally formed a part) and Clinton on the east, Boylston and West Boylston on the south, and Holden and Princeton on the west. It has three postal villages, — Sterling Centre (an uncommonly beautiful place), West Sterling, and Pratt's Junction, — and is well accommodated by three railroads, giving it ready communication with Boston, Worcester, and Fitchburg. The formative rock is Merrimack schist and St. John's group; and, in the southerly part of the town, specimens of iron pyrites, galena, carbonate of iron, spodumene, chiasolite, blende or sulphuret of zinc, and copper pyrites, are discovered. Justice Hill in the north-west corner, Fitch's Hill near the Centre, Kendall Hill and Redstone Hill in the south-east, are all beautiful eminences, affording delightful scenic views. The latter hill is so called from the color of its rocks, which consist, in part, of sulphuret of iron. A shaft was sunk to the depth of about 100 feet in 1755 in search of precious metals, the traces of which are still visible. The town has several valuable ponds, of which those bearing the names of the East and the West Waushaccum — the former covering 190 acres, and the latter lying in the southerly section, and covering 180 acres — are the most noted. The streams — of which the principal are Bailey Brook, Rocky Brook, and Still River — flow southerly, and serve to form the Nashua River.

The land is moist and fertile; and the agricultural condition of the town is considered excellent. Much attention is given to marketing of milk; and as many as 83,812 gallons have been sold in a year. The principal manufactures are chairs and settees, earthen-ware, children's wagons, and sewing-machine needles. There are in the place eight saw-mills and one shoddy-mill. The town has a public-house, called “The Central Hotel;” a good town-hall and library; a farmers' club; a Post (59) of the G.A.R.; twelve public schools; a Unitarian church, formed in 1742, of which the Rev. Harvey C. Bates is pastor; a Congregational church, organized June 22, 1852, the Rev. Lucian D. Mears, pastor; and a Baptist church, having for its pastor the Rev. S. B. Macomber. The camp-meeting grounds in this town are very attractive, and are becoming a favorite resort, not only for religious services, but also for rest and recreation.

Sterling furnished 178 men for the late war, of whom 26 were lost. The valuation of the place is \$1,150,517; the tax-rate, \$1.10 per \$100.

This town was originally called *Chocksett*; and most of it was included

in a purchase made in 1701 of *Tahanto*, nephew of *Sholan*, sachem of the Nashua Indians, who dwelt in the vicinity of the Wausbaccum Ponds. It was incorporated April 25, 1781, and named, it is supposed, from Stirling, the capital of Stirlingshire in Scotland. Gamaliel Beaman, who came here in 1720, was the first white settler. The Rev. John Mellen of Hopkinton, ordained Dec. 19, 1744, and dismissed Nov. 14, 1774, was the first pastor.

Eminent men: HENRY MELLEN (1757-1809), a lawyer and poet; PRENTISS MELLEN, LL.D. (1764-1840), an able jurist; BARTHOLOMEW BROWN (1772-1854), a lawyer and musical composer; Rev. MARTIN MOORE (1790-1866), a clergyman and editor; WILLIAM FREDERICK HOLCOMBE, M.D. (1827), an eminent surgeon. W. D. Peck is the present town-clerk.

Stockbridge is a very beautiful town in the westerly part of Berkshire County, 168 miles from Boston, having four postal centres,—Stockbridge, State Line, Glendale, and Curtisville. The population is 2,003; the number of farms, 144; and of dwelling-houses, 412. Lenox lies on the north, the same and Lee on the east, Great Barrington on the south and west, and Stockbridge on the west. The highest point of land is Rattlesnake Mountain, which is still infested by the reptile from which it has been named. Icy Glen, in the south-east angle of the town, is a charming grotto, where the rocks are piled together in wild confusion, and where the ice is said to remain during the whole year round. A beautiful eminence near the Centre, called "Laurel Hill," is much frequented. Evergreen Hill rises beautifully from the left bank of Konkapot River, and forms a pleasing feature in the landscape. Lake Mahkeenac, of about 250 acres, is a very handsome sheet of water in the northern section of the town. South-west of this there is another small expanse of water, called "The Mountain Mirror," which is worthy of its name. A fine echo is heard from the face of the mountain, rising over it. The Housatonic River winds gracefully through the southerly part of Stockbridge, and with its tributaries—Mohawk Brook, Agawam Brook, Marsh Brook, and Konkapot River—furnishes very valuable hydraulic power, and beautifies the scenery. The town has one woollen and one paper mill, four pulp-mills (in which poplar and basswood are ground into pulp for the manufacture of paper), three grist and three saw mills. The number of farms is 144: the soil is fertile, and they are under fine cultivation.

The forest-lands cover 3,467 acres, valued at \$70,110. The number of sheep is 757. The accommodation for public instruction consists of ten public schools, of which one is a high school. The school-appropriation in 1871 was \$4,500. There is also an institution called "The Williams Academy," incorporated in 1828, of which Benjamin B. Hills is the principal. The monetary institutions are the Housatonic National Bank (capital \$200,000), incorporated July 1, 1865; a savings-bank, incorporated in 1871; and the Housatonic Mutual Insurance Company, incorporated in 1854. The hotel is called "The Stockbridge House." The town has a public library, known as "The Jackson Library," containing a valuable cabinet of minerals presented to the town by the

late Prof. Albert Hopkins; a handsome soldiers' monument; and an organization called "The Laurel-hill Association," formed for the laudable purpose of ornamenting the public highways with trees, and attending to other local decorations.

The churches are the St. Paul's (Episcopal), now without a rector; the St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic), attended from West Stockbridge; the 1st Church, C. T. (organized in 1734), the Rev. E. C. Hooker (installed June 16, 1870), the present pastor; 2d Church, C. T., at Curtisville (organized Dec. 22, 1824), now destitute of a pastor.

Stockbridge, whose Indian name was *Housatonic*, was incorporated June 22, 1739; and may have been named from Stockbridge in Hampshire County, Eng. The township was granted to the Housatonic Indians, since called "The Stockbridge Indians," in 1734, when a mission was commenced amongst them by the Rev. John Sargeant and Mr. Timothy Woodbridge. The celebrated Jonathan Edwards succeeded Mr. Sargeant, August, 1751; and was dismissed Jan. 4, 1758. He was followed by the Rev. Stephen West, D.D., ordained June 13, 1759. Many of the Indians were baptized, and adopted the arts and usages of civilization. After aiding in the war of the Revolution, the tribe, then numbering about 400, under the guidance of the Rev. John Sargeant, son of the first minister, removed to a town in Oneida County, N.Y.

After a sojourn of thirty-four years in this place, they again removed to a town, which they named "New Stockbridge," in Wisconsin.

They subsequently ceded their lands in Wisconsin; and now reside, a scattered remnant, on the right bank of the Missouri River, near Fort Leavenworth. Of the whites they well may say, —

"They waste us; aye, like April dew
In the warm noon, we shrink away;
And fast they follow as we go
Towards the setting day,
Till they shall fill the land, and we
Are driven into the western sea."

The burial-place of the Indians still remains in Stockbridge, and is now overgrown with locust-trees. The Laurel-hill Association is about to erect a monument in memory of this pacific tribe.

"This town was gradually settled by the English, who bought out the Indian rights, one after another, before their emigration. Some of the earliest white settlers next to Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Woodbridge were Col. Williams, Josiah Jones, Joseph Woodbridge, Samuel Brown, Samuel Brown, jun., Joshua Chamberlain, David Pixley, John Willard, John Taylor, Jacob Cooper, Elisha Parsons, Stephen Nash, James Wilson, Josiah Jones, jun., Thomas Sherman, and Solomon Glezen.

"The house occupied by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards while he resided in this town is still standing. Within its walls he completed his celebrated production, 'The Freedom of the Will,' which is thought by many to be the greatest production of the human mind. His study was on the lower floor, in the south-west corner of the building, and was quite contracted in its limits; being but about five feet by four, as it appears by the marks of the partition still remaining. The walls of the house are lined with brick. After President Edwards left,

it was occupied by Jehiel Woodbridge, Esq., then by Judge Sedgwick, then by Gen. Silas Pepoon, and afterwards by Mr. D. B. Fenn."

A beautiful monument of Scotch granite has been erected near the 1st Church in honor of the distinguished theologian who once preached to the whites and Indians of this beautiful town.

Stockbridge was attacked by a body of Indians in 1754, and a Mr. Owen and two children were killed; and again in the subsequent year, when several persons fell beneath the merciless tomahawk.

Among the eminent men born in Stockbridge are the following:—

ERASTUS SARGEANT, M.D. (1742-1814), a skillful surgeon; SAMUEL WHEPLEY (1766-1817), an author and clergyman; EZEKIEL BACON (1776-1870), an author, and M. C. from 1807 to 1813; CATHARINE MARIA SEDGWICK (1789-1867), a well-known and popular authoress; MARK HOPKINS, D.D., LL.D. (1802), an eminent divine, author, and late president of Williams College; WILLIAM PITT PALMER (1805), a poet and journalist; JOHN SEELY HART, LL.D. (1810), a fine scholar, editor, and author, now residing in Philadelphia; CYRUS



THE EDWARDS MONUMENT, STOCKBRIDGE.

WEST FIELD (1819), projector of the Atlantic telegraphic cable; HENRY M. FIELD, D.D. (1822), an able editor, and author of a work called "The Atlantic Telegraph."

This is the inscription on the headstone of the Rev. John Sargeant:—

"Here lies the body of the Rev. JOHN SERGEANT, who dy'd the 27th day of July, A. D. 1749, in the 46th year of his age.

"Where is that pleasing form I ask, thou canst not show,
He's not within false stone, there's nought but dust below;
And where's that pious soul that thinking conscious mind,
Wilt thou pretend vain cypher that's with thee inshrin'd?
Alas, my friend's not here with thee that I can find,
Here's not a Sergeant's body or a Sergeant's mind:
I'll seek him hence, for all's alike deception here,
I'll go to Heaven, and I shall find my Sergeant there."

Stoneham, so called, perhaps, from its sienitic ledges and its numerous boulders, was detached from Charlestown, and incorporated Dec. 17, 1725.

It is a brisk and thriving town of 829 dwelling-houses, 4,513 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$2,890,815, and a tax-rate of \$2.10 per \$100. It lies on high land in the easterly section of Middlesex County; and has Reading on the north, Wakefield and Melrose on the east, Medford on the south, and Winchester and Woburn on the west. It is reached either by the Boston and Lowell or the Boston and Maine Railroad, with the latter of which it is connected by a horse-railroad from Melrose. The distance from Boston is about 9 miles.

Within its limits, which are 4 miles in width by 2 in breadth, there is much variety of surface; and from Farm Hill in the north, Bare Hill and Tailor Mountain in the south-west corner, the observer may enjoy delightful scenic views. Spot Pond, a broad and clear sheet of water covering about 220 acres, is the most remarkable local feature. It is 143 feet above sea-level, contains several pleasant islands, and is mainly fed by living springs below. It sends a rapid affluent into Malden River. This charming lake, surrounded by a wooded and rocky shore, is a favorite resort for pleasure-parties during the summer season. The town appropriated in 1873 the sum of \$350 for stocking it with the black bass.

In its vicinity is found a quarry of fine statuary marble. Shoe-making is the principal industry of the people. This is carried on both actively and intelligently in several large establishments furnished with the most approved machinery, which is driven by steam.

By the last Industrial Report, the number of pairs of all kinds of shoes manufactured in a year was 854,442, employing 739 persons. Since that period, this business has been much extended. In addition to shoemaking, there are manufactures of India-rubber goods, boxes, boot and shoe stock, and machinery. The number of farms is 26; of apple-trees, 1,827; of acres in woodland, 258.

The town has one post-office, one five-cent savings-bank, one hotel (called "The Central House"), and three insurance-offices. For public meetings there has been erected a commodious town-hall, which contains a valuable free public library. The public journals are "The Stoneham Sentinel" and "The Stoneham Amateur." The public schools are admirably graded, and consist of six primary, two mixed, and four intermediate schools, with one grammar and one excellent high school. There are five church-edifices; and the clergymen are the Rev. E. B. Fairchild (installed in 1868 over the Christian-Union Church, which was organized in 1866); the Rev. George L. Collyer, Methodist; the Rev. A. S. Hovey, Baptist; and the Rev. W. H. Fitz-Patrick, St. Patrick's Church, Roman Catholic. The Congregational Trinitarian church (organized July 2, 1729) has for its pastor the Rev. Webster Hazlewood. The church-edifices are well constructed and commodious.

This patriotic and public-spirited town sent 404 soldiers into the war of the Rebellion, of whom 11 were killed in battle, 7 died of wounds, 4 in prison, and 27 of disease. To the memory of the lost it has erected a very beautiful monument; and the Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, together with the citizens, annually decorate the soldiers' graves.

Stoneham has many beautiful sites for building, several of which are

occupied by elegant mansions. Many of its citizens transact business in the metropolis.

A History of Stoneham from its first settlement in 1645, by Silas Dean, was published in Boston in 1843, pp. 36.

The population of Stoneham in 1765 was 340; in 1800, 380; in 1850, 2,085; in 1860, 3,206; in 1865, 3,298.

Stoughton contains 4,914 inhabitants and 862 dwelling-houses; and the people are actively engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. It lies in the south-westerly part of Norfolk County, 18 miles south of Boston; and the Centre is reached by the Stoughton Branch, connecting with the Boston and Providence Railroad. The Old-Colony Railroad passes through the eastern section. The postal centres are Stoughton, North Stoughton, and East Stoughton. The town was detached from Dorchester, incorporated Dec. 22, 1726, and named from Lieut.-Gov. William Stoughton. It then embraced the present towns of Canton, Sharon, and a part of Foxborough.

It has at present Canton on the north, Randolph on the north-west, North Bridgewater and Easton on the south-west, with Sharon on the west.

The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and valley, and drained by affluents of the Neponset River. The highest point of land is called "The Pinnacle;" and from it may be seen the islands in Boston Harbor and a vast extent of seacoast. The rock is sienite, in which beds of iron ore occur in some localities. The number of farms is 99, embracing 5,184 acres; and the woodland covers an area of 5,805 acres, valued at \$145,125. As many as 5,600 bushels of charcoal and 1,610 cords of wood have been sent to market in a year. Cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to some extent; but the principal industry is the making of boots and shoes. In this business there were employed, in 1865, as many as 1,148 persons. The goods made stand high in the market. The business is carried on in large manufactories, having machinery of the most approved construction driven by the power of steam. Several men have acquired ample fortunes in this line of industry; and the neat and comfortable dwellings (mostly owned by their occupants), as well as the public improvements, attest to the generous profits yielded by this department of mechanical labor.

This town has a good public-house, kept by Leonard Drake; a commodious town-house; a graded system of public schools; a high school; a well-edited newspaper, called "The Stoughton Sentinel," by Pratt and Hasty; a good military band; several civic and benevolent societies; and six churches. The clergymen are the Revs. Thomas Norris, Church of the Immaculate Conception (Roman Catholic); J. K. Chase, Baptist (East Stoughton); Charles N. Hinckley, Methodist; Bradford P. Raymond, Methodist (North Stoughton). The Universalist church has no pastor. A church was organized in Stoughton, Aug. 10, 1744; and in 1746 the Rev. Jedediah Adams was ordained as pastor. He held his office 53 years. During his ministry, much attention was bestowed on the cultivation of sacred music; and in 1786 was formed the Stoughton Musical Society, which has continued in existence to the present time. To its influence may be in part attributed the musical culture of the

citizens of this beautiful town. Stoughton is remarkably healthful. Mrs. Beulah Hunt died in this town July 13, 1873, at the advanced age of 104 years.

East Stoughton is a very active village, of about 11,000 people, in the easterly section of the town. Of it a writer in "The Traveller" says, —

"This brisk and wide-awake village is making boots for the million; and, by the good old honest way of hard work and fair dealing, is accumulating greenbacks, and keeping pace with the general run of things in this Commonwealth. The people are too busy to trouble each other, and too well off to move away; and so a peaceful, industrious, contented, and increasing population crowds the place. Wages are good; living is low; and those willing to labor — and there are but few who are not — find enough to do, and come to plenty. This the snug and tasteful cottages, the pleasant gardens, the well-dressed and fine-looking children, amply manifest.

"What a change has well-directed industry effected in this village in the last three decades of years! Thirty summers ago, a dull, drinking, droning 'corner,' a few old houses, and a country-store retailing, on long credits, codfish, mackerel, molasses, and New-England rum: now a thriving town, with busy manufactories, noble private dwellings, churches, schoolhouses, handsome streets adorned with shade-trees, and the elements of 'health, peace, and competence' (which Pope puts down as the grand trio of the graces which make up the happy life), distinctly visible on every hand. Every breeze that sweeps along brings 'health;' no meddlesome and story-telling neighbors mar the 'peace;' and as to 'competence,' one has but to stay, and stick closely to the *last*, and he is sure of it."

The Indian name of Stoughton was *Punkapoag*, meaning "a spring that bubbles up from red soil;" and here the Rev. John Eliot had a village of praying Indians.

Of this place and the "praying Indians," Major Daniel Gookin gives, in 1674, this account: —

"The next town is Pakemitt, or Punkapoag. The signification of the name is taken from a spring that ariseth out of red earth. This town is situated south of Boston about fourteen miles. There is a great mountain, called the 'Blne Hill,' lieth north-east from it two miles; and the town of Dedham about three miles north-west from it.

"This is a small town, and hath not above twelve families in it, and so about sixty souls. This is the second praying town. The Indians that settled here removed from Neponset Mill. The quantity of land belonging to this village is about six thousand acres; and some of it is fertile, but not generally so good as in other towns.

"Here they worship God, and keep the sabbath, in the same manner as is done at Natick, before declared. They have a ruler, a constable, and a schoolmaster. Their ruler's name is Ahawton, an old and faithful friend to the English. Their teacher is William Ahawton, his son, an ingenious person and pious man, and of good parts. Here was a very able teacher that died about three years since. His name was William Awinian. He was a very knowing person, and of great ability and of genteel deportment, and spoke very good English. His death was a very great rebuke to this place. Here it was that Mr. John Eliot, jun., before mentioned, preached a lecture once a fortnight, for sundry years, until his decease. In this village, besides their planting, and keeping cattle and swine, and fishing in good ponds and upon Neponset River, which lieth near them, they are also advantaged by a large cedar-swamp, wherein such as are laborious and diligent do get many a pound by cutting and preparing cedar shingles and clapboards, which sell well at Boston and other English towns adjacent."

Gen. BENJAMIN TUPPER, an efficient Revolutionary officer, was born in this town in 1738; and died in Marietta, O., in June, 1792.

Stow is a pleasant town of 1,813 inhabitants and 242 dwelling-houses, situated in the westerly section of Middlesex County, 30 miles from Boston by the Marlborough Branch Railroad.

It is agreeably diversified by hill and valley ; and has for its boundaries Boxborough on the north, Maynard on the east, Hudson on the south, and Bolton on the west. The postal centres are Stow, and Rockbottom, a busy manufacturing village on the Assabet River, in the southerly part of the town. Spindle Hill and Marble Hill, near the centre of the town, are prominent objects in the landscape. The principal stone is calcareous gneiss. The land is well watered by the Assabet Brook, an affluent of Assabet River, which runs through the southeastern section of the town. The number of farms is 151, embracing 9,930 acres, and, with the buildings, valued at \$367,835. Much attention is given to the cultivation of apple-trees, for which the soil is favorable. There is one large woollen-mill, employing about 90 persons ; and about 50 persons are engaged in making boots and shoes.

Stow has a good town-hall ; a high school, with a fund of \$11,100 towards its support ; five district-schools ; one Unitarian church, the Rev. David P. Muzzey, pastor ; and one Methodist church, the Rev. John C. Lock, pastor. As many as 174 men, being a surplus of 22, went from this town into the late war.

The Indian name of Stow was *Pomposeticut*, which a hill now in Maynard perpetuates. Two men named Kettle and Boon, together with their families, settled here about 1650. The place was then a wilderness. When Philip's War broke out in 1675, they left the place ; but Boon, returning for his goods, was murdered by the Indians. A pond in the south part of the town still bears his name. The town was incorporated May 16, 1683 ; and probably called Stow from an English town of this name. The first town-officers were Benjamin Bosworth, Thomas Stephens, Boaz Brown, Stephen Hall, and Joseph Freeman, selectmen ; and Thomas Gates, constable. The Rev. John Eveleth, settled in 1700, was the first minister.

The valuation of Stow is \$743,453 ; the rate of taxation, only \$0.67 per \$100.

Among the prominent men of the place are B. W. Gleason, Edwin Whitney, and Francis W. Warren. Henry Gates is the present town-clerk.

Sturbridge, so named from Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Eng., is a thriving town of 2,101 inhabitants, lying in the south-western part of Worcester County, 60 miles from Boston. The following are its boundaries : on the north, Brookfield ; on the east, Charlton and Southbridge ; on the south, the Connecticut State line ; and on the west, Holland and Brimfield. It was originally granted to petitioners from Medfield, and called "New Medfield." Its Indian name was *Tanquesque*.

The geological structure is ferruginous gneiss and dolerites ; and beds of iron ore, also good specimens of graphite, or plumbago, garnet, and apatite, occur.

Its surface is to a large extent mountainous, and the scenery very picturesque and romantic. The principal elevations are Walker Mountain in the north, overlooking Walker Pond and Cedar Pond, the latter containing an area of 182 acres ; Fisk Hill in the east ; Lead-mine Mountain in the south-west, overlooking Lead-mine Pond, of about

163 acres; and Mount Dan in the north-west corner, having Alum Pond, a beautiful sheet of water of 282 acres, lying near its base.

"In the southern part of the township is an extensive tract of broken land, called 'Breakneck,' near which the waters of the Breakneck Pond in Union, Conn., take their rise. A ledge of rocks in this tract extends about a mile, which, in some places, rises perpendicularly to the height of about 100 feet. This ledge has been a great place for rattlesnakes. Black snakes upwards of nine feet in length have been killed in the Breakneck region."

The Quinnebaug River, affording excellent mill-privileges, flows south-easterly through the centre of the town, and has several tributaries; the principal, on the north, being McKinstry Brook; and on the south, Hamant Brook. The outlet of Lead-mine Pond is a brook of the same name, which drains the south-western section of the territory.

The town was incorporated June 24, 1738, and contains 153 farms, 340 dwelling-houses, and 15 public schools, for which it makes an annual appropriation of about \$3,500.

The number of sheep is 273; being more than are kept in any other town in the county.

Sturbridge has a valuation of \$1,124,730; and the tax-rate is \$1.42 per \$100. Its two postal centres are Sturbridge, and Fiskdale, a lively village on the Quinnebaug River, north-west of the Centre. There are in this town six saw and two cotton mills, and also a mill for the manufacture of woollen-cloth. The Sturbridge Cotton-Mill Company has two new mills of 25,000 spindles; and the Snell Manufacturing Company produces large quantities of augers, bits, and boring-machines. In addition to these works, there are two shoe-shops, one carriage-shop, one marble-shop, and four blacksmith-shops.

There are in the town two public-houses (the Central Hotel and the Fiskdale House), a good town-hall, a public library, and a Post of the G. A. R. A soldiers' monument, to commemorate the deeds of the 27 lost from the number sent into the late war, has been erected.

Sturbridge is 3 miles from Southbridge Dépôt, on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad; but a railroad-line has been surveyed from Southbridge to Palmer through the place.

The first church was formed by the Baptists, about the year 1750. They erected their first meeting-house on Fiske Hill in 1784. The first minister was the Rev. William Ewing. The present pastors of the churches are the Revs. M. L. Richardson, C. T.; C. W. Potter, Baptist (at Fiskdale); and J. A. Buckingham, Unitarian.

In Clark's "Historical Sketch" of Sturbridge, published in 1838, the following incident is given:—

"Henry Fiske, one of the original proprietors, and his brother Daniel, pitched their tent near the top of the hill which has ever since borne their name. They had been at work for some time without knowing which way they must look for their nearest neighbor; or whether, indeed, they had a neighbor nearer than one of the adjacent towns. At length, on a clear afternoon, they heard the sound of an axe far off in a southerly direction, and went in pursuit of it. The individual whose solitary axe they heard had also been attracted by the sound of theirs, and was advancing towards them on the same errand. They came in sight of one another, on opposite sides of the Quinnebaug River. By felling two trees into the stream, one from each bank, a bridge was constructed, on which they were able to meet, and exchange salutations. The unknown man of the axe was found to be James Denison, one of the proprietors, who, in the absence of a better

home, had taken lodgings in a cave, which is still to be seen not far from Westville. In that lonely den he continued his abode, it is said, till a neighboring wolf, which probably had a prior claim to the premises, signified a wish to take possession; when Mr. Denison peaceably withdrew, and built him a house of his own."

Sturbridge is the birthplace of the following distinguished men: DANIEL SANDERS, D.D. (1768-1850), an able clergyman, and author; SAMUEL BACON (1781-1820), a noted lawyer, editor, and clergyman; ERASMUS DARWIN KEYES (1811), an able officer, and major-general of volunteers in the late war; and WILLIAM WILLARD (1819), a celebrated portrait-painter, whose studio is in his native town.

Sudbury is an ancient town of varied scenery and much historical interest, in the south-westerly section of Middlesex County, 26 miles by highway from Boston, and containing 2,091 inhabitants, 247 dwelling-houses, and three postal centres, — Sudbury, North Sudbury, and South Sudbury. It is accommodated by the Lowell and Framingham Railroad, opened in 1871; and will soon have additional facilities from the Massachusetts Central Railroad. It was incorporated Sept. 4, 1639, and named from the town of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk, Eng. It has Maynard and Concord on the north, Wayland (from which it is divided by Sudbury River) on the east, Framingham on the south, and Marlborough and Hudson on the west. The rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. Nobscot Hill, in the south-west, is a bold and prominent elevation, from whose summit the Bunker-hill Monument and the State House are discernible. On the easterly slope of this hill there is a curious excavation, in a huge rock known as "The Indian Bowl," which will contain six or seven quarts of water. Near the base of the hill there is a solitary gravestone, bearing this inscription: "In memory of Mr. Buckley How, son of Mr. Buckley How of Hubbardston, who died of the small-pox, Nov. 14, 1792, in the 21st year of his age." Goodnow's Hill was so called from an Indian, Cato Goodnow, who was the grantor of the first Indian deed. Pendleton Hill, Willie's Hill, Green Hill, and Fairbank's Hill, are all pleasing objects in the landscape. The town is drained by Cold Brook, Pantry Brook, Hop Brook, Wash Brook, and Landham Brook, affluents of the Sudbury River, which has here a deep and sluggish current through extensive meadows on the eastern border. Blandford Pond and Willie's Pond are fair and valuable sheets of water, stored with perch and other edible fish. The farms (of which there are 176) are under good cultivation, and yield handsome crops of the cereals and of garden vegetables. The orchards are extensive, and in excellent order. The farmers rank among the most prosperous in the county. The principal manufactures are leather-board for boots and shoes, zinc-nails and tacks, and confectionery. T. J. Sanderson produces the latter article in large quantities and of an excellent quality. Sudbury has a well-constructed and commodious town-hall, and a free public library of 5,000 volumes, founded by a bequest of Mr. John Goodnow, who designated \$2,500 for a building, and \$20,000 for the purchase of books. The number of district-schools is six; and a high school is soon to be established at the Centre. The Sudbury Lyceum was organized Dec. 9, 1872, and is in a prosperous condition. The

Rev. Philander Thurston is the pastor of the Congregational, and the Rev. Walter Wilkie of the Methodist church. The Unitarian church has no settled pastor. Sudbury sent about 140 men into the late war; and but one of its citizens was killed in battle, but one died a prisoner, and but one was wounded.

This ancient town was for many years openly exposed to the incursions of the savages. Dr. Abiel Holmes, in his *Annals*, gives the following account of their most bloody attack on this place:—

“This town was for some time a frontier settlement, and suffered much from the Indians during King Philip’s War. On the 18th of April, 1676, the day after they had burned the few deserted houses at Marlborough, they violently attacked Sudbury, burned several houses and barns, and killed ten or twelve of the English who had come from Concord to the assistance of their neighbors. Capt. Wadsworth (sent at this juncture from Boston with about fifty men to relieve Marlborough), after having marched twenty-five miles, learning that the enemy had gone through the woods towards Sudbury, turned immediately back in pursuit of them. When the troops were within a mile of the town, they espied at no great distance a party of Indians, apparently about one hundred, who by retreating, as if through fear, drew the English above a mile into the woods; when a large body of the enemy, supposed to be about five hundred, suddenly surrounded them, and precluded the possibility of their escape. The gallant leader and his brave soldiers fought with desperate valor; but they fell a prey to the numbers, the artifice and bravery, of their enemy. The few who were taken alive were destined to tortures unknown to their companions, who had the happier lot to die in the field of battle.

“Some historians say that Capt. Wadsworth’s company was entirely cut off; others, that a few escaped. Some represent his company as consisting of 50, some as consisting of 70 men. All agree that 50 at least were killed. Capt. Brocklebank and some others fell into his company as he marched along; and this accession may account for the difference in the narratives. President Wadsworth of Harvard College, a son of Capt. Wadsworth who fell on this occasion, caused a decent monument to be afterward erected over the grave of these heroes.”

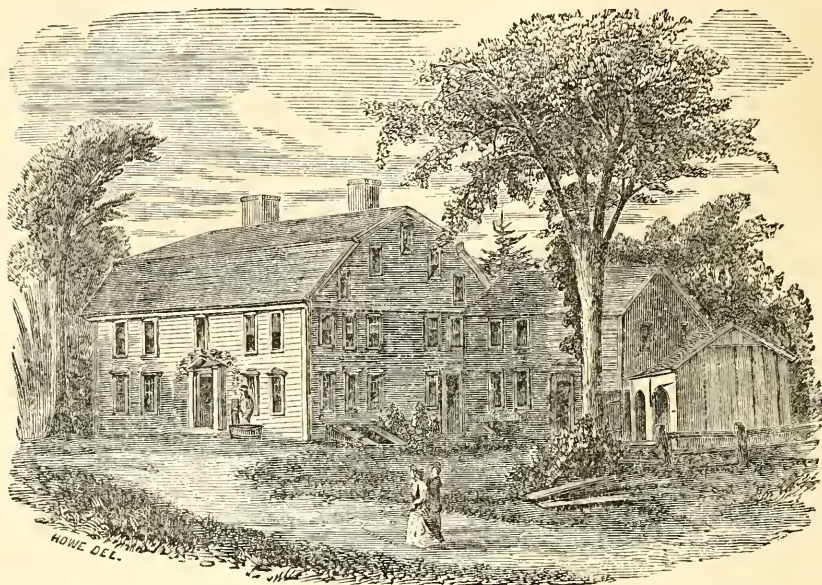
The state and town have erected a very fine granite monument over the remains of those killed in the fight. It is situated a little to the north of Mill Village, on a point of land rising gradually from the highway, and near the spot where the action occurred. The inscription is,—

“This monument is erected by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and by the town of Sudbury in grateful remembrance of the service and sufferings of the founders of the State, and especially in honor of Capt. S. Wadsworth of Milton, Capt. Brocklebank of Rowley, and Lieut. Sharp of Brookline, and 26 others, men of their command, who fell near this spot on the 18th of April [an error for the 21st of April], 1676, while defending the frontier settlement against the allied Indian forces of Philip of Pokanoket. — 1852.”

“The next day after the battle with Wadsworth, the Indians invested the Haynes garrison near the river, and tried various expedients to destroy it. At first they attempted to set it on fire with arrows of pitch-pine lighted at the end; but, in doing this, they were obliged to approach so near as to be annoyed by the arms of the besieged. They then loaded a cart with unbroken flax, which they took from a barn near by, and trundled it down the hill toward the garrison; but the cart went but a little distance before it was upset by a stump, and consumed.”

The old Wayside Inn, or How Tavern, which has been immortalized by the pen of H. W. Longfellow, is situated about three miles

south-west of the Centre, in a somewhat secluded locality. It was first licensed in 1666; and has been, until of late, a very popular hotel. It is now occupied by a private family.



THE OLD WAYSIDE INN, SUDBURY.

Capt. PHINEAS STEVENS, a gallant officer, who died in 1756, was a native of Sudbury. JACOB BIGELOW, M.D., author of "The Plants of Boston," was born here Feb. 21, 1787. Col. JOSEPH PLYMPTON was born here March 24, 1787; and died at Staten Island, June 5, 1860. Jones S. Hunt is the present town-clerk.

Suffolk County was incorporated May 10, 1643, and named in memory of Suffolk County, Eng. It comprises the cities of Boston and Chelsea, together with the towns of Winthrop and Revere. It lies at the head of Massachusetts Bay, and its capital is Boston. Though in size the smallest, it is, on account of containing the chief city in New England, the most important county of the State. Steam and horse railroads and telegraphic lines radiate from Boston to almost every point; and in it are concentrated to a large extent the capital, the banking-institutions, the commercial interests, the publishing-houses, and the intelligence, of the Commonwealth.

Sunderland is a pleasant rural town of two villages (North Sunderland and Sunderland Centre, the latter of which has a post-office), containing 164 dwelling-houses, two churches (Baptist and Congregational), one high school, five school-dis-

tricts, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and 832 inhabitants. It lies on the left bank of the Connecticut River, in the southerly part of Franklin County, about 107 miles west of Boston; and is bounded north by Montague, east by Leverett, south by Amherst, and west by Whately and Deerfield. The Amherst and Belchertown Railroad passes through its north-eastern corner; and a bridge over the Connecticut River, 850 feet long, connects it with Deerfield on the west. The formative rock is lower sandstone and dolerite. From the rich interval along the margin of the river, the land rises grandly towards the east to an elevation of about 1,900 feet, which is called "Mount Toby," and which is covered with timber to the summit. It has several beautiful cascades, glens, and ledges; and the locality is named "Sunderland Park." On the northerly side of the mountain there is a remarkable cavern, about 56 feet deep, and 148 feet long. It is formed of conglomerate rock, consisting of rounded stones of every color, embedded in a matrix, and resting upon a basis of micaceous sandstone, which seems to have been worn away by the action of water; so that the strata of conglomerate, left without support, have fallen down, and formed the cave. The general direction of the cavern is nearly east and west; and the bottom is covered with huge fragments of rock. The whole chamber presents a scene of solemn grandeur, and carries the mind of the visitor back to those primeval ages when the telluric forces wrought such mighty changes in the geological structure of the State.

There is a deep fissure near this cavern, made, undoubtedly, by the same agencies. The view of Mount Toby and Sugar-loaf Mountain (a conical peak on the opposite side of the river), from the village of Sunderland, is magnificent. Although the beautiful Connecticut River washes its western border, and furnishes many splendid water-views, this town has very little water-power. Some little streams, as Longplain Brook, Mohawk Brook, Dug Brook, and Great-drain Brook, flow through the south-western section, and Cranberry Brook through the north-eastern section; but they afford no very valuable mill-sites.

The town has 144 farms; and hay, Indian corn, rye, wheat, broom-corn, and tobacco are among the principal productions.

The village extends for a mile or so along the margin of the river, and has an air of rural quiet and simplicity. The people are obliging, orderly, and philanthropic. They sustain a lyceum and a farmers' club, and have a good town-hall and a public library. As many as 52 of them went into the service during the late war. The Rev. David Peck is the Congregational, the Rev. L. W. Wheeler the Baptist minister.

This town originally belonged to Hadley, and was known by the name of "Swampfield." It was incorporated Nov. 12, 1714; and was named in honor of Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, and prime-minister of England.

The church was organized in 1718; and the Rev. Josiah Willard, ordained the same year, was the first minister. The valuation is \$463,017; and the rate of taxation, \$1.87 per \$100. The railroad stations are at South Deerfield and at Leverett. The railroad projected from Amherst to the Hoosac Tunnel will pass directly through Sunderland. The present town-clerk is John M. Smith.

Sutton is an agricultural and manufacturing town of 2,699 inhabitants, and situated in the south-eastern part of Worcester County, about 40 miles south-west of Boston. It has for its boundaries Millbury and Grafton on the north, the latter and Northbridge (by a varying course) upon the east, Uxbridge and Douglas on the south, and the same and Oxford on the west. The town contains six villages, — Wilkinsonville, Sutton Centre, West Sutton, and Manchaug, which have post-offices, and East and South Sutton, which are not thus accommodated. The geological formation is calcareous gneiss, which, in the south-east part of the town, presents a very wild and picturesque appearance in what is called "Purgatory." The rock is cloven as by an earthquake for a distance of nearly half a mile, and sometimes to the depth of 70 feet. The jagged sides, at some points almost perpendicular, and 50 feet apart, form a gloomy chasm, said to be the favorite haunt of rattlesnakes. This great natural curiosity attracts many visitors. There is a clear cold spring near by, which flows into Purgatory Brook. Among other notable eminences are Leland Hill in the east, Potter Hill in the north-west, and Putnam Hill in the south-west, from all of which extensive views of the variegated landscape are obtained. The surface of the town is diversified by many beautiful ponds and brooks, affording valuable motive-power.

Singletary Pond, in the northern section, has an area of about 440 acres; Manchaug Pond, in the south-western angle, of about 333 acres; and Pleasant-dale Pond, of 77 acres. Blackstone River runs through the north-east corner, turning the mills of Wilkinsonville. Mumford River carries the waters of Manchaug and several other ponds into the Blackstone River at Uxbridge. The soil of this town is somewhat rocky, and variable as to quality. The number of farms is 203, embracing 18,107 acres; and 4,974 acres are in woodland. This furnishes, by eight saw-mills, large quantities of lumber, shingles, and box-boards for market. Sutton has two cotton, and several boot and shoe manufactories. It has a graded system of public schools, a farmers' club, and three churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. Hiram A. Tracy, Congregationalist; the Rev. J. P. Burbank, Baptist; and the Rev. Henry A. Metcalf, Episcopalian.

This town sent about 15 soldiers into the late war, and lost 8 or 10, but has not yet erected a monument to their memory.

Sutton was originally bought of *John Wampus*, an Indian sachem, and granted by the General Court to the purchasers in 1704. It may have derived its name from some one of the influential Sutton family in England; and it was incorporated June 21, 1715. The North Parish was incorporated as the town of Millbury, June 11, 1813.

The first child born in Sutton was Abigail, daughter of Benjamin Marsh. This event occurred in September, 1717.

The first church was organized in the autumn of 1720; and the first minister was the Rev. John McKinstry.

Eminent men: GEN. RUFUS PUTNAM (1738-1824), an able officer and engineer, cousin of Gen. Israel Putnam; SOLOMON SIBLEY (1769-1846), a distinguished lawyer and judge; ALDEN MARSH, M.D., LL.D. (1795-1869), an eminent surgeon; GEN. GEORGE BOARDMAN BOOMER

(1832-1863), a brave officer, killed in a charge on the fortifications of Vicksburg. Reuben R. Dodge is the present town-clerk.

Swampscott was detached from Lynn, and incorporated May 21, 1852. The name is an Indian word, signifying "broken waters." The town lies in the south-easterly section of Essex County, 12 miles north-east of Boston by the Eastern Railroad, which here sends off a branch to Marblehead. The boundaries of Swampscott are Salem and Marblehead on the north, the ocean on the east and south, and Lynn on the west. There are in the town 29 farms (all well cultivated), 411 dwelling-houses, 544 voters, and 1,846 inhabitants. The valuation is \$2,432,750, and the tax-rate only \$0.95 per \$100. The people are mostly engaged in the cod and mackerel fishery; and there are no more temperate, brave, and intelligent fishermen to be found upon our seaboard. Massachusetts Bay may be said to be their home; and, from the twenty stanch fishing-vessels here employed, a large part of the State is now daily supplied with fresh cod and haddock, halibut and mackerel. The fishermen generally set out early every morning, cast their nets through the day, and return late at night. Large numbers of fish-wagons await the arrival of the fleet, and, having received their loads, distribute them through the country. Occasionally the Swampscott fishermen make a voyage to Bay Chaleur and Labrador for mackerel; and they have thus far had the good fortune to escape from serious loss of life or property at sea.

The scenic aspect of this town is remarkably varied, picturesque, and beautiful; and hence it has become a very fashionable watering-place, and its headlands are crowned with elegant mansions owned by gentlemen from the neighboring cities. From the rise in real estate, caused by the influx of wealthy summer-visitors, many of the citizens of the place have risen to affluence. The ocean-view from the headlands of Swampscott, which rise boldly from the shore, is remarkably fine. It embraces Egg Rock (on which there is a lighthouse) and other handsome islands, the long peninsula of Nahant, the lights in Boston Harbor, the shore of Scituate, and nearly the whole expanse of Massachusetts Bay. There are three beautiful beaches of pure white sand, which furnish fine facilities for sea-bathing and for boating. Phillip's Beach extends to the distance of about one mile beneath the bluffs: Whale Beach and Blaney Beach, though less in extent, are still more frequented, and more charming. Dread Ledge, Fishing Point, and Phillip's Point, stand forth prominently from the general shore-line, and enable the observer to come directly abreast the ocean-wave in its full glory. A descriptive poet has thus referred to some of these prominent local features:—

"Egg Rock, like a sentinel, vigil is keeping;
And, far to the left, Tinker's Island is sleeping;
Extending below you is old Phillip's Beach,
Whose sands, brightly gleaming, to Marblehead reach.
The fisherman gayly is casting his line;
The sea-bird is dipping its wing in the brine;
And many a sail, outward bound, you descrie
In sunlight and shade moving gallantly by.

On this point a knight of Old England once landed;
 On this long black rock 'The Tedesco' was stranded.
 For gulls' eggs, to yonder fair island 'prospecting'
 Our forefathers went; and once, for dissecting
 A whale on the beach, so many men met,
 The spot where he died bears the name of Whale yet.
 Below Ocean Point, Saugus moored his canoe,
 And in the white sand cabalistic lines drew;
 The Indian maid danced on the smooth curving shore,
 And mingled her song with the wild ocean roar."

Swampscott has seven public schools; a hotel, called "The Oriental House;" a good town-hall and a public library; a Post of the G. A. R.; a Methodist church, of which the Rev. S. Roy is pastor; and a Congregational church (established July 15, 1846), of which the Rev. H. W. Jones is pastor. The Calvinistic Baptists have recently erected a fine church-edifice, and have the Rev. Lucian Drury for their pastor. The Campbellite-Baptist church is without a pastor.

The first tannery in New England was established here in 1629 by Francis Ingalls. The present town-clerk is G. H. Holden.

Swansey lies on the line of Rhode Island, in the south-westerly part of Bristol County, 48 miles south of Boston; and has 191 farms, 272 dwelling-houses, and 1,294 inhabitants. The postal centres are Swansey and North Swansey. The other principal settlements are at Luther's Corner in the southern, and Barneyville in the north-west section. The Fall-River, Warren, and Providence Railroad crosses Gardiner's Neck; and from the cars, in passing, the traveller obtains delightful views of Mount-Hope Bay. In its configuration the town is quite irregular.

It has Seekonk, Rehoboth, and Dighton, into the latter of which it projects an arm, called "Two-mile Purchase," on the north; Somerset, from a part of which it is divided by Lee's River, on the east; Mount-Hope Bay, into which it sends a long point, called "Gardiner's Neck," on the south; with Warren and Barrington, in Rhode Island, on the south-west. The land is somewhat hilly in the east, and level in the west. The streams (of which the principal are Lee's River, Cole's Brook, and Warren River) flow southerly, the two former into Mount-Hope Bay, and the latter into Providence Bay. They afford a bountiful store of fish, together with considerable motive-power.

Swansey Village, between Lee's River and Cole's Brook, is a very pleasant settlement; and has a harbor, in which ship-building was carried on to some extent in former times.

The people of this town are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits; and, by assiduous care, the farms are rendered fertile and productive. The cultivators of the soil disseminate and receive instruction through a club denominated "The Swansey Agricultural Library Association." They are temperate, patriotic, and industrious. They have two independent Orders of Good Templars; and they furnished 120 men for the service of the country in the late war, 13 of whom were lost. There are five church-edifices in the town; and the pastors are the Revs. N. W. Munroe, Christ Church, Swansey Village; A. M. Rhodes, Universalist church; J. W. Osborn, Christian church; C. Bray, First Baptist

Church; and W. Pierce, Freewill-Baptist church. There are ten school-districts; and the school-appropriation for 1871 was \$2,921.99.

The Indian names of this place were *Mattapoiset*, *Wannamoiset*, and *Ashuelot*. It was incorporated Oct. 30, 1667.

It derived its name from the town of Swansea in Wales, and then embraced within its limits Somerset, and also Barrington, with the larger part of Warren, R.I. The Rev. John Miles, who came with a part of his church from Wales in 1663, was the first minister.

The town is memorable as being the spot where the first English blood was shed in Philip's War. Of this the Rev. William Hubbard gives the following account:—

"On the 24th of June, 1675, was the alarm of war first sounded in Plymouth Colony, when eight or nine of the English were slain in and about Swansey; they (the Indians) first making a shot at a company of English as they returned from the assembly, where they were met in a way of humiliation on that day, whereby they killed one, and wounded others; and then likewise at the same time they slew two men on the highway sent to call a surgeon, and the same day barbarously murdered six men in and about a dwelling-house in another part of the town: all of which outrages were committed so suddenly, that the English had no time to make resistance."

Another writer adds, —

"At this period the house of Rev. John Miles was garrisoned. It stood a short distance west of Miles's Bridge; probably near the site of the tavern of Mason Barney, Esq. Intelligence of the murder of the Swansey people having reached Boston, a foot company under Capt. Henchman, and a troop under Capt. Prentice, immediately marched for Mount Hope; and, being joined by another company of 110 volunteers under Capt. Mosely, they all arrived at Swansey on the 28th of June, where they found the Plymouth forces under Capt. Cudworth. Mr. Miles's was made headquarters. About a dozen of the troop went immediately over the bridge, where they were fired upon out of the bushes, one killed, and one wounded. This action drew the body of the English forces after the enemy, whom they pursued a mile or two until they took to a swamp, after having killed about half a dozen of their number. The next morning, the troops commenced their pursuit of the Indians. Passing over Miles's Bridge, and proceeding down the east bank of the river till they came to the narrow of the neck at a place called 'Keekamuit,' or 'Kickemuit,' they found the heads of eight Englishmen that the Indians had murdered, set upon poles by the side of the way. These they took down and buried. On arriving at Mount Hope, they found that Philip and his Indians had left the place."

TAUNTON is a rapidly-increasing, and in some respects a model manufacturing city, lying in the north-easterly section of Bristol County, of which it is a semi-capital, 33 miles south of Boston, and containing 2,703 dwelling-houses and 18,629 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$16,277,220. It is admirably accommodated with railroads, having lines radiating to Boston, Middleborough, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, and Mansfield. Its post-offices are at Taunton, East Taunton, and Myricksville. The other principal settlements are at Weir Village, Westville, and Whitenton.

In its configuration the city is extremely irregular, having for its boundaries Easton (for a short distance) on the north-east, Raynham and Middleborough on the east, Lakeville on the south-east, Berkley and Dighton on the south, Rehoboth on the west, and Norton on the north-west. The surface is level, but agreeably diversified with ponds and streams, having southerly courses, and very valuable hydraulic

power. Scadding's Pond in the north, Furnace Pond in the east, and Shepherd's Pond in the west, are very handsome and useful bodies of water. The Taunton River, a fair and navigable stream, rolls gracefully through the easterly and central section, receiving as tributaries Canoe Brook and Three-mile River, both important mill-streams; and the Sarganset River drains the western section of the city. From these streams, alewives, shad, and salmon, to the number of 75,000, have been taken in a year. The number of farms in the city is 380; of acres in woodland, 10,546; in English mowing, 3,307. The number of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit is 20,447. The compact portion of the city is situated at the confluence of the Taunton and the Canoe Rivers, in lat. $41^{\circ} 54' 11''$ north, and in lon. $71^{\circ} 5' 55''$ west.

The streets are well shaded, and lighted with gas. They are flanked by many tasteful residences and delightful gardens.

A beautiful park, called "The Taunton Green," affords an opportunity for rest and recreation. It is surrounded by elegant public and private residences, and ornamented with ancient trees. Near it is the Mount-Pleasant Cemetery, arranged after the plan of Mount-Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge.

It contains many charming avenues and well-executed marble monuments. The State Lunatic Hospital, opened in 1854, is a splendid structure, beautifully situated on rising ground, about one mile north-west of Taunton Green.

Some of the church-edifices possess much architectural beauty; and the well-built schoolhouses, city-hall, and other public buildings, attest to the liberality and progressive spirit of the people. The city has an efficient fire-department, three national and two banks for savings, a public library (containing over 10,000 volumes), two Posts of the G. A. R. and five Masonic Lodges, an incorporated academy, an excellent high school, and 56 subordinate schools.

Its public journals are "The Daily and Weekly Gazette" and "The Weekly Republican."

The clergymen are the Revs. A. L. Round, Baptist Church (organized in 1819); Charles Young, 1st Methodist Church; Albert P. Palmer, Central Methodist Church; J. G. Gammons, Methodist Church (Myricksville); G. M. Hamlin, Methodist (City Mission Church); T. T. Richmond, C.T., 1st Church; Stephen M. Newman, C.T., Erastus Maltby, C.T., and S. N. Newman, whose church was organized Aug. 17, 1821; Mortimer Blake, D.D., C.T., Winslow Church (organized Jan. 12, 1837); F. A. Reed, C.T., East Church (organized June 16, 1853); Isaac Dunham, Union Church, Whittenton (organized April 2, 1868); E. J. Sheridan, St. Mary's (Roman-Catholic) Church; C. H. Learned, rector St. Thomas's (Episcopal) Church; G. D. Miles, rector St. John's (Episcopal) Church. The Church of the Holy Family (Roman-Catholic), East Taunton, is attended from Taunton. The Unitarian church and the Universalist church are without pastors.

The manufactures of Taunton are remarkably varied and extensive; and some of the most skilful mechanics in the country are found in this city. The machinery in the vast manufactories is propelled by water and by steam power; and the principal products are cotton-goods,

hollow-ware and castings, cotton-machinery, locomotive engines and boilers, nuts and screws, shovels, spades, and other agricultural implements, cutlery, tacks and brads, files, copper bolts and nails, metallic pipes, railroad cars and coaches, enamelled cloth, boxes, stove-lining and fire-brick, soap and clothing, tin-ware, with various other articles.

"In the nail-factories," says a correspondent, "one sees rooms 100 feet long, in which the old fable of the Genii seems realized. There are the obedient machines; the vibrators rapidly swallowing up the long, slender rods, and spitting out thousands upon thousands of nails per hour, finished as they fall into the trough, whence they are taken by the deft fingers of boy-operatives. The workman in one of the nail or tack factories will show you tiny bits of his manufacture, so small that it takes 4,000 of them to weigh an ounce, and one almost needs a microscope to see them. Then he will show you the huge round-headed bolt-nail, which it takes a nice little quantity of iron to make, and which will outweigh the whole four thousand others."

The largest nail-company in Taunton is that of A. Field and Sons, which began in 1827 with two nail-machines, and now can manufacture from seven to nine tons of finished nails daily. The nails acquire their beautiful blue color and greater strength by the delicate process of annealing, which is done by sea-coal.

"In the locomotive-works one sees huge planes sliding backwards and forwards like patient monsters condemned to some eternal task by a fairy or a giant. Everywhere machinery has been made subservient to man in a most eminent degree; and sometimes the mind of the inventor seems to have been hurried forward to an almost creative process."

The establishment of William Mason, for the manufacture of machinery, covers an area of 10 acres; and goods to the value of about \$1,500,000 are annually made.

The number of cotton-mills at the present time is five. The manufacture of stoves by L. M. Leonard and Company is another important branch of industry. With this is intimately connected the manufacture of stove-linings, which employs a large number of people. As many as eleven busy founderies are turning out various kinds of ware; and the zinc and copper smelting-works, with other minor establishments, are now transacting an immense amount of business.

The city has one shipyard; and in 1865 twenty-two vessels were engaged in the coastwise-trade.

This place was incorporated as a town Sept. 3, 1639, and named from the town of Taunton in the county of Somerset, Eng. The Indian name was *Tecticut*, or *Cohannet*. It was incorporated as a city March 31, 1860; and again May 11, 1864, when the act was accepted.

The principal founder of the town was Miss Elizabeth Pool, a Puritan lady of rank and fortune, who came here for the purpose of forming a settlement and the conversion of the Indians to Christianity.

This epitaph is copied from a memorial-stone in the cemetery:—

"Here rest the remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH POOL, a native of Old England, of good Family, Friends & prospects, all of which she left in the prime of her life to enjoy the Religion of her Conscience in this distant wilderness. A great proprietor of the township of Taunton, a chief promoter of its settlement and its incorporation, A.D.

1639, about which time she settled near this spot, and having employed the opportunity of her virgin state in Piety, Liberality of manners, died May 21st, A.D. 1654, aged 65; to whose memory this monument is gratefully erected by her next of kin, John Borland, Esq. A.D. 1771."

In a pamphlet entitled "Plaine Dealing, or Newes from New England," written by Thomas Lechford of Clements Inn, Jan. 17, 1641, and published in London 1642, the writer, speaking of Taunton, says, —

"Cohannet, alias Taunton, is in Plymouth patent. There is a church gathered of late, and some ten or twenty of the church, the rest excluded: Master Hooke, pastor; Master Street, teacher. Master Hooke received ordination from the hands of one Master Bishop, a schoolmaster, and one Parker, a husbandman; and then Master Hooke joyined in ordaining Master Street. One Master Doughty, a minister, opposed the gathering of the church there, alleging that, according to the covenant of Abraham, all men's children that were of baptized parents, and so Abraham's children, ought to be baptized; and spoke so in publique, or to that effect; which was held a disturbance, and the ministers spake to the magistrate to order him. The magistrate commanded the constable, who dragged Master Doughty out of the assembly. He was forced to go away from thence with his wife and children."

The Rev. William Hooke, the first minister of the place, married a sister of Gen. Edward Whalley, one of the regicides of Charles the First. He was once a chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and died in London in 1677.

SAMUEL S. WILDE, LL.D., an eminent jurist, was born here in 1771, and died in 1855. ROBERT TREAT PAINE was born here Dec. 9, 1773; and was christened by the (to him) unfortunate name of Thomas, which he subsequently had changed to Robert, because, as he observed, in allusion to the author of "The Age of Reason," "he had no *Christian* name." "He was," says one of his biographers, "an electric battery charged: if you touched him, the sparks flew." He inherited from his honored sire (a signer of the Declaration) the spirit of patriotism, and at the age of twenty-five produced his celebrated song, "ADAMS AND LIBERTY," which rang like an angel's trumpet through the land, and for which he received seven hundred dollars cash, and immortality. It opens grandly thus: —

"Ye sons of Columbia who bravely have fought
For those rights which unstained from your sires had descended,
May you long taste the blessings your valor has bought,
And your sons reap the soil which your fathers defended!
Mid the reign of mild peace
May your nation increase
With the glory of Rome and the wisdom of Greece!
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

The eighth stanza was written impromptu, under a double pressure, and is, of course, the best. Many a verse has been inspired by wine; but this was written for the want of it. Dining with his friend, Major Benjamin Russell of "The Centinel," one day, Paine was reminded that his lyric was imperfect, inasmuch as the name of Washington was omitted; and his host declared he should not taste a drop of wine until he had produced another stanza.

The bibacious poet, seeing the glasses sparkling on the board, called for a pen, and immediately wrote, as from the innermost shrine of his glowing heart, —

"Should the tempest of war overshadow our land,
 Its bolts would ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
 For unmoved at its portals would Washington stand,
 And repulse with his breast the assaults of the thunder:
 His sword from the sleep
 Of its scabbard would leap,
 And conduct with its point every flash to the deep.
 And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves
 While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves."

This town is also the birthplace of FRANCIS BAYLIES (1783-1852), an able author, and M. C. from 1821 to 1827; JOSEPH L. TILLINGHAST (1791-1844), a good scholar and lawyer; and ISAAC BABBITT (1799-1862), the inventor of the "Babbitt metal."

Templeton is a pleasant agricultural and manufacturing town, having 2,302 inhabitants, 147 farms, and 492 dwelling-houses, in the northerly part of Worcester County, 69 miles north-west from Boston; and bounded on the north by Royalston and Winchendon, on the north-east by the latter and Gardner, on the south-east by Hubbardston, and on the south-west and west by Phillipston.

The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad gives accommodation to the people on its north-eastern border; and the postal centres are Templeton, East Templeton, Baldwinsville, and Otter River.

The principal manufactures are chairs, tin-ware, furniture, boots and shoes; and woollen-goods. The town has a savings-bank, three hotels, a public library with a fund of \$5,000, a graded system of public schools (embracing one high school), a lyceum, a Post of the G. A. R., and five church-edifices. The pastors are the Revs. H. V. Dexter, D.D., Baptist; J. Donovan, Roman Catholic; E. G. Adams, Unitarian; and J. W. Fenn, Methodist, at East Templeton. By the death of Lewis Sabin, D.D. (settled in Templeton Sept. 30, 1837), the Orthodox society has recently been deprived of its pastor.

The valuation of this town is \$1,237,385; and the tax-rate is \$1.54 per \$100.

The surface of the town is broken and picturesque. Rounded hills, fertile valleys, romantic glens, and verdant meadows, all conspire to beautify the scenery. Crow Hill, in the northerly section of the town, is a conspicuous eminence; and Mine Hill, in the south-easterly section, is noted for an ancient excavation, disclosed in 1824. The shaft enters horizontally a solid rock to the distance of 57 feet, and is about 5 feet square. It is said that miners, in 1753, cut this channel in search of hidden ore.

The principal water-courses of the town are Otter's River, furnishing water-power at Jonesville and Baldwinsville (pleasant and thriving settlements in the easterly sections of the town), Burnshirt River (running southerly into Hubbardston), and Beaver Brook, uniting with Miller's River at Royalston.

The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss. The soil is rich and strong, as may be inferred from the luxuriant timber-growth and the well-cultivated farms. The number of soldiers sent by Templeton to the late war was 188, about 50 of whom were lost. The town has not yet erected a stone to their memory.

The territory of this place was originally "Narragansett Number Six;" and it was granted to certain persons, or to the heirs of certain persons, who served the country in Philip's War.

It was incorporated as a town March 6, 1762; and named, it is supposed, in honor of John Temple, who then represented the American branch of the family of Richard Grenville (Earl Temple).

The Rev. Daniel Pond, ordained over the church in 1755, was the first minister. His successors were the Revs. Ebenezer Sparhawk in 1761, and Charles Wellington in 1807.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D., an eminent physician and author, who by his will devised upwards of \$60,000 to charitable objects, was born here July 17, 1783; and died in Boston, March 18, 1854. WILLIAM GOODELL, D.D., a devoted missionary, and translator of the Bible into the Armeno-Turkish language, was born here Feb. 14, 1792; and died in Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1867.

The Ware-river Railroad, now in process of construction, will afford this busy industrial town much better facilities for travel and the shipping of goods.

G. Bushnell is the present town-clerk.

Tewksbury was detached from Billerica, and incorporated Dec. 23, 1734. Its Indian name was *Wame-sit*; and its English name was probably given to it in remembrance of Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, Eng. It is situated in the north-west part of Middlesex County, 21 miles from Boston, and has the broad Merrimack River (separating it from Dracut) on the north, Andover on the north-east, Wilmington on the south-east, Billerica on the south-west, and Lowell on the west. The Lowell and Lawrence Railroad runs diagonally through the town; and the Lowell and Salem Railroad gives it communication with the last-named city.

The number of farms is 143; of dwelling-houses, 244; of voters, 295; and of inhabitants, 1,944. They are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The leading rock is Merrimack schist and calcareous gneiss; and the timber-growth is maple, oak, pine, birch, and alder. The Scottish heath is found in one locality near the Centre. The soil is light and sandy, and well adapted to the cultivation of early garden-vegetables, for which the city of Lowell offers a ready market. Prospect Hill, and the high lands at North Tewksbury, command a very splendid view of the Merrimack River and the distant mountains; and Snake Hill, near the line of Wilmington, overlooks the charming valley of Shawshine River, which winds through the southerly section of the town. The land is drained by several small affluents of the Merrimack and the Shawshine River; and Long Pond and Round Pond furnish perch and pickerel, and serve to beautify the landscape.

The town has two grist and three saw mills, a large tannery (carried on by W. H. Lee), and an establishment for making various preparations of parching corn, large quantities of which are raised on the light lands in this vicinity. The educational and civic interests of the place receive commendable attention. With a valuation of \$975,789, the town appropriates about \$2,000 annually for the support of public

schools, of which there are seven in the place. It sustains a lyceum. It has a good town-hall, a handsome cemetery, and two churches. The pastor of the First church, C.T., is the Rev. S. F. French, installed Nov. 1, 1871; and of the Baptist church, North Tewksbury, the Rev. S. A. Romas, settled in 1873. Tewksbury furnished 81 soldiers for the war of the Rebellion, of whom 14 died in the service of their country.

The first church was organized here Nov. 23, 1735; and the Rev. Sampson Spaulding, ordained in 1737, was the first pastor. He was followed by the Rev. Titus T. Barton in 1792. The Rev. Jacob Coggin succeeded him in 1806.

The State has established a large and commodious almshouse near the centre of this town. The buildings occupy a commanding site, and present an imposing appearance. Connected with this institution is an extensive farm, on which such of the inmates as are able to perform manual labor are employed. The real estate is valued at \$228,875. By the Superintendent's Report, the whole number supported during the year ending Oct. 11, 1872, was 1,781; the number of deaths was 334. The whole establishment is under the efficient management of Thomas J. Marsh.

Tisbury lies in the central part of Duke's County, on Martha's Vineyard, 77 miles south of Boston, and extends across the island. It contains 1,536 inhabitants; and the postal centres are Vineyard Haven, West Tisbury, and North Tisbury. The town is bounded on the north-west by Vineyard Sound, on the east by Edgartown (from which it is in part separated by Lagoon Pond), on the south by the ocean, and on the south-west by Chilmark. It has an excellent harbor on the north-east, called "Vineyard Haven," safe, deep, and commodious, which is much visited, especially in bad weather, by vessels passing through Vineyard Sound. An opening, about four rods wide, unites this harbor with Lagoon Pond, extending three miles towards the south. Great-Tisbury Pond, in the south-west section of the town, is separated from the ocean by a narrow beach, and sends many deep creeks, or coves, from its north-eastern border inland. Chappaquonset Pond, a long and narrow body of salt water, lies in the north-west section of the town; and near its head is Tashnuc Spring. The only stream of any consequence that rises in the place begins at Indian Hill, the highest elevation in the town, and pursues a southerly course through Middletown and West Tisbury into the head of Great-Tisbury Pond. With the exception of a range of elevated land running parallel with the north-western shore, the surface of the town is level, and some of it low and swampy. The ocean-views in many parts are very beautiful. The people are engaged in farming, fishing, and the coastwise-trade. The number of farms is 125, embracing 10,157 acres; of woodland, 4,550 acres. Twenty acres are devoted to the culture of the cranberry. Much attention is given to the production of wool, the whole number of sheep being 1,500. As many as a hundred persons are engaged, a part of the year, in taking herring; as many as twenty are employed in taking codfish, and as many more in preparing dog-fish oil for market. The town has two grain-mills, one hotel (called

"The Mansion House"), a Masonic Lodge, an institution called "Duke's County Academy," five school-districts, and three churches. The pastor of the Congregational church is the Rev. Daniel Stephens; of the Methodist church, the Rev. J. O. Thompson; and the Baptist church is without a pastor. The population is 1,536; the number of voters is 419; and of dwelling-houses, 359. The view of the village, nestling among the trees, and rising gently from the head of Vineyard Haven, is very charming. There is a fine hotel, called "The Cleveland House," at West Tisbury, on the bay shore, midway between Oak Bluffs and Gay Head; and admirable sea-views are obtained at this point.

The Indian name of this town was *Chappaquonset*, and it subsequently bore the name of "Middletown." It was incorporated July 8, 1671, while under the government of New York; and for this act it was to pay two barrels of good merchantable codfish per annum. The first minister of the place was the Rev. John Mayhew, who commenced preaching here in 1763. RUFUS PAINE SPALDING, an able lawyer, and M. C. 1863-1869, was born at West Tisbury, May 3, 1798.

Tolland occupies the south-western extremity of Hampden County. It contains 509 inhabitants and 108 farms. It was taken from Granville, and incorporated June 14, 1810; and has for its bounds Otis and Blandford on the north, Granville on the east, Colebrook in Connecticut on the south, and Sandisfield on the west. The old church is in $42^{\circ} 4'$ north latitude, and $73^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude, and about 122 miles south-west of Boston. The land is elevated, and covered to a great extent with forests of oak, chestnut, birch, and maple. Noyes's Pond, near the Centre, is the source of Hubbard's River, which, with its affluents, irrigates the eastern section of the town. Farmington River, here a beautiful stream, washes the western border. Tolland Centre is a pleasant village, having a Congregational church-edifice on elevated ground (supposed to be the highest in the same latitude) lying between the Connecticut and the Housatonic River, with the Rev. C. W. Piper as pastor. The town has eight saw and two shingle mills, one turning-mill, one bedstead-factory, and one tannery. There are eight school-districts; and the rate of taxation is \$0.75 per \$100.

The Lee and New-Haven Railroad, when completed, will greatly benefit this town.

Twenty-five men went from this place to the late war, and 12 were lost in the service. Tolland was settled in 1750; and among the original white occupants were James Barlow, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Gough, Titus Fowler, and Robert Hamilton. The church was organized in 1797; and the Rev. Roger Harrison was the first pastor. He served the town in the capacity of minister, postmaster, town-clerk, and representative.

The Rev. GORDON HALL, first American missionary to Bombay, and also a well-known author, was born here April 8, 1784; and died of cholera, in India, March 20, 1826.

Topsfield is a fine old farming-town, called by the Indians *Shenewemedy*, and by the early settlers "The New Meadows," containing 104 farms, 212 dwelling-houses, and

1,213 inhabitants. They are engaged, for the most part, in agricultural pursuits, or in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The town was incorporated Oct. 18, 1650. It lies in the central part of Essex County, 25 miles from Boston; and its form is quite irregular. The boundaries are Ipswich on the north, Hamilton and Wenham on the east, Danvers and Middleton on the south, and Middleton and Boxford on the west. It is well watered by Mile Brook, Howlett's Brook, and Ipswich River, a beautiful stream, which winds through Lake Village, and then, for some distance, separates the town from Hamilton.

The surface of the town is agreeably diversified with swelling hills and pleasant valleys, which yield ample crops of hay and grain to the industrious farmers.

From Pingree's Hill and River Hill most delightful views of the hamlet below, of the adjacent towns, of the meanderings of Ipswich River, and of the ocean, may be enjoyed.

The geological formation of the town is sienite and greenstone; and there is a place, about a mile south from the village, called "The Coppermine," where excavations for minerals have been made. Among the rare plants found here are the painted cup (*Castilleia*) and the Turk's-cap lily (*Lilium superbum*).

The Newburyport Railroad passes through this town from north to south; and the common roads and bridges are kept in excellent repair.

There is one Congregational church, of which the Rev. James H. Fitts is pastor; and one Methodist church, of which the Rev. S. A. Fuller is pastor.

This town received its name from Topesfield, a small parish in England.

The level lands along the river were occupied as early as 1635; and among the original owners and settlers were Samuel Symonds, John Endecott, Simon Bradstreet, Zaccheus Gould, Francis Peabody, William Towne, Thomas Perkins, John Wildes, Nathaniel Porter, and Abraham Redington.

Mary Esty and Sarah Wildes of this place were mercilessly hung as witches in 1692. Abigail Hobbs was condemned to death, but subsequently received a pardon. The town was infested in early times with bears and wolves. There was a garrison-house here; but it is not known that the Indians ever committed any depredations in its vicinity.

The first reference to education is the following record, made in 1694: "The town have agreed that Goodman Loudwell, schoolmaster, shall live in the parsonage-house this year ensuing, to keep scholars, and sweep the meeting-house." An academy was established in 1828.

A church was formed, and the Rev. Thomas Gilbert ordained, in 1663. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jeremiah Hobart in 1672, by the Rev. Joseph Capen in 1684, and the Rev. John Emerson in 1728. The Methodist church was organized in 1830. The father of the celebrated Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was a native of this town. The names of the soldiers of this town lost in the late war are James Brown, John H. Bradstreet, James Dunlap, Moses Dealand, John Stevens, Daniel H. Smith, John P. Smith, Eugene H. Todd,

William Welch, L. K. Perkins, F. A. Wood, George H. Hobson, William H. Hadley, A. A. Kneeland, R. A. Dealand, J. W. Lake, E. P. Gould, W. H. H. Foster, Daniel Hoyt, H. P. Kneeland, John Hoyt, and Nathan H. Roberts.

Topsfield is the birthplace of the following noted men : NATHANIEL PEABODY (1741-1823), a statesman, physician, and soldier ; JACOB KIMBALL (H. C. 1788), a musical composer, and author of "The Rural Harmony," 1793 ; DANIEL BRECK, LL.D. (1788-1852), an able jurist and M. C. ; ELISHA HUNTINGTON, M.D. (1796-1865), eight years mayor of Lowell, and lieutenant-governor of the State ; and ELISHA LORD CLEVELAND, D.D. (1806-1866), an able divine. The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Topsfield was observed Aug. 28, 1850, when an able address was delivered by Nehemiah Cleveland.

Townsend is a large town of unusual scenic beauty, in the north-westerly section of Middlesex County, 45 miles north-west of Boston ; having for its boundaries the New-Hampshire line on the north, Pepperell, Groton, and Shirley on the east, Lunenburg on the south-west, and Ashby on the west. It is drained by the Squannacook River and its tributaries, which afford considerable motive-power.

Along the valley of the above-named river runs the Peterborough and Shirley Railroad, giving good facilities for travel and for shipping goods. Several beautiful eminences, as Barker Hill, Townsend Hill, and West Hill, beautify the landscape in the northern, while a charming sheet of water, called "The Harbor Pond," lends variety to the eastern section of the town. The principal rock is ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist, and the St. John's group. The farms, of which the number is 174, bear the marks of skilful management. The cooperating business is carried on extensively in five or six establishments, which send out daily from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels, half-barrels, "kits," or kilderkins. In addition to this business, the town has six lumber-mills, one leather-board, and one twine manufactory.

The postal centres are Townsend, Townsend Harbor, and West Townsend. The number of public schools is 14, for the support of which, in 1871, the sum of \$3,400 was appropriated ; and there are four church-edifices. The pastors are the Revs. G. H. Morse, Congregationalist ; E. Burlingham, Methodist ; and William Carr, Baptist. The Roman-Catholic church is attended from Ayer.

Townsend has a bank of discount, with a capital of \$100,000 ; a town-hall and a very good free public library, a lyceum, a Post of the G. A. R., and four hotels. It sent 250 men into the late war, of whom 35 were either killed, or died in consequence of the service. Six of its men were commissioned officers. The centre of the town contains some very handsome buildings. Townsend Harbor is a flourishing village near the lake ; and West Townsend is a place of considerable trade with the surrounding country. The people of this town are well informed, industrious, and temperate.

Townsend, formerly a part of Turkey Hill, was incorporated June 29, 1732, and named in honor of Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend, one of the king's privy council.

A church was organized here Oct. 16, 1734; and the Rev. Phineas Hemenway was ordained as pastor.

It was formerly noted for an excellent female academy, which went into operation in 1835, and whose influence is still observed in the general intelligence of the ladies of this town.

JOHN HUBBARD, author of "The Rudiments of Geography," 1803, "The American Reader," 1808, and "An Essay on Music," was born here Aug. 8, 1759; and died at Hanover, N.H., Aug. 14, 1810. DANIEL ADAMS, M.D., author of "The Scholar's Arithmetic," "The Understanding Reader," and several other text-books for schools, was born in this place Sept. 29, 1773; and died at Keene, N.H., June 8, 1864. The present town-clerk is Christopher Gates.

Truro lies on Cape Cod, in Barnstable County, between Provincetown and Wellfleet, something in the form of a finger, with its point towards the north-west. It bore the Indian name of *Pawmet*, or *Meeshawn*; was incorporated July 16, 1709; and has 1,269 inhabitants. The boundaries are Provincetown on the north-west, the open ocean on the north-east, Wellfleet on the south, and Cape-Cod Bay on the west. The Cape-Cod Railroad runs through its whole extent, and, in one place, over a viaduct 55 feet in height. The land is (with the exception of some marshes, and a range of hills in the east, formed of clay, and called the "Pounds") a light drifting sand, in many parts incapable of cultivation. The Pounds (so called because vessels are sometimes pounded in pieces against them) seem to have been formed by Nature for the preservation of this section of the Cape against the encroachment of the sea. In the southern part of the town the scenery is enlivened by several beautiful fresh-water ponds, which furnish a resort for sea-fowl; and Pawmet River, dividing the territory almost centrally, forms a convenient harbor for small fishing-craft. There are few carriage-roads, but many private foot-paths, leading, sometimes over bogs, by foot-bridges, from house to house. Small's Hill, on the eastern shore, is the highest point of land; and from its summit, the view of the ocean, especially after a storm, is very grand. The Highland Lighthouse, rising above the hill and ocean, at North Truro, is a picturesque object in the landscape.

There is a post-office at each of the principal settlements, — North Truro, Truro, and South Truro. Truro Village is very pleasantly situated on Pawmet River, and has several handsome public and private buildings. The people are mostly engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries; yet there are a few coastwise vessels owned here, and some persons find employment in the tillage of the soil.

Truro has three churches. The Rev. Edward W. Noble is the pastor of the Congregational, the Rev. Isaac Sherman of the Methodist, at Truro, and the Rev. G. S. Macomber at South Truro. The number of dwelling-houses is 261; of voters, 344; and the valuation is \$300,-600. There are eight public schools.

At the annual town-meeting in 1873, Samuel C. Paine was chosen clerk and treasurer; Smith K. Hopkins, Thomas H. Keeney, and Ephraim Rich, selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor; Joshua Dyer, collector; and Betsy H. Holsberry, school-committee. It was

voted to raise the sum of \$4,000 to defray town-charges and for State aid to dependants of volunteers, and \$2,000 for support of schools.

Anterior to its incorporation, this town, from its exposure to the vicissitudes of the ocean, was named "Dangerfield." The first church was organized, and the Rev. John Avery ordained, Nov. 1, 1711. He was a physician as well as pastor; and his monument, near Pond Village, bears this appropriate inscription: —

' Here lie the Remains of ye Rev^d. Mr. JOHN AVERY who departed this life ye 23^d of April 1754 in the 69th year of his age and 44th of his ministry, the first pastor ordained in this place."

"In this dark cavern or this lonesome grave
Here lays the honest, pious, virtuous Friend,
Him kind Heaven to us as Priest & Doctor gave,
As such he lived, as such we mourn his end."

The British ship-of-war "Somerset" was cast away on the beach here in 1779: the crew were taken prisoners, and sent to Boston.

In the great gale, October, 1841, fifty-seven young men of this place were lost at sea, leaving as many as fifty children fatherless.

Tyngsborough is a fine old town in the northerly part of Middlesex County, 33 miles north-west of Boston, and 8 from Lowell, with a population of 629, and 138 dwelling-houses. It is bounded north by Pelham and Nashua in New Hampshire, east by Dracut, south by Chelmsford and Westford, and west by Groton and Dunstable.

It was taken from Dunstable; incorporated as a district June 22, 1789; and as a town Feb. 23, 1809. It received its name from Mrs. Sarah (Tyng) Winslow. In shape it is long and irregular; and it is divided into two sections by the Merrimack River, which makes a very graceful curve in passing by the central village. A bridge has recently been thrown over the stream at this point.

The view from below, in approaching the village on the Lowell and Nashua Railroad, — embracing the Brinley Mansion, the residence of Dr. Charles Dutton, the churches, and other buildings imbosomed in fine old trees, the wooded banks of the river, and the hills beyond, — is very picturesque and charming.

The land of this town is rather light and sandy. A large part of it is still covered with timber, and is in possession of the Tyng family, now represented here by Nathaniel Brinley, who resides in the ancestral mansion.

The town is diversified by several beautiful eminences, among which is Scribner's Hill in the south-west part, from which flows Bridge-meadow Brook north-easterly into the Merrimack River, and by Tyng's Pond, a fine sheet of water, which sends a small but valuable tributary westerly into the same river. This pond is much frequented by pleasure-parties from Lowell and other places. The grounds near it bear the beautiful name of "Willowdale;" and they are worthy of the appellation.

There are some quarries of granite here, from which good material for building is obtained. Box, brush, and shoe making are carried on to some extent; and much wood and timber are sent to market. There

are three churches, — a Unitarian (organized in 1755), a Congregational (founded April 1, 1868), and a Baptist church, — one post-office, and an academy, to the founding and support of which Mrs. Winslow was a liberal contributor.

The number of public schools is seven, and they are in an excellent condition.

The first white settler of this pleasant valley was an Englishman who bore the name of Cromwell. His was the only house between Woburn and Canada. In trading with the Indians, he weighed their furs and peltries with his foot. On discovering his dishonesty, they burned his hut, and drove him from the place. Not many years ago, a sum of money was found buried in a field near by, which Cromwell is supposed to have left behind him in his flight.



MERRIMACK RIVER, SHOWING THE RESIDENCES OF DR. DUTTON, NATH. AND WM. BRINLEY.

The first minister of the town was the Rev. Samuel Lawrence, settled in 1790.

JOHN S. SLEEPER, Esq., editor of "The Boston Journal" from 1834 to 1854, was born here Sept. 21, 1794.

The rate of taxation is \$1.14 per \$100; and the valuation, \$308,400.

Tyringham is a small, mountainous farming-town, in the southerly part of Berkshire County, 142 miles south-west of Boston; having Great Barrington and Lee on the north-west, Becket and Otis on the east, and Monterey on the south-west. It has 63 farms, 103 dwelling-houses, and 557 inhabitants. They are settled mainly in the valley of Hop Brook, which runs diagonally through the town from south-east to north-west, and affords, with its branches, motive-power for five saw and one 'or two rake mills, and

empties into the Housatonic River in Lee. Chaucer's Brook (an outlet of Goose Pond) of about 225 acres, in the northerly part of the town, is also an affluent of the same river. Hop Brook was so called from the wild hops which grew along its margin. Two ranges of hills, running in courses parallel with each other, present many prospects of unusual scenic beauty. Toby's Mountain, in the south-western section of the town, was taken as a point of observation in the trigonometrical survey of the State. The soil, though rough and hard, is fertile, the air salubrious, and the water pure. The agricultural productions are Indian corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, sweet-corn for drying, garden-seeds, tobacco, and potatoes. The number of sheep is 216; and as many as 8,000 pounds of butter, and 40,000 pounds of cheese, have been sent to market in a year; also 5,000 pounds of maple-sugar.

The central village on Hop Brook is very neat and pleasant; and the Shaker village, about two miles north of it, bears the marks of tidiness and thrift for which these people, numbering now only about 20, are distinguished. This town has one post-office, a farmers' club, four school-districts, a Baptist church (of which the Rev. Walter Chase is pastor), and a Methodist church (having for its pastor the Rev. Henry Martin). The nearest dépôt is at Lee, from which there is a good carriage-road, along the valley of Hop Brook, to the central village. This town sent 36 men into the late war, of whom none were lost.

In 1739, Lieut. Isaac Garfield, Thomas Slaton, and John Chadwick, commenced a settlement in this place. They were followed the same year by Capt. John Brewer of Hopkinton, who erected mills for the use of the inhabitants. During the French war, in 1744, several houses were fortified; the principal of which was that of Capt. Brewer, where a few soldiers were stationed by the government. Joshua Warren, said to have been the first man born in Watertown, and his four sons, settled here about 1750. The first settler on Hop Brook was Thomas Orton, who built a log-house here as early as 1762. The first meeting-house was erected in 1743. The Rev. Adonijah Bidwell, settled Oct. 3, 1750, was the first minister.

The town was originally called "Number One," and was incorporated March 6, 1762. Its name is supposed to have been given to it by Gov. Francis Bernard in honor of the family of Tyringham, England, of which he became the representative in 1770.

The Rev. AZARIAH G. ORTON, D.D., a clergyman and author, was born here in 1789; and died Dec. 28, 1864.

Upton, so called from its situation, is a long and narrow town in the south-east part of Worcester County, of a broken and hilly aspect, with a good strong soil adapted to cereal productions, pasturage, and arboriculture. It was taken from parts of Mendon, Sutton, and Hopkinton; incorporated June 14, 1735; and contains 388 dwelling-houses and 1,989 inhabitants. It lies 36 miles south-west of Boston, with which it is in need of communication by railroad. The postal villages are Upton and West Upton. Its bounds are Westborough on the north, Hopkinton and Milford (from which it is in part separated by Mill River) on the east, Mendon and Uxbridge

on the south, and Southbridge and Grafton on the west. The principal rock is gneissic; and there is a mineral spring in the easterly part of the town. There is a long ridge of high land, called "George's Hill," in the north-west. Peppercorn Hill commands a fine view of North Pond in the east; and Pratt's Hill, of the village in the centre.

The town is very well drained by Warren and Centre Brooks, which, rising in the highlands in the northerly part, flow southerly into the West River, which passes out of the south-west angle of the town, and thence into the Blackstone River. Pratt's Pond and another lake add beauty to the pleasant village at the centre; while Zachary Pond, West River and its confluent, enliven the scenery of the village at the west.

The town has 149 farms, which cover 9,212 acres; and it has 2,314 acres in woodland. Much attention is paid to orcharding and to the culture of the cranberry. The principal manufactures are boots and straw-bonnets. There are in the place four saw and three grist mills, and also one sash and blind shop. The hotel is called "The Warren House." The town has a good town-hall and a public library, a farmers' club, nine school-districts, and a high school. There is one Congregational church, of which the Rev. John E. M. Wright is pastor; and one Unitarian church, of which the Rev. G. S. Ball is pastor. The town lost 31 soldiers out of the 192 whom it furnished for the late war.

A church was organized in this town Jan. 18, 1735; and the Rev. Thomas Weld was ordained pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Elisha Fish (H. U. 1750), ordained June 5, 1750; and by the Rev. Benjamin Wood, ordained June 1, 1796, who continued fifty-three years as pastor.

The Rev. MOSES WARREN, minister at South Wilbraham over forty years, was born here Oct. 31, 1758 (H. U. 1784); and died Feb. 19, 1829. The Rev. ELISHA FISH (H. U. 1779), who married Abigail Snell, an aunt of W. C. Bryant the poet, and was settled at Gilsum, N.H.; as also his brother, the Rev. HOLLOWAY FISH (Dart. College 1790), settled at Marlborough, N.H., 1793; and the Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, LL.D. (B. U. 1835), an able jurist and an excellent man, — were born in this town.

Uxbridge was detached from Mendon, and incorporated June 27, 1727. It was named in honor of Henry Paget, Earl of Uxbridge, and at that time member of the Privy Council. The Indian name was *Wacuntug*. It lies on the Blackstone River, in the south-westerly section of Worcester County, 30 miles south-west of Boston, and 18 miles south of Worcester; and has for its boundaries Northbridge on the north, Mendon and Blackstone on the east, the Rhode-Island line on the south, Douglas on the west, and a corner of Sutton on the north-west. It is accommodated by the Providence and Worcester, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads; and its postal centres are Uxbridge and South Uxbridge. The number of farms is 165; of dwelling-houses, 445; of voters, 699; and of inhabitants, 3,058. The valuation is \$1,782,090; and the tax-rate, \$1.07 per \$100. The school-appropriation in 1871 was \$5,000; and the number of public schools, including one high school, was 17. The leading business of the people is manufacturing textile fabrics. For this branch of industry

there are two satinet, two fancy-cassimere, and two shoddy mills. There is also one cotton-mill of 20,000 spindles. "The situation of some of these establishments is singularly beautiful; and the grounds have been laid out and the buildings located with great taste and regularity, and ornamented with pleasure-grounds and artificial ponds."

Uxbridge has a national bank of discount, organized March 28, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000; a savings-bank, incorporated in 1870; a hotel, called "The Wacuntuck House;" a good public library and a high school; several active civic organizations; and four church-edifices. The pastors are the Revs. J. T. Lusk, Unitarian, settled in 1871; J. W. Robinson, Roman Catholic; and Thomas C. Biscoe, settled Dec. 2, 1868. There is a Quaker meeting-house; and the Baptists hold their meetings in a hall. Their pastor is the Rev. J. H. Tilton. This town sent about 80 men into the late war, of whom 16 lost their lives in the service. Among the prominent citizens of this prosperous town are W. C. Capron, Moses Taft, Daniel Taft, Silas Wheelock, E. W. Hayward, Charles A. Wheelock, and J. W. Day. Henry Capron is the town-clerk.

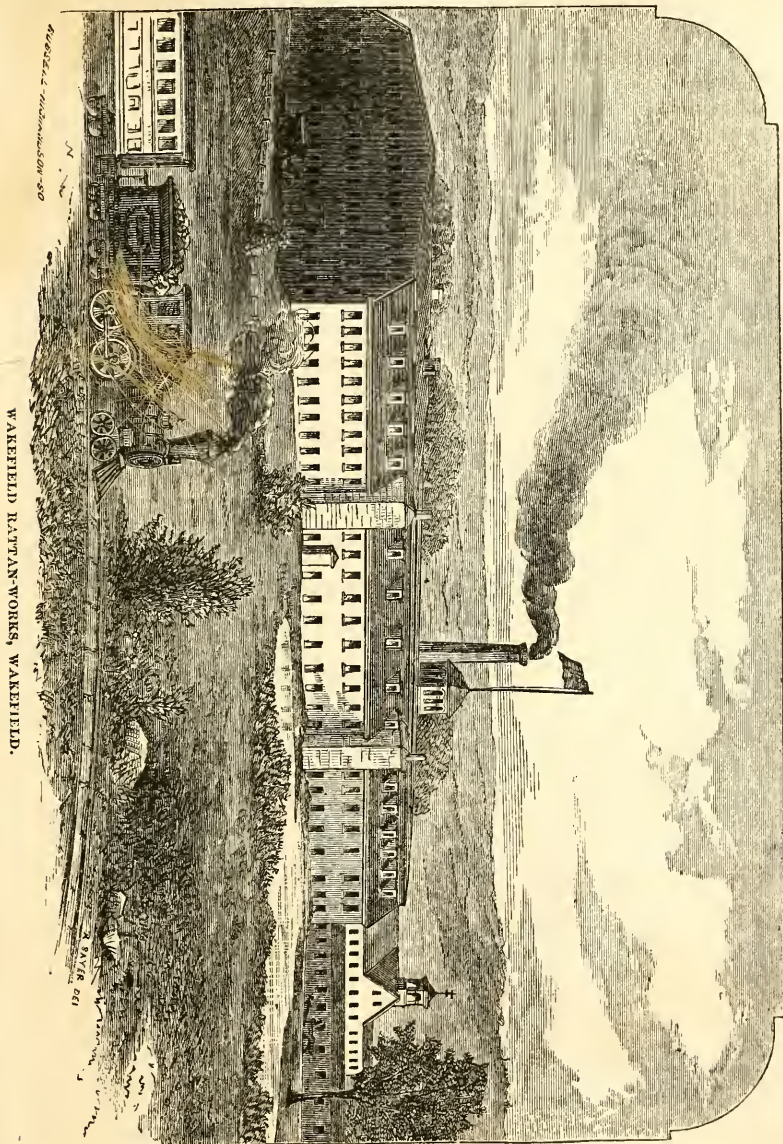
The principal rock of this place is gneissic; and in it occur argenteriferous galena and iron ore. The local scenery is very beautiful. The manufacturing villages are situated in charming valleys, in which West River from Upton, Mumford River from Northbridge, and Emerson Brook from Douglas, meet the Blackstone River, and afford important hydraulic force. These valleys are flanked on either side by high lands covered with flourishing farms and woodlands, presenting a landscape of unusual scenic beauty.

A church was organized in 1731, and the Rev. Nathan Webb was ordained pastor. He was succeeded, Jan. 27, 1774, by the Rev. Hezekiah Chapman. His successors were the Rev. Josiah Spaulding, settled Sept. 11, 1783; and the Rev. Samuel Judson, ordained Oct. 17, 1792.

WILLIAM BAYLIES, M.D., a noted physician and politician, M. C. from 1805 to 1809, was born in Uxbridge, Dec. 5, 1743; and died in Dighton, June 17, 1826. NICHOLAS BAYLIES, a judge and author, was born in this place in 1772; and died in Lyndon, Aug. 17, 1846. WILLARD PRESTON, D.D., an eloquent clergyman, was born here May 29, 1785; and died in Savannah, Ga., April 26, 1856.

Wakefield is a beautiful and flourishing town of 4,135 inhabitants, in the extreme easterly part of Middlesex County, 10 miles north of Boston; and is bounded north by Lynnfield (from which it is divided by Saugus River), east by the same town and river and by Saugus, south by Melrose, south-west by Stoneham, and north-west by Reading. It is admirably accommodated by the Boston and Maine Railroad, from which one branch proceeds to Lawrence, another to Newburyport, and a third to Salem. The rock formation is sienitic; and the surface of the town is finely diversified by hill, valley, and lake. Greenwood Mount and Round Hill, in the south, are rocky and commanding elevations. Quana-powitt Pond, embracing an area of 264 acres, is one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the county. The outlet is Saugus River; and the view of the pond from the shaded street that winds around the eastern shore is very charming. Crystal Lake of 48 acres, near the centre of the town, is an

ornament to the place. Wakefield has 832 dwelling-houses, 54 farms, 780 acres in woodland, 15 acres in cranberries, and about 450 acres in



English mowing. Its farms and gardens are in a remarkably good condition. There are two principal settlements, — the central village,

and the pleasant village of Greenwood, at each of which there is a post-office. There are several shoe-manufactories, a foundry for hollow-ware castings, and a shop for making mechanics' tools; but the principal industry is the manufacture of rattan into chairs, baskets, boxes, carriages, matting, and carpeting, in the extensive establishment of Cyrus Wakefield, which gives employment to more than 1,000 persons, and supplies almost every part of the country with this kind of textile goods.

Wakefield is handsomely and compactly built, and has many neat and commodious dwellings. It has a national bank, a good fire-department, a splendid town-hall (the gift of Cyrus Wakefield), a band of music, a well-selected public library, a handsome hotel, a good high school and seven-school districts, a horticultural society, a course of free lectures (supported by Mr. Wakefield), a review club, a Masonic Lodge and Post of the G. A. R., three able public journals ("The Citizen," "The Banner," and "The Advocate"), and six churches, whose pastors are the Revs. C. R. Bliss, C.T.; R. M. Nott, Baptist; W. F. Potter, Universalist; C. L. McCurdy, Methodist; S. R. Slack, Episcopal; and W. A. Fitzpatrick, Roman Catholic.

It sent 467 men into the late war; and to the 47 lost it has erected a fine memorial hall.

Wakefield, originally called "Lynn Village," was settled by persons from that town anterior to 1640. The land was purchased of the Indian sagamore *George*, his sister *Abigail*, and *Quanapowitt*. The first church was organized Nov. 5, 1645; and the Rev. Henry Green was the first pastor. The place was called "Reading" (probably from a town of the same name in Berkshire County, Eng.), and was incorporated May 29, 1644. It was incorporated as "South Reading," Feb. 25, 1812; the ancient name being retained by the precinct set off from the original town in 1769. Its name was changed to "Wakefield," June 30, 1868, in honor of its principal benefactor and leading business-man, Cyrus Wakefield. The valuation of the town is \$3,769,059; tax-rate, \$1.90 per 100; and the number of voters, 1,703.

The ancient records of the parish contain the following items:—

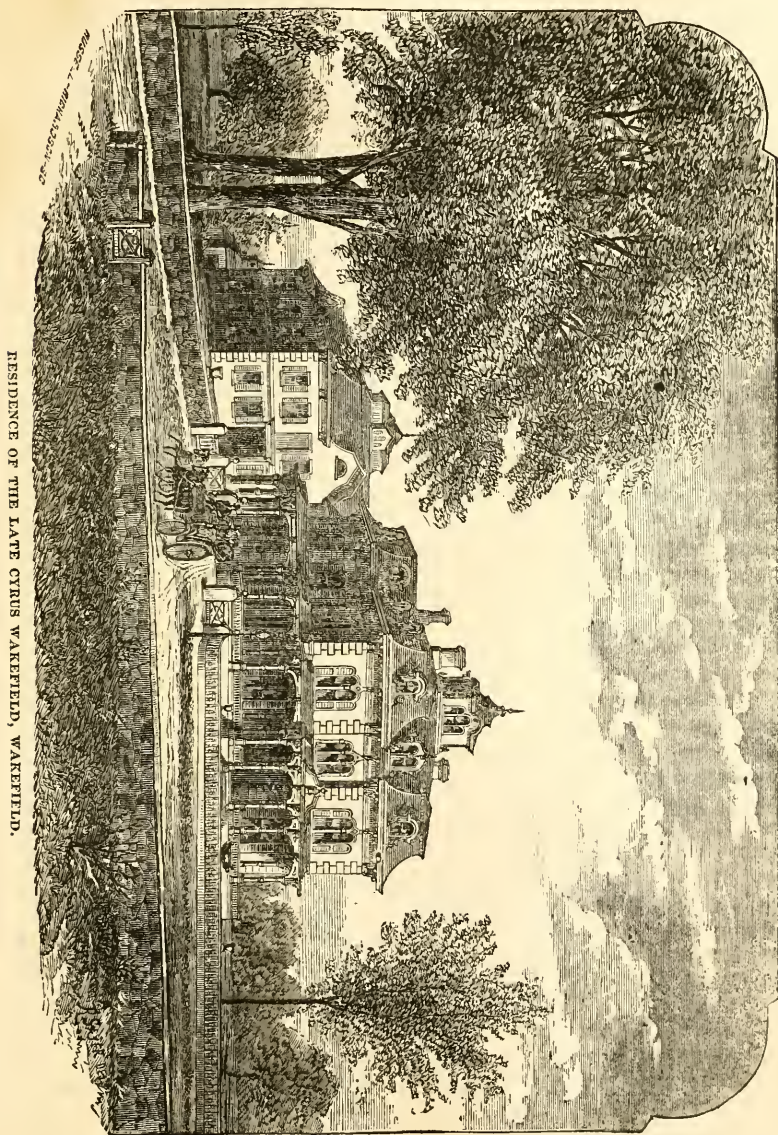
"1662.—This year the town ordered that no woman, maid, nor boy, nor gall, shall sit in the South Alley and East Alley of the M. House, upon penalty of twelpence for every day they shall sit in the Alley after the present day. It was further ordered, 'That every dog that comes to the meeting after the present day, either of Lord's day or lecture days, except it be their dogs that pays for a dog whipper, the owner of those dogs shall pay sixpence for every time they come to the meeting, that doth not pay the dog whipper.'

"1667.—This year the town contained 59 dwelling-houses. It was ordered, that every dog that comes into the meeting-house in time of service shall pay sixpence for every time he comes."

Since the account of Wakefield was written, the town has been called to sustain the loss, by death, of CYRUS WAKEFIELD, its greatest benefactor and its leading business-man. He was born in Roxbury, N.H., Feb. 7, 1811; early came to Boston, where, by strict integrity in business, he laid the foundation of his ample fortune. His public benefactions were large, and his business-relations extensive. To Harvard College he gave \$100,000 for the founding of the hall which bears his name, and to the town of Wakefield something like the same amount of money. He

was a man of reading and intelligence; and died, after a brief illness, Oct. 26, 1873.

Among the prominent men of Wakefield are Richard Britton, J. S.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CYRUS WAKEFIELD, WAKEFIELD.

and C. W. Eaton, S. O. Richardson, Thomas and James F. Emerson, and Azel Ames.

Wales is a small mountainous town of 831 inhabitants, 156 dwelling-houses, and a valuation of \$393,728, in the south-east section of Hampden County, and 93 miles south-east of Boston. Brimfield (from which it was taken) lies on the north, Holland on the east, Stafford and Union, Conn., on the south, and Monson on the west. Mount Hitchcock, in the north-west corner of the town, rises to the height of 1,100 feet, and commands a prospect of remarkable extent and beauty. A fine expanse of water, called "Wales's Pond," sends a tributary northward to the Quinnebaug River; and other streams flow from the highlands into Chicopee River. Though small, these rivulets are rapid, and furnish motive-power for five woollen and several saw mills and one silk-manufactory in their course.

The hillsides afford good pasturage, and the valleys excellent land for tillage. The number of farms is 95; and of persons employed upon them, 135.

The town has one post-office, a good public hall, a public library, a lyceum, five school-districts, one Baptist church (of which the Rev. John Shepardson is pastor), and one Methodist church (of which the Rev. J. F. Bassett is pastor). The nearest railroad dépôt is at Palmer, nine miles distant.

This town was incorporated as "South Brimfield District," Sept. 18, 1762; and as the town of "Wales," so named from James Lawrence Wales, Esq., Feb. 20, 1828. The first dwelling-house in the town was erected by John Moulton as early as 1730. It was for some time used as a fort. A Baptist church was formed here as early as 1736. The Rev. Ebenezer Moulton was the first pastor. His successor was the Rev. James Mellen. The Rev. Elijah Coddington was ordained Nov. 11, 1773, and retained the pastoral relation for the long period of 53 years. H. H. Haradon is the present town-clerk.

Walpole was detached from Dedham, and incorporated Dec. 10, 1724. It was named in honor of Sir Robert Walpole, then prime-minister. The Framingham and Mansfield, and the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroads, intersect each other in the central village, thus affording fine facilities for transportation. The postal centres are Walpole, East Walpole, and South Walpole. The town is situated in the interior of Norfolk County, 19 miles from Boston; and its boundaries are Dover on the north, Dedham, Norwood, and Sharon on the east, Foxborough on the south, and Norfolk and Medfield on the west. The population is 2,137; the number of voters, 502; of farms, 171; and of dwelling-houses, 392. The valuation is \$1,146,795; and the tax-rate, \$1.10 per \$100. There are ten public schools (one of which is a high school); and the school-appropriation in 1871 was \$5,500; in 1873, \$7,000. The pastor of the Unitarian church (organized in 1730) is the Rev. W. B. Smith, settled in 1865; of the Methodist church at South Walpole, the Rev. G. R. Bent; and the Congregational church (organized Nov. 13, 1826) is without a settled pastor. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from Attleborough. The public and private buildings of this town exhibit marks of taste and elegance. The cemetery is very pleasantly situated. The people are industrious, temperate, hospitable, and intelligent.

The surface of the town is broken into upland and meadow; and a range of gravelly knolls or hills runs south-easterly through the territory. The Neponset River, with Mill Brook and other streams which meet the river at or near the central village, furnishes much hydraulic power, and imparts freshness and variety to the scenery. The farms are managed with skill and industry, and yield remunerative crops of the cereals and of fruits and vegetables. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, paper, boots and shoes, hollow-ware and iron-castings, hand-cards, twine of excellent quality, and other articles. There are three saw-mills in the place; and large quantities of lumber, fire-wood, and charcoal, are prepared for market. The extensive paper-mill of G. F. Hollingsworth, at East Walpole, was consumed by fire Sept. 22, 1873.

The Rev. Phillips Payson, first minister of the place, was settled in 1730, and remained as pastor more than 47 years. Four of his sons were clergymen. His successor was the Rev. George Morey, settled in 1783. The Rev. Asahel Bigelow was ordained pastor of the Second Church in 1828.

PHILLIPS PAYSON, D.D., a patriot, scholar, and divine, was born in Walpole, Jan. 18, 1736. SETH PAYSON, D.D., a learned minister and author, and father of Edward Payson, D.D., was born here Sept. 29, 1758; and died in Rindge, N.H., Feb. 26, 1820. ELEAZER SMITH, said to have been the original inventor of the machine for cutting and heading nails, also of the machine for punching the leather, cutting, bending, and setting card-teeth by one operation, was a native of Walpole. This place is the residence of F. W. Bird, a noted politician; and also of the Rev. Edwin Thompson, a well-known lecturer on temperance.

Waltham was taken from Watertown, and incorporated Jan. 4, 1737. It was probably named from Waltham Abbey, Essex County, Eng., from the vicinity of which the Rev. John Eliot, and other settlers of Massachusetts, came. It is situated in the south-easterly section of Middlesex County, 10 miles west of Boston, with which it has almost hourly communication by the Fitchburg Railroad. The population is 9,065; the number of farms, 118; of dwelling-houses, 1,313; and of voters, 2,363. The valuation is \$9,463,700; and the tax-rate, \$1.38 per \$100. The school-appropriation is \$27,099; and the number of public schools, embracing one high school, is 30. There is also one incorporated academy.

Waltham has for its boundaries Lexington and Belmont on the north-east, the latter on the east, Watertown on the south-east, Newton on the south, and Weston and Lincoln on the west. The surface of the town is delightfully varied by hills and streams, glens and meadows; and, in every section, charming prospects are presented. Prospect Hill, a wooded and rocky eminence in the western part, has an altitude of 482 feet, and commands a magnificent view of the metropolis and the ocean. Charles River pursues a devious course through the southern part of the town, and affords important hydraulic power, which is utilized by the vast cotton-manufactories on its banks. Its tributaries are Stony Brook, on the line of Weston, and an outlet of Means Pond, called "Beaver Brook."

"Waltham," says a popular writer, "is one of the pleasantest towns in the vicinity of Boston. The land in the south part of the town, which runs parallel with Charles River the distance of two miles, and half a mile in breadth, is very level, and is mostly of a light sandy soil, not very deep. Adjoining the river it is fertile. In the interior the land is, in general, uneven, and in some parts rocky. There are two ponds in and near the village; and Mead's Pond, which is much larger, being a mile in length, and more than half a mile in breadth, is situated in the north-west part of the town. The principal branch of Beaver Brook takes its rise from this pond. Gov. Winthrop and his companions, who traversed this part of the country in 1632, gave the name to Beaver Brook, "because the beavers had shorn down divers great trees, and made divers dams across the brook." Charles River, which washes the southern extremity of this town, affords considerable water-power, which has been well improved. The Waltham Cotton and Woollen Manufacturing Company, an extensive establishment, was incorporated in 1812. The Boston Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1813. By extraordinary skill and good management, these establishments, though the first in the country on an extensive scale, have, through all the commercial changes, proved lucrative to the proprietors, and highly beneficial to the public."

The cotton-mill has 40,000 spindles, and employs about 700 hands. In addition to this large interest, there are two founderies, employing 175 hands; a bleachery, employing about 100 hands; a hosiery-mill, employing about 25 hands; a carpet-lining factory; a paper-manufactory; six large machine-shops; and an establishment for the manufacture of watches and chronometers, in which about 800 persons, mostly females, are employed, and which has turned out 44,632 watches of an excellent quality in a year. The main building is more than 300 feet in length, and makes a very fine appearance. Every part of the watch is made by delicate machines invented in this country; and the most systematic order and arrangement are observable throughout this vast industrial establishment.

The chief and populous part of Waltham is compactly built on the right and left banks of Charles River, and presents an air of neatness, comfort, and prosperity. The streets are well shaded, and adorned with many tasteful public and private buildings. They are lighted with gas; and water has been recently introduced from Charles River. This beautiful industrial town has several civic institutions, three ably-edited public journals ("The Waltham Sentinel," now in its 18th volume, and conducted by Josiah Hastings; "The Free Press," George Phinney, publisher; and "The Olive Branch"), a literary organization called "The Rumford Institute," a public library of 7,000 volumes, a farmers' club, a savings-bank, a Post of the G. A. R., and a graded system of public schools. The church-edifices display good taste and liberality in the construction. The clergymen are the Revs. Clay McCauley, Unitarian; E. E. Strong, C.T.; Jesse Wagner, Methodist; W. C. Barrows, Baptist; T. F. Fales, Episcopal; Bernard Flood and L. J. Morris, Roman Catholic; and Benjamin Worcester, Swedenborgian.

Eminent men: CYRUS PIERCE (1790-1860), a distinguished teacher and author; JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT (1800), a merchant, and

author of "The Brights of Suffolk, Eng., represented in America by the Descendants of Henry Bright, Jun., who settled at Watertown, Mass., about 1630;" NATHANIEL PRENTISS BANKS (1816), statesman, major-general in the army, and member of Congress from 1853 to 1857, and since 1865; OLIVER SHEPARD LELAND (died 1870), an author and dramatic critic. Waltham is the residence of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, M. C.

Ward was formed from parts of Leicester, Sutton, Oxford, and Worcester; named from Gen. Artemas Ward of the Revolutionary army; and incorporated April 10, 1778. Its name was changed to Auburn (which see) Feb. 17, 1837.

Ware was named from the river which flows through it, and incorporated Nov. 25, 1761. It was originally known as "Ware-river Parish;" and the first settlement was made on lands granted to Richard Hollingsworth in 1673, in consideration that his father was the first builder of vessels in the colonies. "This place remained unsettled for many years after the adjoining towns were settled; the soil being so hard and rough, that it was considered unfit for cultivation. At an early period, nearly the whole territory now comprised in the town was granted by the General Court to a military company from Narragansett as a reward for expelling the Indians from that vicinity. So little value was placed upon it by the company, that they shortly after sold it to John Reed, Esq., of Boston, for two coppers per acre; yet it is now one of the most flourishing towns in this part of the State." Capt. Jabez Olmstead of Brookfield erected mills on the falls of Ware River about the year 1729. A church was organized May 9, 1751; and the Rev. Grindall Rawson was ordained pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ezra Thayer, who was ordained Jan. 10, 1759. The next minister was the Rev. Benjamin Judd, who was ordained Oct. 12, 1785, and succeeded by the Rev. Reuben Moss, ordained June 12, 1792. A church was organized on the eastern border of the town April 12, 1826; and, on the 21st of June of the same year, the Rev. Parsons Cooke was ordained pastor. A Baptist church was formed in the village in 1846, of which the Rev. Amory Gale was the first pastor. The first recorded vote in respect to schools is this, — "Voted to Devide ye peraisih into two parts for a scool, and flat Brook to be ye deviding Line."

The town lies in the south-westerly extremity of Hampshire County, and has Enfield and Hardwick on the north, the latter and West Brookfield on the east, a corner of Warren on the south-east, Palmer on the south, and Swift River (dividing it from Belchertown) on the west. Several ranges of wooded hills extend through the territory from north to south; and through the intervening valleys flow Muddy Brook, Flat Brook, and Beaver Brook, into the Ware River, which enters the town at the north-east corner, and runs south-westerly through a delightful valley into Palmer. The principal settlement is at Ware Village, at the falls on this river, in the south-easterly section of the town. The West Parish is on Flat Brook, near the geographical centre of the territory.

The land is rough and rocky; yet some of the farms (of which the

number is 223) are quite productive. The timber-lands are valuable; and considerable attention is given to raising stock for market. The farmers are frugal and industrious; and a farmers' grange of 30 members, with Benjamin Davis, master, was formed in 1873. The number of inhabitants is 4,257; of voters, 907; and of dwelling-houses, 513. The principal industries are the manufacture of cotton-fabrics, for which there are three establishments, employing about 600 hands; and woollen-goods, for which there are two mills, with 15 sets of machinery, employing about 300 hands. The town has a bank of discount, incorporated in December, 1864, with a capital of \$350,000; a bank of savings, incorporated in 1850; three insurance-offices; a hotel, called "The Hampshire House;" a good public library, but no lyceum; a Post of the G.A.R., and several Masonic Lodges; 21 public schools, of which two are high schools; and six church-edifices. The clergymen are the Revs. W. G. Tuttle, C.T. (settled Oct. 10, 1861); A. E. P. Perkins, D.D., C.T. (settled Dec. 5, 1865); T. Timmins, Unitarian (settled in 1872); W. M. Ayers, Methodist; W. Moran, St. William's Church (Roman Catholic); and Mr. Gagnier (French), Roman Catholic.

The local newspaper is called "The Ware Standard." The town is well accommodated by the Ware-river Railroad, which follows the course of the Ware River, and connects with the New-London Northern Railroad at Palmer. The distance from Boston is 91 miles. Ware Village is beautifully situated on Ware River, at the foot of several picturesque eminences, and has several handsome private and public edifices.

Among the prominent men of this town are N. L. Gilbert, C. A. Stevens, W. Hyde, Orin Sage, J. Hartwell, Alvin Hitchcock, A. Sanford, and S. B. Bond.

EMERSON DAVIS, D.D., author of "The Half-Century" and a "Sketch of Westfield," was born here July 15, 1798; and died at Westfield, June 8, 1866.

The museum of Indian relics at Amherst College was established by the liberality of the Hon. GEORGE H. GILBERT of this place.

Wareham, so named from Wareham, Eng., is a large town in the southerly part of Plymouth County, at the head of Buzzard's Bay, and 50 miles south-east of Boston. The Cape-Cod and the Fairhaven Branch Railroads pass through it, giving good accommodation. The chief villages are the Narrows (or Harbor), Centre, Tremont, Agawam, Poles, and Tihonet, each sustained by an iron manufactory.

The Indian name of the place was *Agawam*. The date of incorporation is July 10, 1739. The number of inhabitants is 3,098; of voters, 864; of dwelling-houses, 475; and the names of postal villages are Wareham, South Wareham, East Wareham, and Tremont or West Wareham. The boundaries of the town are Carver and Plymouth on the north, Plymouth and Buttermilk Bay (dividing it from Sandwich) on the east, Buzzard's Bay on the south, and Marion and Rochester on the west. Several harbors, coves, creeks, and inlets run far up into the town from Buzzard's Bay, forming many points and peninsulas, and rendering the shore-line remarkably circuitous. The land is sandy and level, with low

hills, and covered to a great extent with pitch-pine forests, in which some red deer, foxes, hares, coons, partridges, quails, wild-ducks, and other game, still are found. Bourne's Hill and Tempest Knob are the most noted elevations. The principal streams are Weweantic River in the west, Wankinco River (on which is the harbor, having twelve feet of water) and Agawam River in the east. These rivers furnish very valuable motive-power. Red Brook is so called from the color imparted to it by oxide of iron. The ponds are very numerous, and, with the streams and inlets, afford an abundance of fresh and salt water fish. At Cohasset Narrows, separating Buttermilk Bay from Buzzard's Bay, and at Wareham Narrows, are favorite resorts of sportsmen; and here many blue-fish, sea-trout, scup, tautog, bass, sea-perch, and excellent oysters and shell-fish, are annually taken. Navigation extends to these points. The number of farms is only fifty.

The principal business of the place is nail-making and iron-manufacturing. The Tremont Nail Works of J. B. Tobey, built in the best style, are in successful operation; and the Franconia Iron and Steel Company and the Parker Mills turn out a large quantity of excellent goods. Several vessels are engaged in the carrying-trade; and considerable foreign and domestic shipping is owned here. The town has a paper-mill at Tremont, two merchant-iron mills, four nail-factories, and three saw-mills.

It has a national bank of discount, a savings-bank (incorporated in 1847), an insurance-office, a high-school house, a Masonic Lodge, and two hotels. It has a Congregational church, of which the Rev. Isaiah C. Thacher is pastor; a Roman-Catholic church; also a Methodist church and a Free Chapel. The Webster Hall and the new Tremont Hall will each seat 400 persons.

Among the original purchasers of the eastern part of the town were John Chubbuck, Samuel Bates, and John Fearing. A church was formed Dec. 25, 1739; and the Rev. Rowland Thacher was ordained in 1740, and died in 1773. He was succeeded by the Rev. Josiah Cotton in 1774. The first public school was established in 1741, and the first nail-factory in 1822. The last native Indian died in or about 1830.

Wareham took an active part in the old French wars; and, in the war of the Revolution, 186 of her citizens did service in the army. In the war of 1812, Joseph Saunders was killed at the battle of New Orleans; and thirteen sloops were captured at various times by the enemy. On the 13th of June, 1814, six barges from the British brig-of-war "Nimrod" came up to the lower wharf with 220 marines under a flag of truce; seized as prisoners, and hostages for their security, a number of the inhabitants; fired the Falmouth shipping harbored there; wantonly set fire to the cotton-mill by a rocket; took the powder and ball which the Rev. Noble Everett had brought to the house of Capt. Jeremiah Bumpus; burned a brig on the stocks; and attempted to destroy a ship and brig and five sloops at the wharf; but the fires were soon extinguished. Taking twelve men as hostages, they returned to the barges, and, dropping down the harbor, landed the hostages at Cromeset Point, fired a swivel from each boat, and reached "The Nimrod" in safety. The hostages alone prevented Capt. Israel Fearing from ordering his men to fire upon the barges as they

passed the Narrows. The damage done by this expedition was \$25,000. Twelve vessels were fired, five of which were entirely destroyed.

Thirty-two men from this town lost their lives in the service during the last war.

Capt. JOHN KENDRICK, one of the early explorers of the north-western coast, and under whose command the Columbia River was discovered and the American flag first carried around the world, resided in this place, where his old homestead still stands. ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, LL.D., an able jurist, and member of the Hartford Convention, was born here in February, 1759; and died at Warren, O., Sept. 27, 1823. JOHN MILTON MACKIE, an able writer, author of "The Life of Schamyl," "From Cape Cod to Dixie," and other works, was born here in 1813, graduated at Brown University in 1832, and was subsequently a tutor in that institution. JOSHUA B. TOBEY, one of the foremost manufacturers and capitalists of Plymouth County, was born here; and died on Christmas morning, A.D. 1870, in this town.

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Warren is an enterprising town of 2,625 inhabitants and of varied industries, lying on the Quabaug River, in the south-western extremity of Worcester County, 73 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and having West Brookfield on the north, the same and Brookfield on the east, Brimfield on the south and south-west, and Palmer on the north-west. The scenic aspect of the town is uncommonly varied and beautiful, the land productive, and the climate healthful. Mark's Mountain, near the Centre, commands a fine view of the two principal villages, Warren and West Warren, and of the surrounding country. Other rounded eminences rise in different sections, from which beautiful views are gained. Quabaug River, a generous stream running westerly through the place, furnishes abundant motive-power for mills along its course; and Tuft's Brook flows circuitously through the southern section of the town. The number of farms is 127, producing milk to the value of \$24,008.31, 3,000 pounds of butter, and 124,180 pounds of cheese (made mostly in factories), in a year. Some attention is given to sheep-husbandry; and wheat is raised successfully. The town has one woollen-mill, with eight sets of machinery; one shoddy, one cotton-warp, and one planing mill; two cotton-mills, with 15,000 spindles; two flouring and four saw mills. An immense cotton-mill is now in process of erection at West Warren. There is also in this town an establishment for the manufacture of steam-pumps, of excelsior gas-machines, and of writing-ink. Boots and shoes are made in several places.

Warren has two post-offices (one at the Centre, and the other at West Warren), a plain but good hotel, a town-hall, a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, a good high school, nine schoolhouses, and six churches, — one Congregational at the Centre, the Rev. Samuel J. Austin, pastor; one at West Warren, without a pastor; one Methodist at the Centre, the Rev. W. R. Tisdale, pastor; one Universalist, the Rev. J. H. Moore, pastor; and two Roman-Catholic. This town sent 212 men into the late war, of whom 12 only were lost. The valuation is \$1,503,024; the tax-rate, \$1.50 per \$100. The number of voters is 738; and of dwelling-houses, 425.

This town was formed from parts of Brookfield, Brimfield, and Kingsfield, and incorporated under the name of "Western," Jan. 16, 1741. This name was changed to "Warren," in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, March 13, 1841. The first church was organized here in 1745. The Rev. Isaac Jones was the first pastor.

NATHAN READ, an able jurist and inventor, M. C. from 1800 to 1803, and son of Major Reuben Read of the Revolutionary army, was born in this town July 2, 1759; and died in Belfast, Me., Jan. 20, 1849.

Warwick, so named in honor of the Earl of Warwick, was incorporated Feb. 17, 1763; and was originally called "Roxbury Canada," from the fact that the territory was granted to the descendants of thirty-nine soldiers who went from Roxbury and Brookline in the expedition to Canada in 1690, all of whom, save one, perished. It was first settled in 1744; and the Rev. Lemuel Hedge, the first minister, was ordained in 1760. The old Indian name was *Shaomet*. This is a small town, containing a population of 769 inhabitants, and is situated in the north-eastern corner of Franklin County, 87 miles west by north from Boston. The towns of Winchester and Richmond, N.H., bound it on the north, Royalston on the east, Orange on the south-east and south, and Erving and Northfield on the south-west.

The valuation is \$238,605; rate of taxation, \$2.50 per \$100. The rate of valuation of this town is very low, which is the cause of the rate of taxation being so high. It should be equalized. The people are engaged in agricultural pursuits and the manufacture of boots and shoes. The manufactory of Nahum Jones, in the Centre, gives employment to 40 men, and turns out 20,000 pairs of heavy boots per annum, valued at \$50,000. The lumber-business is extensively carried on, there being no less than 14 saw-mills. Several of them are driven by steam-power. These mills cut up more than 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually, consisting of pine, hemlock, chestnut, and hard-wood, which finds a ready market in all parts of New England. It is worth at the dépôts, on an average, \$15 per 1,000 feet. This business gives employment to a large number of men during the winter season. There are nine smaller mills, that prepare chair-stock, shingles, broom-handles, and pail-staves, which are shipped to all parts of the State. A large amount of wood, cut from the hills and valleys, is furnished to the adjacent towns and railroad corporations.

A tannery employs 8 men, and annually produces over 50 tons of upper-leather. A large shop for the manufacture of brush-wood is located in the southern part of the town, and sends to market annually 2,500 gross of brush-wood.

There are 150 farms, embracing 21,538 acres, of which 7,275 acres are improved lands, and 2,597 acres are in woodland.

The town has three churches; and the pastors are the Rev. Thomas Weston, Unitarian; the Rev. Charles Farrar, Baptist. The Orthodox church has no settled pastor. The town has 10 district-schools; all of which are in a flourishing condition. Although the town has no public hall, it has a well-selected public library of 1,100 volumes. The War-

wick House is the only hotel. The nearest railroad communication with the town is at Wendell Dépôt, six miles distant, and on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. Warwick furnished 99 soldiers for the late war, 27 of whom were lost. The total amount of money paid out by the town for the war was \$17,827.37, \$2,638.21 of which was raised by private subscription. Besides this, much aid to the cause was given by the ladies of the town by their generous donations of blankets, clothing, bandages, and other articles. To commemorate the patriotism of their fallen heroes, an elegant granite shaft was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$1,336, on which are inscribed the names of those who died in the service.

The Warwick Cornet Band has been in existence about twenty years.

The geological structure of Warwick is calcareous gneiss, with a small section of granite in the southern part. There are striking indications of abundant beds of iron ore; and copperas and black-lead are also found. Several years ago a considerable quantity of iron-rock ore was taken and transported to Worcester, and made into emery. Prof. Hitchcock, in his geological survey of the State, discovered an inexhaustible ledge of freestone near the centre of the town. Radiated tourmaline of singular beauty is found in large quantities on Mount Grace, specimens of which are to be seen in all mineralogists' cabinets in the country. The Hon. Jonathan Blake, in his "History of Warwick," mentions among its natural curiosities "several Indian mortars, as they are called; viz., deep and nearly round smooth holes in the solid rock, three or four feet deep; and the largest is, perhaps, two feet across. They are as smooth as if worn out by water; . . . and what renders it more remarkable is the fact that they are located on the highest land (excepting the mountain-tops) between the valley of Miller's River on the south and the Ashuelot on the north, near where the water descends each way towards these rivers."

As in most of the towns in this county, the surface is hilly and uneven. Near the Centre rises one of the most beautiful elevations to be seen in the State, called "Mount Grace" from this circumstance: Mrs. Rowlandson and child were taken captive by the Indians at Lancaster when that town was sacked and burned. On the retreat of the Indians, little Grace Rowlandson died after crossing Miller's River, some ten miles from Warwick. The mother carried the dead body of her infant until she reached the base of this mountain, when, compelled by fatigue, she reluctantly consigned the child to its grave. The mountain has ever since borne the name of Mount Grace. Several brooks have their sources here, and meander gracefully and clearly in various directions through the town. These brooks find their way either to the Ashuelot, Miller's, or Connecticut River, and afford abundance of clear, cool, and sparkling water. The pleasant ponds — Pomeroy's near the centre of the town, and Morse's in the south-west — lend beauty to the scenery. From the summit of Mount Grace, the scene presented to the eye of a lover of rural sights is magnificent. At almost a glance one may follow the winding, silvery sheen of the Connecticut (before and after it enters the State), and at the same time obtain panoramic views of the mountains of New Hampshire on the north, and the valleys and hamlets of the surrounding country in all directions.

The soil, generally, is not very productive. The climate is salubrious and healthy. Its inhabitants are intelligent, thrifty, and hospitable. There is no extreme poverty nor great wealth; but a general air of contentment and happiness pervades the community.

LEVI HEDGE, LL.D. (Y. C. 1823), (1766-1844), (H. U. 1792), a successful teacher and writer; SUMNER LINCOLN FAIRFIELD (1803-1844), a poet and teacher; and AMORY DWIGHT MAYO (1823), an author and clergyman, — are among the distinguished natives of this town.

A "History of Warwick from its First Settlement to 1854, by the Hon. Jonathan Blake, brought down to the Present Time by Others," pp. 229, has recently been published by Noyes, Holmes, and Company, Boston, 1873.

Washington is territorially a large town, of an irregular form, situated on the Green-Mountain range, in the central part of Berkshire County, 138 miles from Boston, and 13 miles from Pittsfield, with which it has communication by the Boston and Albany Railroad. It is the highest land on the line of the railroad between the Connecticut and the Housatonic Rivers. On the north are Pittsfield, Dalton, Hinsdale, and Peru; on the east, Middlefield; on the south, Becket; on the south-west, Lee; and on the west, Lenox. The land is very high and wild; and the people, of which the number is only 694, dwell mostly in the fertile valleys between the mountain-ranges, which extend from the north-west to the south-east. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and Potsdam. The scenery is wild and romantic, and the air salubrious. Specimens of graphite occur; and in one locality there is a bed of pure, clean sand, from which the Lenox Glass Company obtains its whole supply for its extensive works. Ashley Brook (the outlet of Ashley Pond), Roaring Brook (the outlet of Clapp's Pond), and Basin Brook, drain the westerly, and some of the sources of Westfield River the easterly section of the town. The water of these streams is utilized by four or five saw-mills, which cut up the timber from the extensive forests into boards and shingles. As many as 77,000 bushels of charcoal have been manufactured in a year. The number of farms is 102; of dwelling-houses, 133. The valuation is \$290,971; and the rate of taxation, \$1.71 per \$100. The town is divided into six school-districts; and for the support of its schools the sum of \$800 was appropriated in 1871. There is a Congregational church, organized in 1772, and now without a pastor. The Rev. J. L. Atwell is the minister of the Methodist church. About 100 men went into the late war, and 8 of them lost their lives in the service.

This town was purchased of the Indians in 1760 by a company, most of which lived in Hartford and Suffield, Conn. Some of the proprietors settled on their lands the same year. These were George Sloan, Andrew Mumford, William Milekan, Elijah Crane, Amos Beard, William Beard, Joseph Knox, Nathan Ingraham, Joseph Chaplin, and Matthew De Wolf.

The territory, at first called "Hartwood," was incorporated by its present name April 12, 1777.

Several years ago, a number of the principal farmers exchanged their

improved land in this place for new lands in Ohio, and on the St. Lawrence in New York, to which localities they removed; and thus the population and property of the town were much diminished. Among the leading citizens are D. W. Dunham, A. B. Pomroy, John Sargent, Isaac Holmes, Charles Crasie, and Charles Coutes. EDWIN DENNISON MORGAN, governor of New York from 1859 to 1863, and United-States senator from 1863 to 1869, was born in this town Feb. 8, 1811.

Watertown, on the left bank of the Charles River, in the south-easterly section of Middlesex County, 8 miles from the metropolis, is one of the most ancient and beautiful towns of the Commonwealth. It has Belmont on the north, Cambridge on the east, Boston and Newton (from both of which it is separated by Charles River) on the south, and Waltham on the north-west. It has ready access to Boston by a branch of the Fitchburg Railroad, and by a horse-railroad passing through the central village. Charles River is navigable for sloops as far as the dam on which the manufactories are built.

Though limited in extent of territory, it embraces several beautiful eminences occupied by elegant private mansions and villas, imbosomed in ancient trees, and surrounded by grounds arranged with taste, and kept in perfect order. The Cushing Estate and the Adams Estate are among the most splendid in the country.

The population is 4,326; the number of dwelling-houses, 685; the valuation, \$6,772,110; and the tax-rate, \$1.16 per \$100. The post-offices are at Watertown and Mount Auburn. The people are engaged in market-gardening, in the manufacture of paper, woollen fabrics, clothing, drugs and medicines, dye-stuffs and iron-castings, or in business in the neighboring city.

The town has a national bank (opened in 1873) and a bank for savings, a public-house called "Spring Hotel," a town-hall, a free public library, a graded system of schools (for the support of which it appropriated, in 1873, \$22,000), a Post of the G. A. R. and a Masonic Lodge, a newspaper called "The Watertown Press," and five church-edifices. The clergymen are the Revs. James T. Bixby, Unitarian; E. P. Wilson, C.T.; G. S. Abbott, Baptist; N. Fellows, Methodist; and Michael Green, Roman Catholic. A very commodious high-school building has recently been erected at an expense of about \$24,000. The streets, fences, and buildings of this delightful suburban town are kept in excellent order.

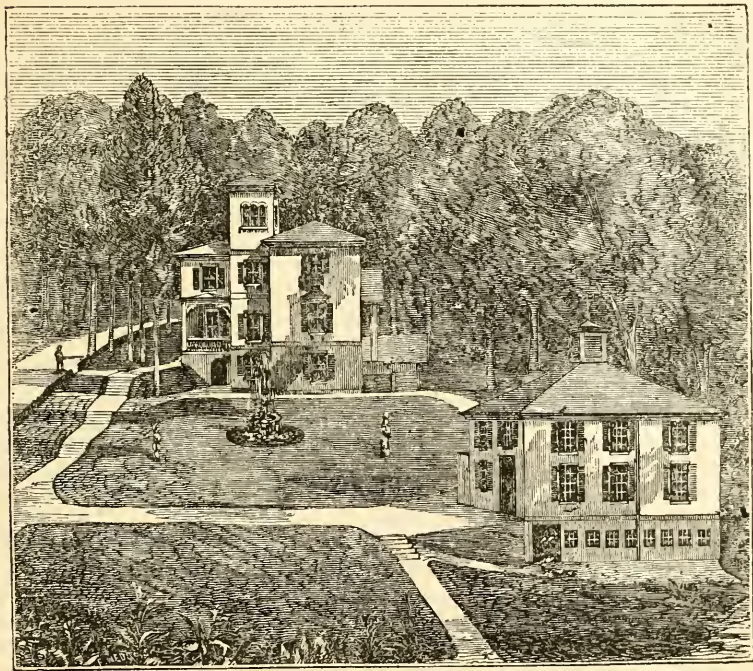
The United-States Arsenal, established here in 1816, occupies an area of about 40 acres on the left margin of the river, and contains machinery for the manufacture of the military arms and munitions of war, employing 600 or 700 persons. This town furnished 392 men for the war of the Rebellion, of whom 16 were lost. Among the leading men of the place may be mentioned T. L. French, Isaac Rollins, D. B. Flint, Alfred Hosmer, Edward Bangs, George H. Chapin, A. Adams, Oliver Shaw, John Coolidge, William White, G. K. Snow, Leonard Whitney, and J. K. Stickney. Joseph Crafts is the present town-clerk.

Watertown, which the Indians called *Pigsgusset*, was incorporated

Sept. 7, 1630; and was probably named from its natural features; it being, as was said, "a well-watered place."

The territory thus called Watertown was, like most of the towns of that early period, very large, and its boundaries on the west side, for a considerable time, somewhat undefined. Waltham, Weston, and a part of Lincoln, were once comprehended within its limits. There are no means of ascertaining with precision the number of the first inhabitants; but it appears by the town-records, that, in 1636, there were but 198 *townsmen*.

Watertown, in early times, received but little trouble from the Indians. One remarkable instance, however, of Indian vengeance on



THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE H. CHAPIN, WATERTOWN.

a citizen of this town, was the melancholy fate of Capt. John Oldham. Before the settlement of Massachusetts Bay, he had resided in Plymouth; from which place, for some misconduct, he was expelled. He, however, was highly respected in Watertown, and was a deputy from the town to the first General Court in 1632. He became a distinguished trader among the Indians, and went to traffic with them at Block Island. The Indians got possession of Oldham's vessel, and murdered him in the most shocking manner. Two boys and two Narragansett Indians the murderers had spared. This atrocious deed excited great indignation in all the English settlements, and was one of the immediate

causes of the celebrated Pequot War. In 1639 an order is found in the records, by which "the meeting-house is appointed for a watch-house for the use of the town;" which may lead to the inference that it was thought necessary to maintain a patrol in the night for fear of the Indians. The town was greatly infested by wolves at that period; and in 1647 it disposed of its right "in the palisado that inclosed the woulfe-pen." The first schoolhouse was erected in 1649.

The first church (now Unitarian) was organized in 1630, and the Rev. George Phillips was the first minister. He was followed by the Rev. John Sherman, who was settled in 1664, and the Rev. John Bailey, ordained in 1686.

The article of tea in the Revolution was proscribed in this town in the following words: "*Voted*, That we consent to lay aside all foreign teas, as expensive and pernicious, as well as unnecessary; this continent abounding with many herbs of a more salubrious quality, which, if we were as much used to as the poisonous bohea, would no doubt, in time, be as agreeable, — perhaps much more so. And whilst, by a manly influence, we expect our women to make this sacrifice to the good of their country, we hereby declare we shall highly honor and esteem the encouragers of our own manufactures, and the general use of the productions of this continent; this being in our judgment, at this time, a necessary means (under God) of rendering us a happy and free people."

The Provincial Congress, over which Joseph Warren presided, assembled in the meeting-house of this town in April, 1775. From this body Gen. Warren proceeded, on the morning of the 17th of June, to the battle-ground where he fell. Previous to his departure, he desired the ladies to prepare lint and bandages, saying, "The poor fellows will want them all before night."

The press of "The Boston Gazette" was removed to Watertown; and "The Gazette" was there published from June 5, 1775, to Oct. 28, 1776; when, the British having evacuated Boston, the office was returned to that town.

The following epitaphs are copied from stones in the old burial-place: —

"Here lyes the precious dust of THOMAS BAILEY,

A painful preacher,
An eminent liver,
A tender husband,
A careful father,
A brother for adversity,
A faithful friend,

{ A most desirable neighbor,
A pleasant companion,
A common good,
A cheerful doer,
A patient sufferer,
Lived much in little time.

A good copy for all survivors.

Aged 35 years.

He slept in Jesus the 21st of January, 1688."

"Pious Lydia, made and given by God
As a most meet help unto John Bailey,
Minister of the Gospel.

Good betimes — Best at last,

Lived by faith — Died in grace,

Went off singing — left us weeping,

Walked with God till translated, in the 39th year
of her age, April 16, 1691.

Read her epitaph in Prov. xxxi. 10, 11, 12, 28, 29, 30, 31."

Watertown is the birthplace of the following notable men,—MARSHALL SPRING, M.D. (1742–1818), a skilful physician; HENRY BOND (1790–1859), author of “The Genealogies and History of Watertown,” a work of great value; BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, LL.D. (1809), an eminent jurist and legal writer; GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, LL.D. (1810), a distinguished legist; GEORGE T. CURTIS (1812), author of a “Life of Daniel Webster” and many other works; and HARRIET G. HOSMER (1830), an eminent sculptress, now a resident of Rome, Italy.

“An Historical Sketch of Watertown,” by Converse Francis, was published in 1830, pp. 151; and “Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, including Waltham and Weston, with the Early History of the Town,” by Henry Bond, was published in Boston in 1855, pp. 1094.

Wayland is an agricultural town of pleasing natural scenery, in the south-easterly part of Middlesex County, 16 miles west of Boston. It has Lincoln on the north-west, Weston on the east, Natick on the south, Framingham on the south-west, and Sudbury on the west. It was detached from Sudbury, and incorporated under the name of “East Sudbury,” April 10, 1780; and the name was changed to “Wayland” in honor of Francis Wayland, March 11, 1835. The Sudbury River winds slowly through what are called “The Sudbury Meadows,” in the western part, and receives Larnum Brook, a small affluent from Sudbury, and another pretty streamlet, near the Centre. Dudley Pond is a handsome sheet of clear water in the southern part, near Cochituate Lake, which partly separates this town from Framingham. Pelham Pond lies near the line of Sudbury, and abounds in perch and pickerel. Reeve’s Hill, near the line of Weston, is the south-western point of a range of hills which terminates in Prospect Hill in Waltham. From its summit the valley of the Sudbury River is seen for a long distance. The land in the central and northerly part of the town is level or undulating, and, in general, well cultivated and productive. The bottom-lands along the river yield heavy hay-crops; and the soil of the uplands is well adapted to the growth of fruits and vegetables. The large size of the apple and forest trees attest to the fertility of the soil, and substantial and commodious dwellings and barns are good evidence of the thrift and comfort of the people. The busy village of Cochituate is situated near the line of Natick, and has one of the largest brogan manufactories in the State. The postal centres are Wayland (where there is a good hotel, “The Pequod House”) and Cochituate. The Massachusetts Central Railroad is being constructed through the town. The population is 1,241; number of voters, 355; of farms, 149; and of dwelling-houses, 253. The valuation is \$921,855; and the tax-rate, \$1.18 per \$100. The town sent 124 soldiers into the late war, of whom 11 were lost. To perpetuate their names it has published an interesting and valuable book, containing the personal narratives of their army-life.

The public schools are graded and in excellent order. There are four churches: viz., one Congregational at the Centre (organized May 21, 1828), the Rev. T. A. Merrill, pastor; one Unitarian at the

Centre (organized in 1722), the Rev. Samuel D. Robbins, pastor; one Methodist-Episcopal at Cochrasset, having the Rev. M. H. A. Evans for its pastor; and one Wesleyan Methodist.

Wayland has the honor of establishing the first free public town-library in the State. It was opened Aug. 7, 1850; and now contains 4,300 volumes, under the care of J. S. Draper, librarian. This place is the residence of the celebrated LYDIA MARIA (FRANCIS) CHILD, one of the most popular of American female writers, and a fearless advocate of human freedom. She was born in Medford, Feb. 11, 1802; and in 1828 was married to David Lee Child, a lawyer of Boston. Her first work of fancy was "Hobomok," published in 1821. Since that period, the press has been teeming with the productions of her elegant and effective pen. Her homestead is a plain mansion on the right bank of the Sudbury River, where every person visiting it receives a cordial welcome and a benediction.

For excellence and variety of soil, for pleasantness of prospect, proximity to market, social and religious privileges, cheapness of land, and for sanitary advantages, Wayland has high claims to the attention of those who are about purchasing homesteads for themselves and families. There is not a single pauper in the town. Joseph R. Roby is the town-clerk.

Webster was detached from Dudley and Oxford, named in honor of Daniel Webster, and incorporated March 6, 1832. It lies on French River, in the southerly part of Worcester County, 59 miles south-east of Boston, and 16 miles south of Worcester. The French River washes its western border, and affords very important manufacturing power. The Norwich and Worcester Railroad runs along the valley of the French River, and has stations at Webster and North Webster. The boundaries of the town are Oxford on the north-west, Douglas on the east, Thompson, Conn., on the south, and Dudley (from which it is separated by French River) on the west. The land is beautifully diversified by hill and lake and stream; and pleasing prospects present themselves on every side. From Bear Hill and Emerson Hill, in the easterly section, the observer gains delightful views of the town, the valley, the French River, the distant towns of Dudley, and of Woodstock in Connecticut. The most remarkable local feature is Lake Chaubunagungamaug, which covers an area of about 1,230 acres, and is used as a reservoir to supply the mills in the village. If not the longest lake, it certainly has the longest name of any lake, in the county. It has recently been stocked with black bass by the town. The configuration of this body of water is remarkably irregular, and the surface is 480 feet above sea-level.

Webster has 78 farms, 507 dwelling-houses, 1,221 voters, and 4,763 inhabitants. The valuation is \$1,734,698; and the rate of taxation, \$1.45 per \$100. It appropriated \$5,200 in 1871 for the use of its public schools, of which there are twelve, including one high school. The town is noted for the manufacture of textile fabrics, for which there is a splendid water-power. By the last Report on the Industry of the State, there was a woollen-mill, with 27 sets of machinery, making 238,333 yards of broadcloth per annum, and employing 408 persons;

also a cotton-mill of 26,088 spindles, employing 344 hands; and a bleachery, employing 18 hands. Boots and shoes are extensively manufactured. This industrial town has several handsome public and private buildings, amongst which the residence of Mr. S. Slater and the Roman-Catholic church are conspicuous.

The clergymen are the Rev. J. V. Osterhout (settled in 1869), Baptist; the Rev. John S. Batchelder (installed Dec. 6, 1871), Congregational; the Rev. W. J. Pomfret, Methodist; the Rev. J. W. Keyes, Universalist; the Rev. James Quann, Roman Catholic; the Rev. A. Landry, French Roman Catholic; and the Rev. R. S. Howard, D.D., rector of the Church of the Reconciliation (Episcopal). The town has several civic organizations, and a good public journal, called "The Webster Times," edited by J. A. Dresser, Esq. The manufacture of textile goods was commenced in this place by Samuel Slater, the father of American manufactures; and here his remains repose. He was born in Belpré, Eng., June 9, 1768; came to America in 1789; and started at Pawtucket, in December, 1790, the first successful cotton-mill in this country. He died in Webster, April 20, 1835. His sons still carry on the business at this place. The Baptist church was established in this town in 1814; and the Congregational church, Jan. 13, 1838.

Wellfleet is an interesting fishing and commercial town in the north-easterly part of Barnstable County, on Cape Cod, 106 miles by the Cape-Cod Railroad from Boston, and having 2,135 inhabitants. Its boundaries are Truro on the north, the ocean on the east, Eastham (from which it was taken at its incorporation, June 16, 1763) on the south, and Cape-Cod Bay on the west. It is about eight miles in length by two or three in breadth, and consists of hills and knolls of sand, with valleys intervening, in which there are no less than fifteen fresh-water ponds. Of these, eleven are situated almost in a straight line north and south. Gull Pond, the largest and most beautiful, is perfectly round, and a little more than half a mile in diameter. It is well stored with the red perch. Duck Pond, surrounded with fine white sand, is near the centre of the town.

A line of islands, running southerly, and terminating with Billingsgate Island (on which there is a lighthouse), forms Wellfleet Bay on the western side of the town; and from this extend three harbors, having each ten or twelve feet of water at high tide. There are only 12 farms in the place; but much of the land is covered with a growth of pine, and the marshes furnish hay for the cattle in the winter. Some 20 or 30 acres are covered with the cranberry, which flourishes best on sandy soil. The climate is conducive to long life.

The people are mostly engaged in the fisheries and coastwise-trade. As many as 68 vessels, with 740 men, were engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries in 1865. It was formerly noted for the oyster-trade; but this business has of late declined. Alewives and shad are taken here in the spring.

The town has two post-offices (one at Wellfleet, and the other at South Wellfleet), a savings-bank, a marine-insurance company, a hotel (H. A. Holbrook, proprietor), a high school and 13 other public schools, a Masonic Lodge, and three churches. The Rev. Samuel Fairley is

pastor of the First Congregational, the Rev. William Leonard of the Second (at the south), and the Rev. A. J. Church of the Methodist. The Congregational church was remodelled at an expense of \$10,000 in 1873. The valuation is \$883,783; and the rate of taxation, \$1.54 per \$100. There are 447 dwelling-houses and 563 voters. Wellfleet sent 221 men into the service during the last war; and it has erected a monument to those that were lost.

The Indian name of the place was *Punonakanit*. In 1717 the ship and fleet of the noted pirate Bellamy were decoyed upon the shoals, and wrecked in a storm on this shore. Some of the pirates who escaped the fate of Bellamy were executed. The iron caboose of his vessel has been seen at low ebb-tide; and pieces of money have been found in the vicinity of the wreck.

Some of the first settlers were Thomas Newcomb, Moses Hatch, William Dyer, John Doane, Thomas Gross, and Ebenezer Freeman.

The first church was organized, and the Rev. Isaiah Lewis ordained, in 1730. He was followed, in April, 1785, by the Rev. Levi Whitman. In 1759 it was agreed that Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms, and Watts's Hymns, be used and sung by the congregation. Thomas N. Stone and W. N. Stone are the physicians, and James T. Atwood is the town-clerk.

Wellington was detached from the north part of Dighton, and incorporated June 9, 1814. The places were re-united as one town, under the name of "Dighton," Feb. 22, 1826. — See DIGHTON.

Wendell is a pleasant town of 539 inhabitants, occupying an easterly section of Franklin County, and bounded on the north by Erving (from which it is divided by Miller's River), on the east by Orange and New Salem, on the south by Shutesbury, and on the west by Montague. The surface is uneven, and rises at the north into a commanding eminence called "Bear Mountain," 1,281 feet above sea-level. The view from the summit of this elevation of the valley of Miller's River, here a beautiful stream, which winds around its northern base, is very fine. The centre of the town is the water-shed, from which some streams flow northerly, as Wickett Brook and Whetstone Brook, into Miller's River; and some southerly, as Swift River and Saw-mill River, into the Chicopee and Connecticut Rivers. These streams furnish an abundant water-power, and beautify the scenery.

The people are engaged in cultivating the soil, which is deep and strong; or in preparing charcoal, wood, and lumber for the market. The rock-maple flourishes here, and the manufacture of sugar receives some attention. The cultivation of fruit-trees has been too much neglected. The number of farms is 145; of acres of woodland, 2,485. The town has 13 saw-mills, several grist-mills, two postal centres (Wendell and Wendell Dépôt), five school-districts, a good public hall, a Congregational church (of which the Rev. B. B. Cutler is pastor), and a Baptist church without a pastor. The valuation is \$195,465; the tax-rate, \$2.60 per \$100. The number of dwelling-houses is 137; and of voters, 149.

Wendell was taken from Shutesbury and Ervingshire; named from Oliver Wendell, Esq., of Boston; and incorporated May 8, 1781. The first church was organized Nov. 29, 1774, and the Rev. Joseph Kilburn ordained as pastor in 1783. He was succeeded by the Rev. Hervey Wilbur.

John Metcalf had a printing-press here, in which, among other works, an edition of Baxter's "Call" was struck off in 1814, pp. 116 12mo.

Mrs. ANNE T. (WILBUR) WOOD, author of "Romance of a Mummy" and other works, was born here in 1817.

Wendell is 90 miles distant from Boston; and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad passes through its northern section. L. G. Gould is the present town-clerk.

Wenham lies in the south-easterly part of Essex County, 22 miles north-east of Boston. Its boundaries are Hamilton and Manchester on the north-east and south-east, Beverly on the south, Danvers on the west, and Topsfield on the north-west. It was incorporated May 10, 1643, and named from Wenham, Suffolk County, Eng. The early settlers called it "Enon," or "Salem Village;" and it was then included within the limits of Salem. Its population is 985; valuation, \$538,275; and tax-rate, \$1.32 per \$100.

The town has 68 farms, 169 dwelling-houses, 5 public schools, a post-office, a good town-hall, and two church-edifices. The pastors are the Rev. W. C. Wood of the Congregational Trinitarian Church, which was organized Oct. 8, 1644; and the Rev. A. D. Gorham of the Baptist society at Wenham Neck, organized in 1831. The town is well accommodated by the Eastern Railroad. The geological formation is sienite. The surface is generally level; and there is a large swamp in the northern part. Wenham Lake, from which the far-famed ice is taken, is the largest body of water in the town, and lies partly in Beverly. It covers an area of about 255 acres, is 30 feet above sea-level, and yields large quantities of ice of superior quality. A branch of the Eastern Railroad for the transportation of the ice extends to the shore of the lake. Idlewood Lake, Cedar Pond, and Muddy Pond, are in the northern, and Coy's Pond in the southern portion of the town.

Ipswich River touches the extreme northern boundary, and has a small tributary in this place. Miles River, the outlet of Wenham Lake, is a pleasant stream in the south-eastern section of the town.

John L. Robinson is the physician, and Wellington Poole the present town-clerk.

A "History of Wenham, from its First Settlement in 1639 to 1860," has been written by Myron O. Allen, Boston, 1860, pp. 220.

Mr. Allen, in his history of this place, says, "Nature has not given us, as a town, any remarkable advantages of situation. Our streams are too small to be of much use for manufacturing purposes. Our inland position debars us from the sea. We have no stores of mineral wealth to be dug from the bowels of the earth; but industry, energy, and economy are admirable substitutes for these gifts of Nature, and may more than compensate for her deficiencies. Without any thing especially grand or romantic in the way of scenery, Wenham possesses many of the elements of a charming country residence. It has a fertile

soil and a healthful situation. The village and the country around it are alike remarkable for quiet rural beauty. The houses and farms present a general appearance of neatness and comfort. In every direction are good roads and pleasant drives; while our gracefully-rounded hills and crystal lakes present scenery of a beauty and loveliness rarely equalled."

The first sermon ever preached in the town was by the celebrated Hugh Peters, then minister of Salem, about the year 1636. It was on a small conical hill on the bank of the pond; and the text was, "At Enon, near Salem, because there was much water there." The first church was organized here in 1644; and the first pastor was the Rev. John Fisk. In 1656 he removed, with a large part of his church, to Chelmsford, and commenced the settlement of that town. The following is a list of the succeeding pastors of this church, with the year of their settlement: Antipas Newman, settled in 1663; Joseph Gerrish, in 1675; Robert Ward, in 1712; John Warren, in 1733; Joseph Swain, in 1750; Adonijah Judson, in 1792; Rufus Anderson, in 1805; John Smith, in 1817; Ebenezer P. Sperry, in 1820. A Baptist church was formed in 1831. An enthusiastic writer once said, —

"Wenham is a delicious paradise: it abounds with rural pleasures; and I would choose it above all other towns in America to dwell in. The lofty trees on each side of it are a sufficient shelter from the winds; and the warm sun so kindly ripens both the fruits and flowers, as if the spring, the summer, and the autumn had agreed together to thrust winter out of doors."

The same writer, speaking of Joseph Gerrish, the third minister, said, "'Twere endless to enter on a detail of each faculty of learning Mr. Gerrish is master of; and therefore take his character in short-hand. The *philosopher* is acute, ingenious, and subtle; the *divine*, curious, orthodox, and profound; the *man*, of a majestic air, without austerity or sourness. His aspect is masterly, yet not imperious or haughty; the *Christian* is devout, without moroseness, or starts of holy frenzy and enthusiasm; the *preacher* is primitive, without the occasional colors of whining or cant; and methodical, without intricacy or affectation; and — which crowns his character — he is a man of public spirit, zealous for the conversion of the Indians, and of great hospitality to strangers. He gave us a noble dinner, and entertained us with such pleasant fruits as I must own Old England is a stranger to."

Westborough is an active manufacturing town of 3,601 inhabitants, situated in the south-eastern part of Worcester County, 32 miles south-west from Boston; and has Northborough on the north-west, Southborough and Hopkinton on the east, Upton and Grafton on the south, and Grafton and Shrewsbury on the west.

It was incorporated Nov. 18, 1717, and originally called "Chauncy." It was formerly a part of Marlborough.

Its formative rock is calcareous gneiss and sienite. The surface is uneven; and the principal elevations are Fay's Mountain, 707 feet high, in the southern, and Boston Hill in the north-western part. Chauncy Pond, of about 185 acres, lies in the north, near Crane Swamp; and

Cedar-swamp Pond, of 15 acres, is in the south-eastern part, in Cedar Swamp. Hobomoco Pond is in the western part, and is a beautiful sheet of water, well stocked with fish. Sudbury River is formed by the confluence of a stream from this town, and another from Whitehall Pond in Hopkinton.

This place has one post-office, 184 farms, 589 dwelling-houses, 16 public schools (one of which is a high school), a national bank, also a savings-bank (incorporated in 1869), and six church-edifices, the pastors of which are the Revs. Herman P. De Forest, C.T., installed Aug. 10, 1871; S. H. Stackpole, Baptist, settled in 1871; J. B. Judd, Methodist; C. A. Allen, Unitarian church (organized in 1717); R. J. Donovan, Roman Catholic. There is a church and society of Second Adventists. The valuation is \$2,230,414; and the tax-rate, \$1.50 per \$100. Westborough has three saw and four grist mills.

The town has a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and a good weekly journal, called "The Saturday-evening Chronotype." Westborough sent 313 soldiers into the late war, of whom 25 were lost. A beautiful marble monument has been raised to the memory of its fallen heroes.

The State Reform School for the youth of both sexes is beautifully situated in the northern part of the town, on Chauncy Pond. Willow-park Seminary, Dr. J. H. Hero, proprietor, — a school in which physical culture is a prominent feature of instruction, — is a prosperous institution. This town has many excellent farms, well fenced and productive. They furnish large quantities of milk for the Boston market. The principal manufactures are boots and shoes, straw hats, and sleighs and carriages.

There are many handsome private residences. The church-edifices, schoolhouses, streets, fences, and gardens are kept in excellent condition; and neatness, temperance, good order, and domestic comfort, characterize the place.

"The house in which ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born, Dec. 8, 1765, is still standing, about two miles westward of the central village, on a cross-road. His mechanical genius discovered itself at an early age. The small building seen standing by his house was his workshop, where he manufactured various articles. His name is still to be seen cut on the door with his penknife. He graduated at Yale College, and soon after went into the State of Georgia. While here, he invented the *cotton-gin*, by which the industry of the world was revolutionized. Before this invention, one person could clean from the seeds but one pound of cotton daily: with the aid of this machine a single person can, in one day, clean a thousand pounds with ease. Judge Johnson of South Carolina declared, that, by means of this invention, '*their lands were trebled in value.*' For this invention Mr. Whitney obtained a patent, but, like many other benefactors of the public, was plundered of the benefits of his invention. Mr. Whitney, by turning his attention to the manufacture of *fire-arms* for the United States, was enabled to realize a comfortable independence. The village which he built up, two miles from New Haven, Conn., for his workmen, is called 'Whitneyville.' Mr. Whitney died in New Haven, Jan. 8, 1825."

HORACE MAYNARD of Knoxville, Tenn., and a member of Congress from that State, was a native of this town. He is a statesman of marked ability.

West Boylston, noted for its beautiful scenery, was taken from parts of Boylston, Holden, and Sterling, and was incorporated Jan. 30, 1808. It lies in the easterly part of Worcester County; and is bounded on the north by

Sterling, on the east by Boylston, on the south by Shrewsbury and Worcester, and on the west by Holden. The Quinnepoxet River from Holden, and the Stillwater River from Sterling, unite in the north-west part of the town, and form the south branch of the Nashua River, which flows in an easterly direction, through rich interval-land, into Boylston. These streams furnish valuable hydraulic power. The land of this town is broken, rocky, and hilly. From the summit of Malden Hill in the westerly part, as well as from other eminences, charming views of the surrounding country are obtained.

The Worcester and Nashua Railroad runs along a ridge above the valley of the Nashua River; and, from the dépôt near the centre of the town, the eye sweeps over the busy manufacturing village below, and, turning towards the north, enjoys a very beautiful view of Mount Wachusett. About one mile south of the dépôt there is a very curious depression in the land, of about four acres, called "The Pleasant Valley." Steep banks, whose sides are covered with birch and oak, surround it. The whole enclosed area is as level and smooth as art could render it, and, when covered with verdure in the spring, presents a very pleasing picture. Some poet has thus referred to it: —

"Sweet vale of West Boylston, how calm a retreat
From the sorrows and cares of this cold world of woe;
With thy thick-covered banks, where the wild flowerets meet;
And thy serpentine paths, where the evergreens grow!

Oh! here have I roamed with the friend of my heart
When the last rays of sunshine were gilding the spot;
And the thoughts of that hour they shall never depart;
And the friends that were there shall ne'er be forgot."

Iron ore, tourmaline embedded in quartz, and fine specimens of mica, are found here; and at Oakdale, a busy village of about a thousand people, in the north-west part of the town, there is a mineral spring impregnated with iron and sulphur.

Among the original settlers of this place were Benjamin Hinds, Isaac Temple, Edward Goodale, William Whitney, John Bixby, and William Holt. They came from Marlborough as early as 1720. They built a stockade fort, which stood till about 1790, exhibiting bullet-holes in its timbers. Some arrow-heads and other vestiges of the aborigines have been discovered.

A Congregational church was formed, and the Rev. William Nash was ordained pastor, Oct. 11, 1797. He was dismissed in 1815; and succeeded by the Rev. John Boardman, Feb. 28, 1821.

At present there are five church-edifices; and the clergymen are the Revs. Wilbur Johnson, Congregationalist; G. R. Darrow, Baptist; William P. Blackmar, Methodist (at Oakdale); and A. J. Debieul, Roman Catholic.

The town has eight school-districts; and in the several schoolhouses it has put up beautiful tablets bearing the names of the soldiers, of whom there were twenty-seven or eight, lost in the late war. The town is in need of a good town-hall and a public library.

The cotton-mill at Oakdale has 9,000 spindles; the woollen-mill, 1,250: the cotton-mill of C. W. Holbrook has 2,664 spindles; and that

in charge of G. M. Lowrie has 10,000 spindles. Besides these manufactories, the town has one grist-mill, one organ and one bracket factory, one "stop-motion" factory, and two boot-factories.

The population is 2,862; and the rate of taxation, \$1.80 per \$100. The Massachusetts Central Railroad enters the town at the village of Oakdale, and follows the course of the Nashua River into Boylston.

ERASTUS BRIGHAM BIGELOW, LL.D., an eminent inventor, and founder of the town of Clinton, was born here in April, 1814. The Rev. DYER BALL, a missionary to China, was also a native of this town. ROBERT BAILEY THOMAS, who edited "The Old Farmer's Almanac" from 1793 to 1846, was long a magistrate and surveyor here; and died at Oakdale, May 19, 1846, at the age of 80. The sale of this almanac arose to 225,000 copies in 1863. Mr. Thomas was an honest and a liberal man.

West Bridgewater is situated in the north-westerly part of Plymouth County, and contains 1,803 inhabitants and 337 dwelling-houses. The distance from Boston is 25 miles; and the postal villages are the Centre, and Cocheset in the westerly section. The town is reached by the Old-Colony Railroad, which passes through the north-eastern corner. It has North Bridgewater on the north, East Bridgewater on the east, Bridgewater on the south, and Easton on the west. The geological formation is sienitic and carboniferous; and the land is remarkably even, with a gentle inclination towards the south. The timber-growth is pine, maple, oak, and birch; and the farms, the number of which is 145, are tolerably productive. Nearly 1,000 acres are in swale, or wet meadow, which produces a valuable hay-crop. About five acres are covered with the cranberry-vine; and the strawberry is extensively cultivated. Mr. Herman Copeland sent 9,000 boxes to market in 1873. The town is drained by the Salisbury-plain River in the north-eastern, the Town River in the central, and Hockamock Brook in the western section. These streams furnish motive-power of considerable value. The highways are kept in good order; and the dwelling-houses present an air of comfort and respectability. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, iron-ware, shovels, Ward's fertilizer, eyelet-machines, and straw braid. There are three iron founderies, and several saw and grist mills. There are three church-edifices; and the pastors are the Revs. F. P. Hamblett, Unitarian (settled in 1872), at the Centre; Joseph Barber, Baptist (settled in 1871), at Cocheset; and Benjamin L. Sayer, Methodist, at Cocheset. The town is divided into seven school-districts; and a fund of \$80,000 was left by the late B. B. Howard for the establishment of a high school. The same gentleman left \$20,000 to the Unitarian church; and to the town the sum of \$2,000, to be expended in public lectures. The farmers have a club for mutual improvement; and there is a lodge of Good Templars at Cocheset (formerly *Coweset*), a very prosperous and pretty village in the westerly part of the town. About 210 men went from this place into the late war; and 25 of the number were either killed in battle, or died in consequence of the service. Funds amounting to \$2,500 have been raised for the erection of a monument to perpetuate their memory. Among

the prominent men of this place are Nahum Packard, Frank E. Howard, Edward Tisdale, Pardon Copeland, James Alger, and George D. Ryder. Austin Packard is the town-clerk. The valuation is \$819,-714; the tax-rate, \$1.16 per \$100.

The names of some of the first permanent settlers are Thomas Hayward, John Hayward, Nathaniel Willis, John Willis, William Basset, John Washburn, John Washburn, jun., Thomas Gannett, William Brett, John Cary, Samuel Tompkins, Arthur Harris, John Fobes, Experience Mitchell, Solomon Leonardson, James Keith, and Samuel Edson. The orthography, as it respects the names of the early settlers, has been, in many instances, considerably changed. The descendants of John Hayward omitted the *y* in his name, and finally changed it to Howard. Cary was sometimes written Carew; and Lathrop, Laythorpe.

During Philip's War, the settlers of Bridgewater erected a stockade fort, and resolutely defended themselves from the incursions of the enemy. Many buildings were burned; but no lives were lost. In 1676, 20 Bridgewater men assisted Capt. Benjamin Church in conquering a tribe of 173 Indians. The prisoners were brought to Bridgewater, and confined in the cattle-pound. "They were well treated," says an ancient writer, "with victuals and drink; and the prisoners laughed as loud as the soldiers, not having been so well treated for a long time." Capt. Jacob Allen of this place was killed at the capture of Gen. John Burgoyne. Anterior to its division, Bridgewater comprised an area of about 75 square miles. Though the earliest settled, West Bridgewater was the last town formed, of the original territory. It was incorporated Feb. 16, 1822; and is deserving of a briefer and a better name.

The Rev. James Keith was the first minister ordained in this town. This was in 1664, — twelve years after the first settlement. It appears that they found it difficult to support a minister before this time. Mr. Keith was from Scotland, and was educated at Aberdeen. He came to Boston about 1662, and was introduced to the church at Bridgewater by Dr. Increase Mather, whom he always considered his best friend and patron. The descendants of Mr. Keith are numerous. He died in 1719, aged 76. He was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Perkins, who was ordained in 1721, and died in 1782. The next minister was the Rev. John Reed, D.D., who was ordained as colleague with Mr. Perkins in 1780.

JOHN REED, an able statesman, and member of Congress from 1813 to 1817, and from 1821 to 1841, was born in this town Sept. 2, 1781; and died Nov. 25, 1860. CYRUS ALGER, an eminent iron-founder, was born here in 1782; and died Feb. 4, 1856. CALEB REED was born in this place April 22, 1797; and died in Boston, Oct. 14, 1854. He was for more than 20 years editor of "The New-Jerusalem Magazine." SAMPSON REED, a merchant and editor, was born here June 10, 1800.

West Brookfield, originally the West Parish of Brookfield (from which it was taken and incorporated March 3, 1848), is a picturesque and beautiful farming-town, of an irregular form, lying in the south-western part of

Worcester County, 69 miles west of Boston by the Boston and Albany Railroad, and containing one post-office, one handsome village, and 1,842 inhabitants. It is bounded by New Braintree on the north, by North Brookfield and Brookfield on the east, by the latter on the south, and by Warren and Ware on the west. How the town came into its present angular and unsymmetrical shape, it is not easy to surmise. The scenery is rendered beautiful by many wooded or cultivated eminences, and also by fertile valleys, through which mill-streams and rivulets flow. Whortleberry and Ragged Hills diversify the northern, Wigwam and Foster Hills (noted in Indian history) the eastern, Long Hill the southern, and Coy's Hill the western part of the town. Near the Centre spreads out Wickaboag Pond (once a favorite resort of the red men), and one of the fountains of Chicopee River, a branch of which (the Quaboag River) runs through the southern section of the place. Mill, Sucker, and Coy's Brooks irrigate the eastern, Pierce Brook and its affluents the western part. The number of farms is 211, embracing 12,882 acres. The soil is excellent; and there are no better dairies in the State. The number of gallons of milk sold in a year has been 86,304; pounds of butter, 4,434; of cheese, 113,438. This is made in large cheese-factories, which are managed with remarkable neatness, skill, and care. The number of apple-trees cultivated for fruit is 20,164; and the value of apples for one year has been estimated at \$21,640.

The manufacture of boots is here extensively and profitably carried on. This town has a good hotel, called "The Wickaboag House;" a restaurant at the dépôt, kept by Mr. O. P. Maynard, long celebrated for its excellent fare; a convenient public hall; six school-districts; a Congregational church (founded Oct. 16, 1717), of which the Rev. Richard B. Bull is pastor; and a Methodist church, of which the Rev. H. R. Parmenter is pastor. The valuation of the town is \$802,518; and the rate of taxation, \$1.35 per \$100.

The first meeting-house in Brookfield was built on Foster's Hill; and on what is called "Indian Rock," on the north-west side of this hill, a tower was erected for an outlook for the Indians. Here a single sentinel, one night, kept at bay a large party of savages by discharging one gun after another in answer to their fire. After they had left, blood was found in several places near the tower.

"Marks's Garrison stood near the south-west end of Wickaboag Pond, on a knoll below the junction of the waters of the pond with the Quaboag River. It is related that one day Mrs. Marks, being left alone, discovered hostile Indians near the garrison, waiting for an opportunity to attack the settlement. She immediately put on her husband's wig, hat, and great-coat, and, taking his gun, went to the top of the fortification; marching backwards and forwards, and vociferating, like a vigilant sentinel, 'All's well! — all's well!' This led the Indians to believe that they could not take the place by surprise; and they accordingly retired without doing any injury."

LUCY STONE, a prominent lecturer, was born here in 1818. The Rev. AUSTIN PHELPS, D.D., an able divine, and professor of rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary, was born here Jan. 7, 1820.

West Cambridge was originally the West Parish of Cambridge, and called *Menotomy*. It was incorporated as a town Feb. 27, 1807. A part of Charlestown was annexed to it Feb. 25, 1842; and the name was changed to Arlington (which see) April 30, 1867.

Western was formed of parts of Brookfield, Brimfield, and Kingsfield, and incorporated Jan. 16, 1741. The name was changed to Warren (which see) March 13, 1834.

Westfield is a large and flourishing town on Westfield River, in the westerly part of Hampshire County, 108 miles from Boston, and 10 from Springfield. The Boston and Albany and the New-Haven and Northampton Railroads intersect each other at the Centre. The population is 6,519; the number of voters, 2,145; of farms, 225; and of dwelling-houses, 1,193.

The boundaries are Southampton on the north; Holyoke, West Springfield, and Agawam on the east; Southwick on the south; and Granville, Russell, and Montgomery on the west. The geological structure is miocene tertiary and calciferous mica-schist, in which serpentine, steatite, scapolite, kyanite, schiller-spar, and actinolite appear. There is in this place such diversity of soil, that the flora is unusually interesting to the botanist; and it is said that a greater variety of native trees, shrubs, grasses, and flowers, is here presented, than in any other township of the State.

The most prominent elevation is Pochassic Hill, a beautiful and slightly eminence north-west of the Centre. The Westfield River, a clear and rapid stream, flows through the central section, giving valuable hydraulic power. Its affluents are Little River on the south, and Sacket's Brook on the north. Pond Brook, the outlet of Horse Pond, in the north-east corner, and Arm Brook, are affluents of Sacket's Brook. The scenic aspect of the place is very beautiful. The Centre occupies a valley, or basin, encircled by wooded hills and bluffs; and is supposed to have been, in former times, the bed of a lake, whose waters broke through the Mount-Tom range of highlands, and discharged themselves into the Connecticut River. The abrupt acclivity, the forest-crowned heights, the river, and the glen, conspire to form a landscape of unusual beauty. The agricultural productions are Indian corn, rye in large quantities, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, English hay, and tobacco. There are seven saw-mills, which have prepared as many as 895,000 feet of timber and 475,000 shingles for market in a year. The manufactures consist of whips, organs, parts of piano-fortes, writing and wrapping papers, trunks, coaches, clothing, powder, brick, cigars, boxes, gas, and many other articles. There are in this flourishing town two banks of discount and two banking-houses, a Home Mutual Insurance Company, a good town-hall and a public library, a good hotel (the Wilmarth House), and two well-edited public journals ("The Westfield News-Letter" and "The Western-Hampden Times"). The educational advantages of the place are excellent. The town is divided into twenty school-districts, and sustains an efficient high school. One of the State normal schools is established at this place.

It is for gentlemen as well as ladies; and the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year 1872 was 162. There is a cabinet of minerals connected with the institution; and a boarding-house has recently been erected by the State at a cost of \$75,000. The town has five handsome church-edifices; and the pastors are the Revs. D. Miglionico, Roman Catholic; W. H. Eaton, Baptist; J. S. Barrows, Methodist; and Henry Hopkins, Second Congregational. The First Congregational Church is without a pastor. An Episcopal church, called "The Church of the Atonement," was incorporated Aug. 11, 1873; and the Rev. J. F. Winkley was appointed rector. Many of the public and private edifices of this flourishing town are beautiful. The streets are ornamented with ancient trees, and the sidewalks paved with concrete. The water-supply is excellent. A monument has been erected to the soldiers who lost their lives in the service of the country during the late war.

The Indian name of this place was *Woronoack*; and the English settlements were commenced a little after the middle of the 17th century. The town was incorporated May 16, 1669, and named from its locality. It suffered much from the incursions of the savages; and troops were stationed here for its defence. A church was organized Aug. 27, 1679; and the Rev. Edward Taylor was the first pastor. The people were called to the house of worship by the sound of the drum. The Rev. Nehemiah Bull (settled Oct. 26, 1726) was the second pastor. He was followed, in 1741, by the Rev. John Ballantine. His successor was the Rev. Noah Atwater, settled Nov. 21, 1781, who, it is said, never preached the same sermon twice, always kept twenty sermons beforehand, and completed his two sermons for the sabbath on Tuesday evening, leaving the remainder of the week for visiting and domestic purposes. He kept a rain-gauge and thermometer, and in 1793 received a premium for an essay on the canker-worm. His successors were the Rev. Isaac Knapp (ordained Nov. 16, 1803), and the Rev. Emerson Davis, D.D., ordained July 1, 1836.

EDWARD BANCROFT, a writer of considerable ability, was born in this place Jan. 9, 1744; and died in England, Sept. 8, 1820. THOMAS BANGS THORPE, a painter and author of some celebrity, was born here March 1, 1815.

An historical sketch of Westfield, by Emerson Davis, pp. 36, was published in 1836.

Westford is a prosperous farming and manufacturing town of 1,803 inhabitants and 284 farms, occupying a very elevated site between the Merrimack, Concord, and Nashua Rivers, in the northerly part of Middlesex County. The Stony-brook Railroad, passing through the central part of the township, is intersected at Graniteville by the Nashua and Acton Railroad; thus affording good accommodation both for travel and for business. The town, which is large in territory, has Tyngsborough on the north-west, Chelmsford and Carlisle on the north-east, the latter and Acton on the south, and Littleton, Ayer, and Groton on the west. Calcareous gneiss and Merrimack schist constitute the geological formation; and at Graniteville there are valuable granite-quarries, in which large quantities of

stone are prepared for market under the name of "Chelmsford granite." The mineral called "andalusite" is found here; and an immense ledge which crops out near the Centre has upon its surface ridges furrowed in former times by glacial forces. There is upon its face a rude figure, supposed to have been cut by some Indian artist.

The surface of the town is varied by hill, valley, forest, and plain, and by several beautiful ponds and streams. Sought-for Pond, Nabnasset Pond, and Keyes's Pond, in the north, send tributaries to Stony Brook, which runs north-easterly through the town, and furnishes very valuable motive-power. Nashoba Brook waters the south-west portion of the town. The village in the centre stands on a commanding eminence, from which the Wachusett and Monadnock, and even the White Mountains, together with a vast extent of territory, are distinctly visible. It contains a good town-hall and an excellent free library of 2,250 volumes; an institution called "Westford Academy" (incorporated Sept. 28, 1793, and now under the charge of W. E. Frost, A.M.); and two churches, — the Congregational, under the care of the Rev. H. H. Hamilton; and the Unitarian, under that of the Rev. William A. Cram. This village is remarkable for the neatness of its buildings, the excellence of its fruit, the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the intelligence of its people.

The manufacturing villages are on Stony Brook, which, though but a slender stream, by reason of its falls and reservoirs drives much machinery at Forge Village, Graniteville, and Westford Station. There is a large nail-factory at Forge Village, a machine-shop and woollen-mill, and a foundery at Graniteville. There is also at this place a beautiful Methodist church-edifice, dedicated March 22, 1871, and having for its pastor the Rev. Nathaniel B. Fisk. The society was formed under the labors of the Rev. M. H. A. Evans; and Charles G. Sargent, Esq., contributed liberally to the construction of the church. Westford has three post-offices, — one at the Centre, one at Graniteville, and the other at Forge Village. It has a Lodge of Good Templars, and eleven public schools, which are in excellent order. It sent 135 men into the late war, of whom 48 died on the field, or afterwards from wounds received in battle. This is the Roll of Honor, — John G. Taylor, William Dane, James Bicknell, Charles Miner, Luther F. Reed, Charles B. Reed, Hiram Peabody, Reuben W. Cummings, Alfred A. Richardson, George W. Blodgett, Francis P. Howard, Augustus Reed, John Jubb, Nathan D. Bicknell, Albert W. Fletcher, A. Davis, James T. Flint, John Harris, Patrick Sheahan, John F. Richards, Warren E. Hutchins, Edward E. Hutchins, Thomas J. Hutchins, George M. Lawrence, D. W. Waterman, Alfred Jackson, Harvey N. Bailey, S. B. Coburn, John W. Craig, G. H. Richardson, and Edward Keyes.

Westford was originally a part of Chelmsford grant; and, after a long controversy, it was incorporated as a separate town, Sept. 23, 1729. The first church was established here in 1724; and the Rev. Willard Hall was settled over it in 1727. He was followed by the Rev. Matthew Scribner. The Congregational church was organized Dec. 25, 1828; and the Rev. Leonard Luce, born May 14, 1799, was the first pastor.

Eminent men: WILLARD HALL (1780), an able jurist, M.C. 1817—

1821, and author; **EZEKIEL HILDRETH** (1784-1856), an able teacher, and author of "Logopolis, or City of Words," and other works; **THOMAS CHURCH BROWNELL, D.D., LL.D.** (1779-1865), an Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, and first president of Trinity College, and author.

Westhampton, formerly the west part of Northampton, was incorporated Sept. 29, 1778; and contains 587 inhabitants, 115 voters, and 120 dwelling-houses. It lies in the form of a parallelogram, in the south-westerly part of Hampshire County, 123 miles west of Boston, and by highway 8 miles west of Northampton. It has Chesterfield and Williamsburg on the north, Northampton, Easthampton, and Southampton on the east, the latter on the south, and Huntington on the west. Several prominent elevations, as Hanging Mount in the north, Turkey Hill in the east, and Cub Hill in the west, impart a wild and romantic aspect to the natural scenery. The north branch of the Manhan River flows diagonally through the central, and the Manhan Brook through the south-western section of the town. The soil, which is very good, rests upon a bed of calciferous mica-schist and granite, in the former of which argentine, galena, and pseudo-morphous quartz, are found. The people, who are industrious, temperate, frugal, and well-informed, support themselves by farming, cutting timber and firewood, by manufacturing charcoal, boxes, gloves, and mittens, and by currying and tanning leather. The number of farms is 97; of acres in woodland, 1,783; and of saw-mills, 8. The number of sheep in 1865 was 627; in 1872, 124. The valuation is \$338,686; and the rate of taxation, \$1.75 per \$100.

The town is divided into six school-districts; and the school-appropriation for 1871 was \$1,200. It has one post-office, and one Congregational church (organized Sept. 1, 1779), of which the Rev. Pliny F. Barnard, settled June 30, 1870, is the present pastor. The church-edifice stands upon elevated ground, and is handsome and commodious.

Lemuel Strong, the oldest son of Lieut. Noah Strong, is supposed to have been the first child born in the place. This event occurred in November, 1767. The Rev. Enoch Hale, the first minister, was ordained in the barn of Ebenezer French, Sept. 29, 1799; and in that year Gideon Clark was elected clerk of the town, which office he held for thirty-five consecutive years. The Rev. Enoch Hale was a brother of Capt. Nathan Hale, who was executed by the British as a spy, Sept. 22, 1776. The second pastor of the church was the Rev. Horace B. Chapin, settled July 8, 1829. He was followed by the Rev. Amos Drury, installed June 28, 1827. The next pastor was the Rev. David Coggin of Tewksbury, ordained May 11, 1842. He was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., who was settled March 22, 1854.

Westhampton has produced the following noted men: **NATHAN HALE, LL.D.** (1784-1863), many years editor of "The Boston Daily Advertiser;" **JUSTIN EDWARDS, D.D.** (1787-1853), an able theological writer; **SYLVESTER JUDD** (1789-1860), editor of "The Hampshire Gazette" from 1832 to 1835; **ENOCH HALE, M.D.** (1790-1848), a noted physician; **DORUS CLARKE, D.D.**, 1797 (erroneously given under "Northampton"), an eminent divine and author; and **SYLVESTER JUDD** (1813-1853), a Unitarian clergyman, and author of "Margaret," one of the most original fictions ever written by an American.

Westminster is an elevated and pleasant farming and manufacturing town of 1,770 inhabitants, situated on the highlands in the northern part of Worcester County, between the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, and 55 miles north-west of Boston by the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, which has a station about two miles north-west of the central village. Its boundaries are Fitchburg and Leominster on the east, Princetown on the south-east, Hubbardston on the south-west, and Gardner and Ashburnham on the north-west. The underlying rock is ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist (in the east), and dolerite. Though the land is high and broken, there are no remarkable eminences. Bean-porridge Hill in the north, Ball Hill in the south-east angle, and Beech Hill in the north-west, are the most commanding heights, and afford extensive views of the surrounding country. To the eye of the observer also, on Prospect Hill, rising beautifully on the north-west of the village, a charming landscape is presented.

The town is well watered by Philip's Brook and Whitman's River, which enter it from Ashburnham; by Flag Brook, and another affluent of Whitman's River, rising near the Centre; and by tributaries of the Ware River and other streams in the south and west. Several beautiful ponds of pure water, as the Wachusett Pond of 250 acres in the southern part, and Meeting-house Pond of 172 acres near the centre, adorn the landscape, and form pleasant summer resorts for the people. The streams are clear, rapid, and well stored with trout and other fish. The number of farms is 220; of acres in woodland, covered with birch, beech, maple, oak, walnut, pine, hemlock, and chestnut, 5,396. The soil is fertile, and the dairy excellent. Indian corn, oats, barley, and potatoes grow luxuriantly. Some attention is given to the growth of wool. The principal manufactures are chairs and settees and paper. There are six saw-mills, which prepare large quantities of lumber and shingles for the market. The principal settlements are Wachusett Village, Whitman's Village, and the Centre. The latter is finely situated on a commanding eminence which overlooks a beautiful range of country on the east.

There is a post-office at the Centre, at the railroad-station, and at the Wachusett Village. The town has a good hotel (the Westminster House), a town-hall and a public library, a Post of the G. A. R., a high school, together with twelve school-districts, and two churches with the following pastors, — the Rev. W. H. Cutler, C.T., and the Rev. W. A. Worthington, Baptist. The Universalist society is without a settled pastor.

The number of men sent to the late war was 166; the number lost, 34. A beautiful memorial of their names and deeds has been devised. The valuation of the place is \$921,281; the tax-rate, \$1.56 per \$100.

This town, originally called "Narragansett Number Two," was granted for services rendered in King Philip's War. The settlement was commenced in 1737 by Capt. Fairbanks Moor and Deacon Joseph Holden. A church was organized Oct. 20, 1742; and the Rev. Elisha Marsh was ordained pastor. In the ensuing year, ten forts were built for the protection of the people. The town was incorporated, and named Westminster from one of the seven boroughs of London, April 26, 1770. A History of the town by the Rev. Charles Hudson, once a pastor here, was published in 1832, pp. 42.

West Newbury is a remarkably pleasant agricultural town of 3,006 inhabitants, in the northerly part of Essex County, 38 miles north-east from Boston; and bounded north by Amesbury (from which it is separated by the Merrimack River), east by Newburyport, south-east by Newbury (from which it was taken), south-west by Groveland, and north-west by Haverhill, with which it is connected by a bridge about 1,000 feet in length, spanning the Merrimack River at Rocks Village. The surface of the town is beautifully diversified with hill and valley; and the views from Long Hill, Indian Hill, and other eminences, — of the noble Merrimack, rolling onward to the ocean; of the city of Newburyport, Plum Island, and the sea dotted with many sail beyond, — are truly splendid.

Merrimack schist and sienite constitute the geological structure, and iron ore is found in one or two localities. Indian and Artichoke Brooks, the latter of which turns a grist-mill, flow northerly into the Merrimack; and Beaver Brook, by an opposite course, runs into Parker River. The town has 128 farms, and they are in an excellent condition. The hills and valleys alike are under cultivation; so that there are but 231 acres of woodland in the town. The extensive orchards are in part a compensation for the want of forest-trees. Large quantities of milk are sold from the farms; and the butter and cheese are of an excellent quality. A ready market is found in Newburyport for every thing the farm produces; and no husbandmen are more favorably situated than the farmers of West Newbury. The manufactures of the place are principally combs of shell, horn, and gutta-percha, and boots and shoes. The town has one post-office, a farmers' club, nine district-schools, and two Congregational churches, the pastors of which are the Revs. S. M. Keeler and N. Lasell. In the late war, 22 soldiers from this town were lost. West Newbury needs railroad accommodation only to make it one of the most desirable places of residence in the county.

This town was originally a part of Newbury; and settlements by the whites were very early made. The first church was formed Oct. 26, 1698; when the Rev. Samuel Belcher was settled as pastor. His successors were the Revs. John Tufts, settled in 1714; Thomas Barnard, 1749; Moses Hale, 1752; True Kimball, 1782; Samuel Tombs, 1798; E. Hubbard, 1809; G. T. Williams, 1814; H. C. Wright, 1826; Benjamin Ober, 1834.

The Second Congregational Church was formed Sept. 1, 1731; and at the same time the Rev. William Johnson was ordained pastor. His successors were the Revs. David Tappan, settled 1774; Leonard Woods, 1798; John Kirby, 1816; Elijah Demond, 1821; and Paul Couch, 1827.

CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON, LL.D., an eminent Greek scholar and writer, was born here Nov. 6, 1807; and died in Chester, Penn., Feb. 26, 1862.

Weston is a town of unusual scenic beauty, in the south-easterly section of Middlesex County, 13 miles west of Boston, to which it has access by the Fitchburg Railroad, which passes through the north-easterly corner. Lincoln lies upon the north, Waltham and Newton (from the latter of which it is divided by the

circuitous line of Charles River) on the east, Needham on the south, and Natick and Wayland on the west. The land is, charmingly diversified by picturesque hill and valley, forest and glen; and, though somewhat rocky, the soil is strong, and well adapted to the growth of fruit and forest trees. Cherry Brook, Hobb's Brook, and Stony Brook, drain the northern section. A beautiful streamlet flows through the Centre; while two other small affluents of Charles River traverse the southern sections of the town. There are some rough ledges, and a romantic gorge called "The Devil's Den," near Stony Brook, upon the line of Waltham. The principal settlement is along the street, which runs centrally through the town from east to west; yet many of the hills are crowned with beautiful mansions, owned by gentlemen doing business in the metropolis. The people are temperate, intelligent, and refined. The highways, bridges, and buildings are kept in excellent order. The population is 1,261; the number of voters, 336; of dwelling-houses, 226; and of farms, 181. The valuation is \$1,340,683, and the rate of taxation only \$0.90 per \$100. The town is divided into six school-districts; and there is a high school, which is well attended and well taught. There is a good town-house and a well-selected public library. The clergymen are the Revs. Edmund H. Sears, D.D., Unitarian (settled in 1865); A. F. Benson, Baptist (settled in 1870); and H. W. Meredith, Methodist. Weston furnished 131 men for the late war, — a surplus of 15 above all demands; and 6 of them were commissioned officers. The whole amount appropriated and expended by the town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was \$12,528.90. In addition to this, the sum of \$5,104.90 was raised by subscription to encourage recruiting, and for the payment of bounties. The amount of money raised and expended for State aid was \$2,358.66. Twelve men were lost in the service; and their bodies, so far as could be found, were brought home and buried at the expense of the town. Their names are recorded on a mural tablet in the public library. The territory of this town, anterior to its incorporation, was the westerly part of Watertown; and from this circumstance it probably received its name. It was incorporated Jan. 1, 1712.

The first minister was the Rev. William Williams, settled in 1709. His successors were the Rev. Samuel Woodward, ordained in 1751; the Rev. Samuel Kendall, D.D., in 1783; and the Rev. Joseph Field, D.D., in 1815. NATHAN FISK, D.D., author of "The Moral Monitor," 1801, and other works, was born in Weston, Sept. 20, 1733; ordained in Brookfield, May 28, 1758; and died Nov. 24, 1799. ALVAN LAMSON, D.D., a vigorous writer, was born in this place Nov. 18, 1792; and died in Dedham, July 17, 1864. NATHAN WILBY FISKE, editor of a "Manual of Classical Literature," was born here April 17, 1798; and died at Jerusalem, May 27, 1847.

G. W. Cutting, jun., is the present town-clerk.

Westport was originally called *Acoakset*, and formed a part of Dartmouth until its incorporation as a distinct township, July 2, 1787. It occupies the south-easterly extremity of Bristol County, and has Fall River on the north, Dartmouth on the east, Buzzard's Bay (by a curving line) on the south, and Rhode Island and

Fall River (from which it is here divided by Watuppa Lake) on the west. The distance from Boston is 56 miles; and the four postal villages are Westport, Central Village, South Westport, and Westport Point. The population is 2,724; the number of voters, 667; of farms, 345; and of dwelling-houses, 584. The valuation is \$1,445,200; and the tax-rate, \$1.32 per \$100. The underlying rock is granite and felspathic gneiss. The land is level, and the farms productive. The Acoakset River is a wide and valuable tidal stream, which flows southerly into Buzzard's Bay. It is noted for the number of pretty islands, creeks, and inlets near its mouth, and for its supply of alewives and other fish. An arm projecting from this river forms an irregular peninsula, which terminates with Gooseberry Neck. The east branch of Acoakset River meets the principal stream inside of the first-named peninsula, and makes a very commodious harbor, at the head of which is situated the very pleasant village called "Westport Point." The people of Westport are mostly engaged in agricultural and maritime pursuits. Market-gardening is carried on extensively; and many bushels of onions, beets, turnips, and other vegetables, are annually produced. It has a greater number of sheep (518) than any other town in the county.

By the last State Report on Industry, it had 10 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,940, and 237 hands, engaged in the whale-fishery, and one vessel in the coastwise-trade. The value of lobsters, tautog, and bluefish, taken in a year, was \$6,112. There are three saw-mills, and one cotton-mill of 1,958 spindles, employing about 40 persons. The town has 20 public schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, the sum of \$4,500. There are two Quaker societies; two Baptist and two Christian churches; a Congregational church (organized May 31, 1858), of which the Rev. Hartford P. Leonard (settled June 30, 1868) is the present pastor; and a Methodist-Episcopal church at Westport Point, of which the Rev. N. W. Chase is pastor. The early history of this town is connected with that of Dartmouth.

West Roxbury was detached from Roxbury, and incorporated May 24, 1851; and a part of Dedham was annexed to it April 21, 1852. It is situated in the north-easterly part of Norfolk County, 4 miles from Boston; and has Boston on the north-east, the same and Hyde Park on the south-east, Dedham and Needham (from which it is in part separated by Charles River) on the south-west, and Newton and Brookline on the north-west. The Boston and Providence Railroad and a horse-railroad furnish superior accommodation; and the post-offices are at West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, and Boylston Station.

The population is 8,683; the number of voters, 2,514; of dwelling-houses, 1,675; and of farms, 108. The valuation is \$22,507,150; and the tax-rate, \$1.05 per \$100. The number of public schools (including one high school) is 36. The geological structure is the St. John's group, sienite, and conglomerate. The surface of the town is broken into delightful hills and valleys; and Jamaica Pond of about 56 acres, in the northern angle of the town, is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most frequented sheets of water in the county. Bellevue

Hill, in the southern part of the town, commands a prospect of the metropolis and surrounding country. Other eminences afford admirable sites for building, and many of them are covered with elegant villas and costly mansions. Jamaica Plain, in the northern section, is noted for its handsome public and private buildings, and is one of the most wealthy and delightful of suburban villages. Its streets, gardens, ornamental trees, and lawns on every hand, display the marks of cultivated taste and public spirit.

Forest-hills Cemetery, in the south-easterly section, is one of the most charming resting-places for the dead in New England. Nature, wealth, and art have conspired to render it, under every point of view, delightful. The original area consisted of a little more than 104 acres. It was consecrated June 28, 1848; and the first interment was that of the body of Samuel Hamblin, July 30 of the same year. The entrance, the avenues, the individual lots, the trees, the shrubbery, the flowers, the winding-paths, the funereal monuments, evince superior taste and judgment; and the inscriptions are, in general, most appropriately selected. One epitaph on a little child is this:—

“One less to love on earth;
One more to meet in heaven.”

Another is, —

“A child whom we have loved has gone to heaven;
And by this gate of flowers she passed away.”

The epitaph on the sandstone obelisk of William B. Tappan, the poet, is, —

“Here rest in glorious hope the mortal remains of WILLIAM B. TAPPAN, who died June 19, 1849, aged 54. Farewell! we meet in heaven.

“Erected by sabbath-school children of New England.”

The Brook-farm Phalanx, embodying the schemes of Charles Fourier, was established in 1841, by the Rev. George Ripley and other literary men, on picturesque grounds in the westerly part of this town. They occupied one large building called a “phalanstery,” sat at one table, and held property in common. But the scheme was found impracticable. In his “Blithedale Romance,” Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was himself a member of this community, has well described his own impressions and the principal characters of the Phalanx.

The people of West Roxbury are engaged extensively in mercantile and industrial pursuits in Boston. The town has a public journal (“The West-Roxbury Gazette”), a Masonic and an Odd-Fellows’ Lodge, a savings-bank, and a very good town-hall. There are ten church-edifices, some of which are new and beautiful. The pastors are the Revs. James W. Thompson, D.D., and A. M. Haskall, Unitarian; Thomas Maginnis and James O’Brien, Roman Catholic; J. B. Clark, Congregationalist; Moses Dearborn, Universalist; D. P. Morgan, Baptist; S. C. Cary, Methodist; Edward Strong, D.D., C.T., South Church.

Since the above was written, West Roxbury has become a part of the city of Boston. The vote authorizing the annexation was passed in both places, Oct. 8, 1873.

West Springfield, in the centre of Hampden County, extends along the right bank of the Connecticut River, embracing a rich alluvial valley, flanked by wild and wooded eminences on the west. It is 100 miles south-west from Boston, and has Holyoke on the north, Chicopee and Springfield on the east, Agawam (from which it is divided by Agawam River in a circuitous course) on the south, and Westfield on the west. The post-offices are at West Springfield, Ashleyville (a pleasant settlement in the north-east corner), and Mittineague on the Agawam River, and the Boston and Albany Railroad on the south. A bridge over the Connecticut River connects the town with Springfield on the east. Black Brook, an outlet of Ashley's Pond in Holyoke, and on which there is a paper-mill, drains the westerly section of the town. The geological formation consists of middle shales, sandstones, and dolerites, in which a great variety of minerals, as phrenite, ankerite, celestine, satin-spar, and bituminous coal, is found.

The number of inhabitants is 2,606; of voters, 754; of dwelling-houses, 458; and of farms, 140. The culture of garden-vegetables for market, and of tobacco, engrosses much attention. The number of gallons of milk sold in a year has been 50,431. The town has one cotton-mill of 20,000 spindles, employing about 300 persons; and two paper-mills, with an aggregate capital of \$200,000, employing 157 hands, and manufacturing writing-paper to the amount of \$452,529 in a year. Wagons, sleighs, and carriages are also manufactured here. The town has a hotel called "The Agawam House," a new town-hall, a public library of 1,300 volumes, a good high school, nine school-districts, and six church-edifices; and the pastors are the Revs. John M. Chapin, C.T. (First Church); Henry M. Rogers, C.T., at Mittineague.

The other churches are without pastors. The town sent 228 men into the late war; and in honor of those who were lost it has erected a handsome monument.

This town was detached from Springfield, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1774. The first church was organized in June, 1698; and the Rev. John Woodbridge was the first pastor. The first meeting-house was erected in 1702. The windows were of diamond-glass, set in lead; and the people were summoned to worship by the roll of the drum. The Rev. Samuel Hopkins was ordained over the church June 1, 1720. During his lifetime he wrote 1,500 sermons. The next minister was the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, D.D., settled Aug. 25, 1756, and continuing in the pastorate more than 60 years, during which time he composed about 5,000 sermons, seven octavo volumes of which were published. The Rev. William B. Sprague, now of Albany, N.Y., was settled as colleague with Dr. Lathrop Aug. 25, 1819.

"The following account of a singular incident which took place," says Dr. Dwight (Travels, vol. i.), "in the first settlement of this township, was communicated to me in the year 1798 by Capt. Noble, a respectable inhabitant of Hoosac, N.Y., at Noble's Falls, who was then about 76 years of age. It was transmitted from his ancestor, one of the persons concerned. One of the first planters of Springfield was a tailor, and another a carpenter. The tailor had, for a small consideration, purchased of an Indian chief a tract of land in what is now West

Springfield, forming a square of three miles on a side. The carpenter had constructed a clumsy wheelbarrow, for which the tailor offered to make him a suit of clothes, or convey him the land. After some consideration, he exchanged the wheelbarrow for the land. This tract contained the best settled part of West Springfield, many an acre of which might now be sold, for the purposes of cultivation only, at the price of one hundred dollars. I will not assert that there is no error in the story; yet on the face of it there is nothing improbable. When the fourth part of a township of the common size was sold by one Englishman to another for a wheelbarrow, it will be easily believed that it was of still less value to the aborigines. The small prices paid by the first colonists for the lands in this country are no evidence that the bargains were fraudulent or inequitable. To the Indian, without an English purchaser, the land was often worth nothing; and to the colonist its value was created by his labor."

JONATHAN PARSONS, an eloquent preacher, was born in this town, Nov. 30, 1705; and died in Newburyport, July 19, 1776. Gen. DAVID B. MORGAN, an efficient military officer, was born in this town in 1773; and died July 15, 1848. The Rev. JUSTIN PERKINS, D.D., a missionary to the Nestorians, and author of "Missionary Life in Persia," was born here March 12, 1805; and died at Chicopee, Dec. 31, 1869. He was a good scholar and a good man.

J. M. Harmon is the present town-clerk.

West Stockbridge is a border town in the westerly part of Berkshire County, 162 miles south-west of Boston, accommodated by the Housatonic Railroad, and bounded north by Richmond, east by Stockbridge, south by Great Barrington and Egremont, and west by Austerlitz, N.Y. The post-offices are at the State line, Stockbridge, and West Stockbridge Centre. Williams River, an affluent of the Housatonic, runs from north to south entirely through the eastern, Rawson's Brook, running in an opposite direction, drains the central, and Wilson's Brook the south-west section of the town.

Levis limestone and Lauzon schist form the rock-basis of the town; and hematite, fibrous pyrolusite, and spathic iron, occur. The land is rough and broken, and covers a part of the Taconic range of mountains. White-veined and clouded marble is found here in abundance; and large quantities are wrought for exportation. The marble of the Girard College, Philadelphia, was mostly taken from the quarries of this town. "In a quarry near the village (in 1828), an opening or fissure in the rocks, about 15 feet deep, and from 18 to 4 inches in diameter, was charged with 204 pounds of powder. Upon firing it, a mass of marble was raised, about 60 feet square on the surface, and 8 feet thick; and at least twice that quantity was loosened." Several persons are employed in burning marble into lime. There is an iron furnace, employing about 50 hands: there are also three flouring-mills and five saw-mills. The number of inhabitants is 1,924; of voters, 475; of dwelling-houses, 345; and of farms, 123. The town has eight public schools, for the support of which it appropriated, in 1871, \$2,000. The valuation is \$937,731; the tax-rate, only \$0.86 per \$100. The hotel

is called "The Campbell House," and Norris Sweet is the proprietor. There is a Masonic Lodge, a good town-hall, and a bank for savings. The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Charles S. Newman, Presbyterian; and John Loughran, Roman Catholic. The Methodist church is without a pastor.

This town was taken from Stockbridge, and incorporated Feb. 23, 1774. A church was organized June 1, 1789; and the Rev. Oliver Ayers was the first regular pastor.

JOHN S. STONE, D.D., author of "The Living Temple" and other works, was born in this town in 1795. MARCIUS WILLSON, a writer of school text-books, was born here in 1813.

Weymouth is a busy, industrial, and progressive town, comprising four pleasant postal villages, — Weymouth, East Weymouth, North Weymouth, and South Weymouth. It lies in the easterly section of Norfolk County, 15 miles south-east from Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which sends one branch through the northerly, and another branch through the southerly part of the territory. It is bounded north by Boston Harbor, east by Hingham (from a part of which it is separated by Weymouth Back River), on the south-east by Abington, and on the west by Holbrook, Braintree, and Quincy (from the latter of which it is divided by Weymouth Fore River, here a broad and navigable stream). A point of land called "The Lower Neck" extends northerly into Boston Harbor, at the terminus of which lies Grape Island. Vessels of considerable size ascend Weymouth Fore River to Weymouth Landing. The principal rock is sienite, which frequently crops out in broken ledges. Whitman's Pond of about 240 acres in the central, and Great Pond of 280 acres, with a pretty island in the centre, are valuable and handsome sheets of water. Efforts are being made to stock the latter pond with black bass and other fish. The outlet is by Mill River into Weymouth Back River. The land is agreeably diversified and somewhat elevated, the scenery picturesque, and the soil in general good. The number of farms is 91; and of persons employed in cultivating them, 125. As many as 3,562 acres are covered with forests, and 1,096 acres are in English mowing. Some 30 persons are engaged in fishing. The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, boxes, brackets, nails, tin-ware, fireworks, superphosphate of lime, and other articles. The leading industry, however, is the manufacture of boots and shoes. This is carried on actively at Weymouth Landing, East Weymouth, and South Weymouth.

As many as 1,724 hands, according to the last State Report on Industry, were employed in this line of business; and the goods here made have an excellent reputation. M. C. Dizer and Company, J. H. Clapp and Company, and N. D. Canterbury, are among the largest firms in East Weymouth. The new iron-works of Nahum Stetson produce 2,000 casks of nails per week. An extensive business is done at Weymouth Landing in the coal, the grain, and the lumber trade. Weymouth has 37 public schools. Two of these are high schools. The whole number of teachers in the public schools is 41. It has a very good town-hall, two banks of discount, three institutions for

savings, an insurance-company, two Posts of the G. A. R., and two Masonic Lodges. The name of the public journal is "The Weymouth Weekly Gazette." It sent its full quota of soldiers to the late war; and to the memory of the 99 who were lost it has erected a handsome monument. The town-appropriations in 1873 were, — for schools, \$24,000; roads, \$16,000; town-officers, \$5,500; health department, \$2,000; interest and debt, \$10,000; town poor, \$5,500; miscellaneous, \$2,500; discounts, \$2,500; police force, \$1,000: total, \$69,000.

Some of the church-edifices—as the Congregational at South Weymouth, the Baptist at Weymouth Landing, and the Methodist at South Weymouth—are beautiful and commodious. The pastors are the Revs. H. P. Smyth and Peter Leddy, Roman Catholic; C. H. Rowe, Baptist (Weymouth Landing); B. H. Davis and Jacob Baker, Universalist; W. F. Lloyd, Episcopal (Weymouth Landing); Joshua Emery, C. T., First Church; George F. Stanton, Second Church (South); James McLean, C. T., Union Church (South); E. P. Chapin, C. T. (East).

"In 1622, Thomas Weston, a merchant of good reputation in London, having procured for himself a patent for a tract of land in Massachusetts Bay, sent two ships, with 50 or 60 men, at his own charge, to settle a plantation. Many of the adventurers being sick on their arrival at Plymouth, most of the company remained there during the greater part of the summer, and were treated with hospitality and kindness by the inhabitants. Some of their number, in the mean time, finding a place in the Bay of Massachusetts, named *Wessagusset*, which they judged convenient for a settlement, the whole company removed to it, and began a plantation." This was a rather disorderly company, there being, it is stated, "many of them rude and profane;" and, being badly governed, they fell into disorder, and experienced much suffering from their extravagance, and conduct towards the natives, such as taking their corn, &c. The Indians were so incensed against them, that they entered into a conspiracy to destroy the whole company. This was prevented by a daring exploit of Capt. Standish. Such, however, was the reduced state of the colony, and their danger from the natives, that it was deemed prudent to break up the settlement. It appears, however, there were a few inhabitants here in 1624; as it is stated "that the few inhabitants of *Wessagusset* receiving an accession to their number from Weymouth in England, the town is supposed to have hence been called 'Weymouth.'"

The town was incorporated Sept. 2, 1635. It was attacked by the Indians Feb. 25, 1676, when several dwelling-houses and barns were reduced to ashes.

The following noted persons were born in this place: ABIGAIL SMITH (1744–1818), who became the wife of John Adams, president of the United States, in 1764; WILLIAM CRANCH, LL.D. (1769–1855), an able jurist; and JOSHUA BATES (1788–1864), a successful financier.

Whately is a pleasant farming-town of 1,062 inhabitants, lying on the right bank of the Connecticut River, in the southern section of Franklin County, about 116 miles west of

Boston, and 10 south of Greenfield, with which it is in communication by the Connecticut-river Railroad. It has for its boundaries Conway and Deerfield on the north, Sunderland (from which it is separated by the Connecticut River) on the east, Hatfield on the south, and Williamsburg on the west. The base line of the State Trigonometrical Survey, about 7,338 miles long, runs from the south part of Deerfield, through the easterly part of this town, to near the centre of Hatfield, on the south. Lower sandstone and calciferous mica-schist constitute the geological basis. Veins of galena, or sulphuret of lead, have been found in the western part of the town; and a thin stratum of umber and sienna, a valuable pigment, was discovered here in 1864. Several chalybeate springs are found in the easterly part of the town, one of which flows into Hopewell Brook. The land is low and swampy on the river, but high and broken in the west. Mount Esther, in the north, has an elevation of 995 feet, and affords a splendid view of the Connecticut Valley and the surrounding mountains. Mill Brook (called by the Indians *Capawong*), West Brook, Popple Brook, and their tributaries, flow southerly through the town, affording motive-power for four saw and two grist mills, and adding beauty to the landscape.

The town contains 151 farms, 1,370 acres of woodland, and 681 acres of wet meadow, or swale, producing about as many tons of hay per annum. As many as 303 acres are devoted to the raising of tobacco, and 86 to wheat. The value of tobacco raised in a year has been \$105,344.80; of wheat, \$2,782.50; of butter sold, \$4,406.50; of wool, \$647. There is a post-office at Whately, and also at East Whately. The village of West Whately is pleasantly situated on the highlands at the west. This town has a hotel called "The Whately House," a town-hall and library, six school-districts, and two churches, one of which is Congregational, the Rev. John W. Lane, pastor, and the other Unitarian, the Rev. Leonard W. Brigham, pastor.

It sent 82 soldiers into the late war.

This place, originally a part of Hatfield, was settled about the year 1735 by Lieut. Ebenezer Bardwell, Benjamin Scott, David Graves, Sergeant John Wait, Joseph Belding, and others. The town was named in honor of Thomas Whately, a friend of Thomas Hutchinson, and incorporated April 24, 1771. The first church was organized Aug. 13 of the same year, and the Rev. Rufus Wells was the first minister. The Rev. Lemuel P. Bates, a native of Blandford, Scotland, was settled as a colleague with Mr. Wells in 1822, and resigned in 1832.

A History of this town, by the Rev. Josiah Temple, was published in 1872, pp. 332.

Wilbraham was incorporated June 15, 1763, and named, it is supposed, from the Wilbraham family in Cheshire, Eng. Anterior to its incorporation, it bore the name of "Springfield Mountains." It lies, nearly in the form of a parallelogram, in the south-eastern part of Hampden County, 89 miles south-west of Boston; and has three postal centres, — Wilbraham, South Wilbraham, and Collins Dépôt, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which runs

along the northern border of the town. Ludlow lies on the north; Palmer and Monson, on the east; Somers, Conn., on the south; and Long Meadow and Springfield, on the west. The underlying rock is calcareous gneiss and upper conglomerate; and a dark-red sandstone, suitable for building, is here quarried.

The local scenery is remarkably beautiful; the land spreading out into winding glades and valleys, or rising into picturesque eminences, from or near which small streamlets flow in various directions through the territory. The Chicopee River washes the entire northern border. The north branch of Mill River, having its source in Nine-mile Pond, drains the north-eastern section; while Scantic Brook and its various tributaries add to the scenic beauty of South Wilbraham. Rattlesnake Hill, which has an altitude of 1,077 feet, rises grandly on the Connecticut line. A range of hills extends northerly and centrally from this point nearly through the town. The number of inhabitants is 3,230; of voters, 526; of dwelling-houses, 424; and of farms, 290.



ACADEMY BUILDINGS, WILBRAHAM.

The valuation is \$841,746; and the rate of taxation, \$1.50 per \$100. The principal business of the people is agriculture; but, in addition to this, there are manufactures of board and writing-papers and woollen goods. There is a large paper-mill at Collins Dépôt, and another at South Wilbraham. There are four woollen-mills, having in all 11 sets of machinery, and employing about 100 persons. This beautiful town has a hotel (the Allis House), a Masonic Lodge, 12 district-schools, and an excellent literary institution called "The Wesleyan Academy."

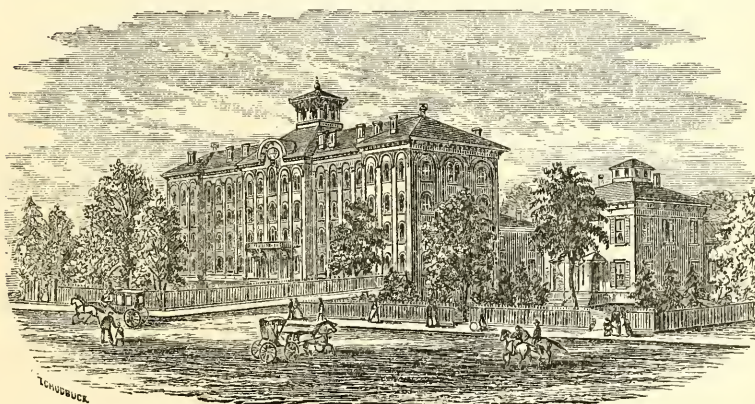
This institution was incorporated in 1824, and is governed by a board of trustees. It has ever been in high repute, and is one of the oldest and best known institutions of its kind in the country. It was first established at Newmarket, N.H., in 1818; but was, through the efforts of Messrs. Calvin Brewer, Abraham Avery, Abel Bliss, and others, removed to Wilbraham, and re-opened for youth of both sexes, in 1825. The Rev. Wilbur Fisk, D.D., distinguished alike as a preacher and a teacher, was for a long period its principal. It is claimed that

this is the first institution of a high grade in this country which successfully adopted the plan of the co-education of the sexes. Scholars are received from 10 years old and upwards. The course of study is systematic and extensive, and includes all those branches which are requisite to prepare the pupil for the common business of life, or for a higher course of collegiate or professional duties. The year is divided into four terms, corresponding, as nearly as possible, with the four seasons.

The Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., is the principal.

The pastors of the churches are the Revs. T. W. Bishop, Methodist (North Wilbraham); S. J. Hills, Baptist (South Wilbraham); Edward B. Chamberlain, C.T. (South Wilbraham); Martin S. Howard, C.T. (North Wilbraham). The Union church at North Wilbraham, the Methodist church at South Wilbraham, and also at Glendale, are without pastors. This town furnished 243 men for the army, of whom 26 were lost in or by the service.

Among the prominent men of this town are W. R. Sessions, Walter



BOARDING-HOUSE, WILBRAHAM ACADEMY, WILBRAHAM.

Hitchcock, Sumner Smith, Ira G. Potter, Horace Clark, Gilbert H. Peck, John M. Merrick, and John W. Bliss.

L. G. Potter is the present town-clerk. The Indian name of this place was *Minnechaug*, meaning "berry-land." The first white settler was Nathaniel Hitchcock, who came here in 1730. He was soon followed by Noah Alvord, Daniel Warner, Nathaniel Warriner, Moses Burt, Samuel Stebbins, David Merrick, John Jones, Abel Bliss, and others. The town was very patriotic during the struggles of the Revolution. An old ballad on the death of "Lieut. Merrick's only son," said to have been composed by Nathan Terry, was often sung in olden times by the people in this vicinity. "He dyed," the old "broadside" states, "by the Bite of a Rattlesnake, Being 22 years, two months, & three days old, and very nigh Marridge." The pathetic lament commences, —

" On Springfield Mountains there did dwell
A likely youth who was known full well
Lientenet Mirick's onely son
A likely youth nigh twenty-one.

One friday morning he did goe
In to the meadow & did moe
A round or two then he did feal
A pisen serpent at his heal."

On the 22d of October, 1770, it was publicly decided that the following tunes, and no others without consent, should be sung in public worship; viz., Low Dutch, Windsor, Old Hundred, New Hundred, Stroudwater, Mear, Buckland, Broomsgrove, Bangor, St. Martin's, Warwick, St. Helen's, All Saints, Little Marlborough, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Southwick, Quercy, Worksop, Wantage, New York, and the 149th Psalm Tune. The Rev. Noah Merrick, the first minister, was ordained in a barn in 1741. The first meeting-house was erected in 1748.

JOSEPH BADGER, an early missionary west of the Alleghanies, was born in this place Feb. 28, 1857; and died May 5, 1846. JOHN STEARNS, M.D., a noted physician, was born here in 1770; and died March 18, 1848. ABRAHAM AVERY, an eminent printer of Boston, and son of Abraham Avery, and the Rev. RUFUS P. STEBBINS, D.D., a distinguished preacher, are natives of Wilbraham.

This town had a centennial celebration of its incorporation June 15, 1863, when a very eloquent address was given by the Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D. This, with an appendix, was published in a splendid volume by Messrs. Rand and Avery, Boston, 1864, pp. 317.

Williamsburg is a hilly farming and manufacturing town in the northerly part of Hampshire County, 103 miles west of Boston, having 200 farms, establishments for the manufacture of cotton, silk, hollow-ware, planes, buttons, brass work, and 2,159 inhabitants. It has two post-offices, — one at Williamsburg; the other at Haydenville, a busy village in the southern section of the town. It is reached by the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, which has a dépôt at Haydenville and at the Centre. This town has a bank of savings, a Masonic Lodge, nine school-districts, and three churches: viz., the First Congregational, formed July, 1771, now under the care of the Rev. J. F. Gleason; the Congregational church at Haydenville, the Rev. James P. Kimball, pastor; and the Methodist church, under the care of the Rev. E. R. Thorndike.

The rock-bed of this town is calciferous mica-schist and granite. The land is elevated and mountainous. High Ridge, in the north-eastern corner, has an altitude of 1,480 feet. It was made a station in the trigonometrical survey of the State. Other noted elevations are Walnut Hill, Day's Hill, and Shingle Hill, in the eastern, and Miller's Hill in the southern section of the town. Miller's Brook, running from Goshen south-easterly, and centrally through the town, and thence into Northampton, where it unites with the Connecticut River, together with its tributaries, Wright Brook and Beaver Brook, furnishes considerable motive-power, and effects the drainage of the place.

This town, once the west part of Hatfield, was incorporated April 24, 1771, and named, it is presumed, from some one of the Williams family living in this neighborhood.

Williamstown occupies the north-western extremity of Berkshire County and of the State.

It is noted as the seat of Williams College, and contains 3,559 inhabitants, 712 voters, 527 dwelling-houses, and 193 farms. The post-offices are at Williamstown and South Williamstown, both beautifully-situated and very charming villages. The town is distant north-west from Boston 140 miles, and north of Pittsfield 25 miles. Its boundaries are Pownal (Vt.) on the north, Clarksburg and Adams on the east, New Ashford and Hancock on the south, and the New-York State line on the west. It is accommodated by the Troy and Boston Railroad and by a magnetic telegraph.

It is surrounded by lofty mountains on almost every side. The Clarksburg Mountain rises to the height of 2,272 feet in the north-west; Greylock lifts its head to an altitude of 3,505 feet in the south-east; Berlin Mountain in the Taconic range, which forms the western barrier, has an elevation of 2,814 feet; and the mountains on the north ascend nearly the same distance. The township, therefore, occupies, in the main, a beautiful valley, enclosed by these lofty, wooded eminences, through which the Hoosac River finds an opening on the east and north, and the two branches of the Green River an entrance on the south. The view of these bold mountain-ramparts from the college-buildings in the Centre is, on every hand, magnificent.

The valley in which the two branches of the Green River meet is rich and beautiful; and the land of the whole town, indeed, is productive, and remarkably well adapted to the growth of the cereals, of timber, and to grazing. The underlying rock is Levis limestone, Lauzon schist, and Potsdam, with here and there a bed of clay and iron ore. Fine specimens of crystal quartz are found. Near the central village there is a mineral spring, the waters of which remain at a temperature of about 70° through the year, and are said to be efficacious in the cure of some diseases of the skin.

Some attention is given to the cultivation of flax; and as many as 14,122 bushels of Indian corn have rewarded the labors of the husbandman in a single year. There are 5,531 acres in woodland, and 4,765 acres in English mowing. The mountain-sides are admirably adapted to sheep-husbandry; and as many as 2,381 sheep are kept. This exceeds in number those of any other town in Berkshire County. The town has two cotton, two grist, and five saw mills. The hotels are the Kellogg House, the Mansion House, and Greylock Hall. There are two public high and seven district schools, for the support of which the town appropriated, in 1871, the sum of \$5,000. There are three Congregational, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Episcopal, one Roman-Catholic, and one other church. The pastors are the Revs. E. H. Griffin, C.T., Second Congregational; Mark Hopkins, D.D., C.T., College Church; A. C. Sewall, C.T., First Congregational; H. D. Kimball, Methodist; Elnathan Sweet, Baptist; and A. B. Jennings, Episcopal. The Roman-Catholic church is attended by a minister from North Adams.

The town has a Post of the G. A. R., a Masonic Lodge, and two periodicals, — "The Williams Vedette" and "The Williams Review," both of which are edited by the students of the college. In memory of its soldiers lost in the late war the town has erected an appropriate monument. Among the noted men (aside from the faculty of the

college) residing in this place are Joseph White, Benjamin F. Mills, Dr. H. L. Sabin, Sumner Southworth, B. F. Mather, Stephen Walley, and C. R. Taft. Charles S. Cole is the present town-clerk.

The territory, formerly called "West Hoosac," was incorporated June 21, 1765, and named in honor of Col. Ephraim Williams. The first church was organized in 1765; and the Rev. Whitman Welsh, the first pastor, was settled the same year. His successors were the Revs. Seth Swift, settled in 1779; Walter King, in 1813; R. W. Gridley, in 1816; and Joseph Alden, in 1834. Williams College, so named in honor of Col. Ephraim Williams, was incorporated June 22, 1793; and the legislature accompanied the charter with a grant of \$4,000. Dr. Ebenezer Fitch, the first president, was succeeded in 1815 by the Rev. Z. S. Moore, D.D. The next president was the Rev. E. D. Griffin, D.D., who, resigning in 1836, was followed by Mark Hopkins, D.D., under whose efficient administration the institution attained an enviable position. His successor is the Rev. Paul A. Chadbourne. The college-buildings are situated on a broad and beautiful street which runs over three delightful eminences, and consist of Griffin Hall, containing the college cabinet; Goodrich Hall, which holds the chemical laboratory; the East and South Colleges, both used as dormitories; Lawrence Hall, which contains the college-library and some sculptured slabs from Nineveh; the Chapel; Jackson Hall; together with the old West College (erected in 1790) and the Kellogg Hall. A monument of freestone has been erected near Griffin Hall in honor of the soldiers from this college lost in the late war; and in the vicinity there is a marble shaft, surmounted by a globe, which indicates the spot where Samuel J. Mills and his companions met in 1807 near a haystack, and there made a consecration of themselves to foreign-missionary labor.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DEWEY, LL.D., an eminent lawyer, and judge of the Supreme Court, was born here March 13, 1793; and died at Northampton, Aug. 22, 1866.

Wilmington was formed of parts of Reading and Woburn, named in honor of Lord Wilmington, then member of the Privy Council, and incorporated Sept. 25, 1730. It is situated in the north-east part of Middlesex County, 15 miles from Boston; has two postal centres (Wilmington and North Wilmington); and contains 866 inhabitants, 267 voters, 179 dwelling-houses, and about 100 farms. It is intersected and accommodated by the Boston and Lowell, the Boston and Maine, and the Salem and Lowell Railroads. The chief rock is calcareous gneiss, which in one locality crops forth into a romantic ledge known as "The Devil's Den." Silver Lake, of about 37 acres, is a pleasant sheet of clear water in the north-western border, which affords a good supply of excellent ice for market. A side-track has been laid from the Boston and Lowell Railroad to the margin of the lake for the purpose of transporting its ice to market. Maple-meadow Brook, an affluent of Ipswich River, drains the southern section of the town. The land is level. The soil is light, and well adapted to the growth of hops and early vegetables. Much of the town is covered with low peat-meadows, which are not remarkably productive. Parts of them are covered with the cranberry-vine, the fruit of which is often destroyed

by the early frost. The celebrated Baldwin apple is said to have first appeared in this town; and the original tree is still shown. The people of the town are well-informed and hospitable. They are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and in slaughtering cattle for Boston market. The town has two saw and two shingle mills, a good town-hall and a small public library, six school-districts, and one Congregational church, of which the Rev. Benjamin A. Robie, settled April 13, 1871, is the pastor. The valuation is \$552,659; and the tax-rate, \$1.40 per \$100. In 1871 the school-appropriation was \$1,775. W. H. Carter is the present town-clerk. The first church was organized Oct. 24, 1733.

Wilmington is the birthplace of TIMOTHY WALKER, LL.D. (1802-1856), an able jurist; SEARS COOK WALKER (1805-1853), a noted mathematician and astronomer; and of JOSEPH REYNOLDS, M.D. (H.U. 1827), author of "Peter Gott, the Cape-Ann Fisherman," 1856, and of several other works.

Winchendon lies, nearly in the form of a square, on high land in the northern part of Worcester County, about 68 miles north-west of Boston by the Cheshire Railroad, which passes through its north-eastern corner; and is bounded north by Fitzwilliam and Rindge, N.H., east by Ashburnham, south-east by Gardner, south-west and south by Templeton, and west by Royalston. It comprises the villages of Springville in the north-east, New Boston in the south-west, Bullardville and Harrisville in the north-west, and North Village, Waterville, and Winchendon Centre, in the interior. The post-office and the principal settlement are at the North Village. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad runs through New Boston, and accommodates the people in the south-west section of the town. The number of farms is 210; of dwelling-houses, 655; and of inhabitants, 3,398. The valuation is \$2,017,109. The land is elevated and hilly, but not mountainous. The soil is strong and fertile. The underlying rock is ferruginous gneiss, which furnishes some good stone for building. There is a chalybeate spring in the northern part of the town. The principal eminences are Rocky Hill in the north-east angle, Town-line Hill in the south-east, Birch Hill (overlooking New Boston) in the south-western, Tallow Hill in the north-western, and Benjamin Hill and Mount Pleasant, truly worthy of its name, in the central part of the town. Denison Lake, of 87 acres, is a beautiful sheet of water near New Boston; and Monomonac Pond, of 114 acres, sends a valuable tributary into Miller's River. Many small streams, fed by never-failing springs and ponds, circulate through the territory, and afford good mill-sites; but the principal hydraulic power, to which the place is indebted for its rapid growth and prosperity, is furnished by Miller's River, a very handsome and steady stream, which enters the town on the eastern border, and, by a very circuitous course, runs far towards the north-west, affording important manufacturing privileges; and then, turning suddenly to the south, leaves the town at the south-west corner. The principal manufactures are wooden-ware, shoddy, sewing and other machines, chairs and boxes. There are fourteen saw and two flouring-mills. As many as 898,000 pails and 171,500 tubs have been made here in a year. The town has two good hotels, a national bank (capital

\$150,000), a savings-bank, a good town-hall and a free library, a high school and well-graded common schools, a Masonic Lodge, a R. A. Chapter, an Odd-Fellows' Lodge, a good weekly paper ("The Winchendon Journal"), a debating-society, a choral society, a citizens' association, and six churches. The pastors are the Revs. William W. Dow, C.T. (First Church); Davis Foster, C.T. (North Church); Charles H. Wheeler, Church of the Unity (established 1865); L. Drury, Baptist church (established 1848); G. F. Eaton, Methodist; and D. C. Moran, Roman Catholic.

This is a wide-awake and progressive town; and with its enterprising men, fine water-power, beautiful scenery, healthfulness, and railroad facilities, will doubtless come to stand yet more prominent among the leading towns of this section of the State.

In June, 1734, the land at this place was granted to Lieut. Abraham Tilton, to be divided into sixty-three equal parts, — one for the minister, one for the schools, one for the ministry in future, and the rest to sixty persons, mostly of Ipswich; and hence the settlement received the name of Ipswich Canada. The town had ten families in 1752, some of whom left the place through fear of the Indians, and others turned their dwellings into garrisons. The first church was organized Dec. 15, 1752, when the Rev. Daniel Stimpson was ordained pastor. He was, in 1769, succeeded by the Rev. Joseph Brown. The town was incorporated June 14, 1764, and, according to Mr. Whitmore, received its name from Gov. Francis Bernard, the eventual heir of the Tyringhams of Upper Winchendon, Eng.

JOHN MILTON WHITON, D.D., an able divine, and author of "A History of New Hampshire," was born here Aug. 1, 1785; and died Sept. 28, 1856. The Hon. WILLIAM BARRETT WASHBURN, present governor of the State, was born here Jan. 31, 1820; and resides in Greenfield.

Winchester is a delightful suburban town in the easterly section of Middlesex County, 8 miles north-west of Boston by the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which here sends off a branch to Woburn. It was formed from parts of Woburn, Medford, and West Cambridge, and incorporated April 30, 1850. Its form is triangular; and the adjoining towns are Woburn on the north-west and north, Stoneham and Medford on the east, the latter and Arlington on the south, and Lexington on the south-west. The underlying rock is sienite and dolerite, in which occurs a bed of copper ore. The natural scenery is diversified and picturesque. Several wooded eminences impart a charming variety to the scenic aspect of the eastern and the western sections of the town; while through the centre, by a devious current, flows the beautiful Mystic River, which, on the southern border, spreads out into the celebrated Mystic Pond. A charming sheet of water called "Wedge Pond," in the Centre, is noted for the abundance of water-lilies, whose white blossoms cover its surface in the summer season. It is said that the swallow makes its earliest appearance on the bosom of this lake. The population is 2,645; number of voters, 791; of dwelling-houses, 485; and of farms, 38. The valuation is \$4,411,289, and the tax-rate only \$1.00 per \$100.

For the support of its public schools (which are well graded and in excellent order), the town appropriated, in 1871, \$9,300; in 1873, \$12,000. The people are actively engaged in agricultural, horticultural, mercantile, and mechanical pursuits. Large quantities of excellent vegetables, apples, pears, and small fruits, are produced for Boston market. The town has one machine, one piano-case, one piano-key, and one piano-action shop, one saw-mill for mahogany, one cotton-batting, and cotton and wool wadding and felting mill, three tanning and four currying establishments, a savings-bank, a good free public library, and a lyceum. It has three handsome church-edifices, the pastors of two of which are the Revs. Luther G. Barrett, Baptist, and Richard Metcalf (settled in 1866), Unitarian. The pulpit of the Congregational church, organized Nov. 19, 1840, has recently become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. C. Bissell. Winchester furnished 224 men for the late war, of whom 10 were lost in the service. Many of the citizens of this town transact business in the city of Boston, of which it will doubtless, ere long, become a part. The streets are kept in good order, and well ornamented with shade-trees. Many of the private residences, occupying commanding sites upon the hillsides, present a beautiful appearance; and the whole town, indeed, has an air of comfort, thrift, and independence. Among the leading men are David N. Skillings, Benjamin F. Ham, Emmons Hamlin, Stephen Cutter, James F. Dwinell, Moses A. Herrick, E. A. Eaton, and Joseph H. Tyler. Warren F. Foster is the present town-clerk. HENRY BACON, a noted figure-painter, who studied at the *Beaux Arts*, Paris, and has the happy talent of telling a story by a picture, was born in this place in 1840.

Windsor is situated in the north-eastern part of Berkshire County, distant from Boston 140 miles, and from Pittsfield by highway 12 miles. It is bounded on the north by Savoy, on the east by Plainfield and Cummington, on the south by Peru and Hinsdale, and on the west by Dalton and Cheshire. "This township is about 7 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The surface is uneven. A height of land lies a little west of the centre, in a north and south direction, from which the descent is gradual both to the east and west. On the east side rises Westfield River, and on the west the Housatonic. The origin and source of these streams are but a few rods apart, a little south of the Congregational meeting-house." The geological structure is calcareous gneiss and the Quebec group, in which specimens of zoisite, actinolite, and rutile abound. As in the other towns of this western county, the surface is more or less hilly; Windsor Hill, in the centre, being the most prominent elevation. There is a picturesque pond, covering 107 acres, in the north-eastern corner, whose outlet is the Westfield River, which, with its branches, drains the eastern, while some tributaries of the Housatonic River drain the western section of the town. A very pleasing feature in the landscape is the Wahconah Falls, in the south-western corner, on one of the branches of the last-mentioned river. The stream here tumbles over a rocky precipice some 70 feet, filling the air with spray and music, and forming one of the finest scenic pictures in this region. The post-

offices are at Windsor, and East Windsor, or Jordanville. The latter place is situated in the extreme south-eastern corner. The town has six saw-mills, three establishments for the manufacture of wooden-ware, one for that of edge-tools, one for making scythe-stones, and one for tanning and currying hides. There are in Windsor 136 farms (most of which are quite productive), 153 dwelling-houses, 169 voters, and 686 inhabitants. The valuation is \$339,502; and the rate of taxation, \$1.80 per \$100. There are eight school-districts; a good town-hall; a small public library; and a Congregational church, organized in 1772, of which the Rev. Francis Hawley is the present pastor. Ninety men went from this place into the late war, and twelve of them were lost. Among the prominent citizens of the town are A. M. Warren, H. N. Winslow, A. T. Pierce, James Whitmarsh, and Albert Ford. The town is 7 miles distant from the dépôt at Dalton. The land of the town was originally purchased by Noah Nash, June 2, 1762, for £1,430. It was incorporated under the name of "Gageborough," in compliment to Gov. Thomas Gage, July 2, 1771; but the name was changed to "Windsor" in 1778. The Indian name was *Ouschanpamaug*. Among the early settlers were Joseph Chamberlain, Edward Walker, John Hall, and Josiah Lawrence.

The first white native of the town, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence, was born in May, 1768. The Rev. David Avery, settled March 25, 1773, was the first minister.

Winthrop was detached from North Chelsea (now Revere), and incorporated March 27, 1852. It consists of an irregular peninsula, in Suffolk County, 10 miles north-east of Boston; and is approached by water and by a horse-railroad from East Boston. From it projects southerly a long neck of land, the head of which is called "Shirley Point." The town is bounded on the north-west by Revere, and on all other sides by water. It forms the northerly boundary of Boston Harbor, and has a beautiful eminence on the north-east point, called "Grover's Cliff;" and also another on the Neck, called "Winthrop Head." Snake Island lies between the mainland and Shirley Point, which is separated from Deer Island by Shirley Gut, admitting vessels at high water of considerable burden into Boston Harbor. Chelsea Point and Pulling Point are noted localities on the western shore, which partially embraces, farther north, Breed's Island (now a part of Boston). From the eminences of Winthrop the observer gains delightful views of Nahant, the picturesque islands of Boston Harbor, and the open ocean. This new town contains 532 inhabitants, 148 voters, 124 dwelling-houses, and 18 farms. The valuation is \$671,665; and the tax-rate, \$1.15 per \$100. The people are engaged in market-gardening, lobster-fishing, tanning and currying, and in the manufacture of fireworks and refined petroleum. The agricultural productions are English and salt hay, winter squashes, beets, turnips, cabbages, and other esculent vegetables. The town has four public schools, for the support of which it appropriated in 1871 the sum of \$1,400. The selectmen for 1873 are Herman B. Tewksbury, John Belcher, and Lucius Floyd. The Rev. D. K. Merrill is the pastor of the Methodist church. The Point-Shirley House is the principal hotel.

Woburn is a very pleasant and prosperous town of 8,560 inhabitants, in the easterly part of Middlesex County, 10 miles north-east of Boston by the Woburn Branch Railroad, over which as many as a dozen trains run each way daily. It is bounded on the north-east by Reading and Stoneham, on the south-east by Winchester, on the south-west by Lexington, and on the north-west by Burlington and Wilmington. The underlying rock is sienite, a huge mass of which, called "Rag Rock," lifts its head near the central village. The surface of the town is finely varied by hill and valley; and three bold eminences — Whispering Hill, Zion's Hill, and Hornpond Mountain (on which there is a reservoir) — characterize the features of the landscape, and afford fine scenic views in the south-west section of the town. Two branches of Mystic River drain the territory, and afford some motive-power.

The Boston and Lowell Railroad passes along the valley of the eastern branch. There is a pond of 31 acres on this stream. Horn Pond, covering an area of about 91 acres, south of the village, is a noted place of resort. Its waters are clear and deep, and well stored with fish. From it the town now receives its water-supply. The number of farms is 82, embracing 3,753 acres; and they are, in general, well managed and remunerative. Much attention is given to market-gardening; and large crops of esculent vegetables are annually produced. As many as 60,400 gallons of milk have been sold in a year. Manufacturing is, however, the principal business. This is unusually varied. There are establishments for tanning, making glue, chemicals, clothing, enamelled leather, boots and shoes, mechanics' tools, and shoestock. The number of hides tanned and curried here in a year has been 122,500; and of hands employed, 554. The valuation of the town is \$8,718,113. The rate of taxation is \$1.33 per \$100. The population is 8,560; number of voters, 2,891.

This town has a bank of discount, with a capital of \$300,000; a flourishing institution called "Warren Academy" (founded in 1828), two well-edited newspapers ("The Middlesex Journal," by John L. Parker, and "The Woburn Advertiser," by Mark Allen), a good town-hall, an excellent high school, a lyceum, a dramatic club, a hotel, and seven churches. The pastors are the Revs. Henry S. Kelsey, C.T., settled March 19, 1873 (church organized Aug. 14, 1642); Leander Thompson, C.T., settled 1869 (North Church, organized Nov. 22, 1849); Pomroy Allen, rector of the Episcopal church; William S. Barnes, settled in 1869, Unitarian; W. J. Hamilton, Methodist; John Qualey, St. Charles's Church (Roman Catholic); and the Rev. W. M. Young, D.D., Baptist church (established in 1781).

The postal centres are Woburn, East Woburn, and North Woburn. The town is accommodated by a branch of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, which gives it ten trains to and from Boston daily. The public schools are in fine order; and the high-school building has recently been enlarged at an expense of \$30,000. The number of soldiers furnished for the late war was 775; and, in honor of the 82 who were lost, the town has erected, at a cost of \$10,000, a beautiful monument, surmounted by a bronze soldier by Milmore. M. S. Seeley is the present town-clerk. Woburn has many elegant public and

private buildings, and is one of the most active and progressive towns in Middlesex County. Its young people are enterprising, intelligent, and social, and take a laudable pride in the advancement and prosperity of the community.

Woburn was originally known as "Charlestown Village." It received its present name from Woburn, county of Bedford, Eng.; and was incorporated May 18, 1642. The first church was organized Aug. 14, 1642; and the Rev. Thomas Carter was ordained by two members of the church, who, laying their hands upon his head, repeated these words: "We ordain thee, Thomas Carter, to be pastor unto this church of Christ."

Woburn is the birthplace of the following eminent men: SAMUEL BLODGET (1724-1807), an enterprising inventor; Gen. JAMES REED (1724-1807), a gallant officer, present at the battle of Bunker Hill; SAMUEL LOCKE, D.D. (1732-1788), president of Harvard University from 1770 to 1773; JEDUTHAN BALDWIN (1732-1788), an able engineer; Col. LOAMMI BALDWIN (1745-1807), an able surveyor and officer; Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON (Count Rumford) (1753-1814), a very distinguished statesman and physicist; ROGER MINOT SHERMAN, LL.D. (1773-1844), an able jurist.

An elaborate History of Woburn, by Samuel Sewall, was published in 1868, pp. 657.

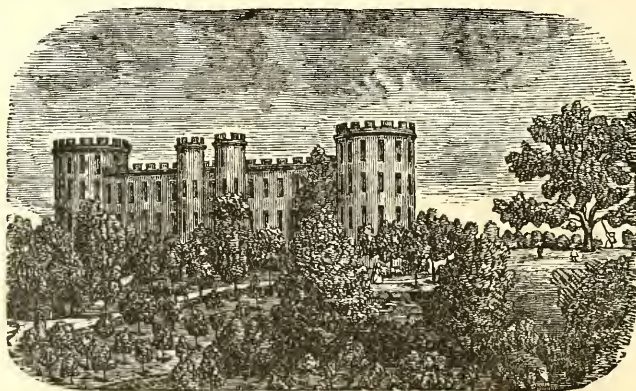
WORCESTER, the capital of Worcester County, is an enterprising, industrial, mercantile, and progressive city and railroad centre, 44 miles south-west of Boston, 43 miles north-west of Providence, and 53 miles north-east of Springfield. Its latitude is $42^{\circ} 16' 17''$ north, and its longitude $71^{\circ} 48' 13''$ west. From its social, political, and commercial influence, it is sometimes called "The Heart of the Commonwealth." By the Boston and Albany, the Providence and Worcester, the Norwich and Worcester, the Worcester and Nashua, and the Fitchburg and Worcester Railroads, and by telegraphic lines, it has ready communication with every section of the state and country; and to these facilities, together with its central situation and the intellectual vigor of its people, are mainly due the rapidity of its growth and its prosperity. The extent and magnificence of its new railroad-dépôt of hewn granite, now in process of construction, indicate the vast amount of travel and of freight concentrating in the city. The geological structure of the territory consists of the St. John's group, Merrimack schist, and ferruginous gneiss, in which occur steatite, beds of clay and peat, and of iron ore. The land is charmingly diversified by rounded hills and winding valleys, through which some of the sources of the Blackstone River (as Beaver Brook, Great Brook, Weasel Brook, and Kettle Brook) make their way, and furnish some motive-power. The adjoining towns are West Boylston on the north-east, Shrewsbury (on the circuitous line of the beautiful Lake Quinsigamond) on the east, Millbury on the south-east, Auburn on the south, Leicester on the south-west, and Holden, with a part of West Boylston, on the north-west. The city comprises an area of about 36 square miles. Of the valley or basin in which the populous part of the city is mainly built, Prof. Edward Hitchcock says, —

"Apart from human culture, the geographical centre of Massachusetts would present no very striking attractions to the lover of natural scenery; but this valley possesses precisely those features which art is capable of rendering extremely fascinating. And there is scarcely to be met with, in this or any other country, a more charming landscape than Worcester presents from almost any of the moderately-elevated hills that surround it. The high state of agriculture in every part of the valley, and the fine taste and neatness exhibited in all the buildings of this flourishing town, with the great elegance of many edifices, and the intermingling of so many and fine shade and fruit trees, spread over the prospect beauty of a high order, on which the eye delights to linger. I have never seen, in a community of equal extent, so few marks of poverty and human degradation as in this valley; and it is this aspect of comfort and independence among all classes that enhances greatly the pleasure with which every true American heart contemplates this scene, since it must be considered as exhibiting the happy influence of our free institutions."

The most prominent eminences in the city are Millstone Hill, in the north-east, commanding a fine prospect of Lake Quinsigamond and the hills of Shrewsbury; Winter Hill, in the north-west, overlooking a beautiful sheet of water called "North Pond;" Tatnuck Hill, in the west; and Prospect Hill, rising conspicuously near the geographical centre, and affording the observer an admirable panoramic view of the populous portion of the city. These and other eminences are covered with well-cultivated farms, orchards, and gardens, or with elegant private and public buildings. The city comprises eight wards, which radiate from the centre; and, in addition to the principal settlement, the pleasant industrial villages of Northville, Fairmount, Jamesville, South Worcester, Quinsigamond, New Worcester, and Tatnuck. The city contains 373 farms, 5,446 dwelling-houses, 13,055 voters, and 41,105 inhabitants. The number of acres of land taxed is 21,096; of acres in woodland, 2,692; of English mowing, 4,541; of apple-trees cultivated for their fruit, 36,754; of horses, 2,650; and of cows, 1,400. The valuation is \$42,242,550; and the tax-rate, \$1.74 per \$100. The industries are remarkably varied and remunerative. Almost every textile fabric, machine, instrument, or article of furniture or of clothing, which this busy age demands, is here manufactured. By the last State Report on Industry, there were two cotton-mills, having 6,600 spindles, employing 87 persons; eleven woollen-mills, with 42 sets of machinery and a capital of \$842,000, employing 721 persons; three shoddy-mills; two rolling-mills, employing 475 persons; three wire-manufactories, capital \$600,000, employing 675 persons; six furnaces, employing 306 persons; eight establishments for the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and other machinery, with a capital of \$224,000, employing 593 hands; two for the manufacture of knives, for mowing-machines, and machine-cutters, employing 26 persons; two for the manufacture of files, employing seven persons; four for the manufacture of agricultural implements, employing 290 persons; three for that of musical instruments, employing 36 persons; and 1,489 persons were engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, turning out goods valued at \$2,558,517 in a year. In addition to these branches of

industry, there were manufactures of iron rails, hand and machine cards, shoe-nails, brass castings, brushes, cordage, carriages, confectionery, ink, envelopes, clothing, candles, soap, fire-arms, cabinet-ware, tin-ware, cigars, stone-ware, boxes, belting, barometers, paints, skates, spindles, steam-valves, and a variety of other articles.

S. R. Heywood and Company produce about 200 cases of boots per week, and employ about 75 hands. The Bay State Company employ as many as 400 hands, J. H. Walker and Company about 300 hands, and D. G. Rawson and Company about the same number. The Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company (incorporated April 1, 1868, P. L. Moen, president, with a capital of \$250,000) employ about 800 hands, and are engaged in manufacturing, on a most extensive scale, almost every kind of iron and steel wire in use. G. H. Whitcomb and Company, in a building substantially erected in 1873, having an area of flooring covering nearly an acre, turn out 750,000 envelopes in a day. The machines perform the whole operation of putting on the gluten,

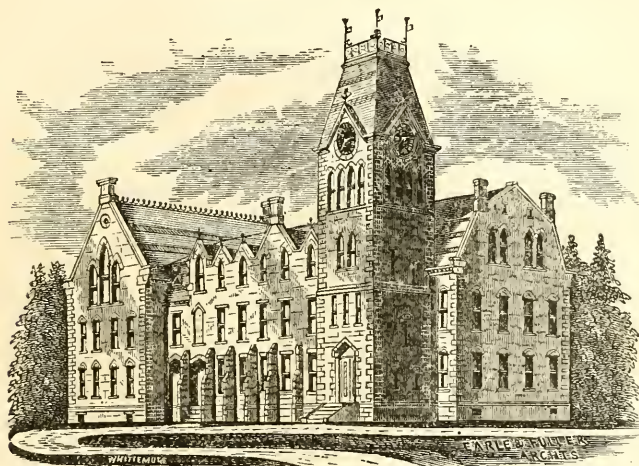


THE OREAD INSTITUTE, WORCESTER.

folding, and pressing, with astonishing rapidity. R. Ball and Company have a large establishment (No. 26, Salisbury Street), using an engine of 60-horse power, for the manufacture of wood-working machinery.

The mechanics of Worcester are noted for their temperance, industry, and skill; and, by their curious inventions and devices, the laws of science are reduced to practical uses in a wonderful variety of industrial and elegant arts, which thus become subservient to individual comfort and to public progress. The city proper, with its vast mechanical establishments, its handsome stores, and its commodious private and public buildings, occupies in part a beautiful valley, environed by hills and gentle elevations rising toward the east and west. The principal avenue is denominated Main Street, and extends for more than two miles through the central section of the city. It is a broad and handsome thoroughfare, well paved, ornamented with shade-trees, and having commodious stores, offices, churches, and dwelling-houses on either side. From this street other avenues ascend the hill upon the

west, which, with streets crossing them at right angles, are lined with many elegant private residences. Conspicuous among the public buildings is the State Lunatic Asylum, established in 1832, comprising several extensive brick buildings, and occupying spacious and elevated grounds in the easterly part of the city; the State Normal School, recently built of colored stone, on a commanding eminence, in the same quarter; the substantial building of the American Antiquarian Society (incorporated Oct. 12, 1812, and founded by the munificence of Isaiah Thomas, the most celebrated American printer of his time), containing a very choice and valuable library of about 35,000 volumes, together with many valuable relics of the olden times, — Samuel S. Haven, Esq., librarian; the Court House, a very handsome structure, built of granite; and the Mechanics' Hall, containing a splendid organ, and capable of seating 2,500 persons. The Oread Institute, a picturesque stone structure in the form of a feudal castle, and occupied as a young ladies'

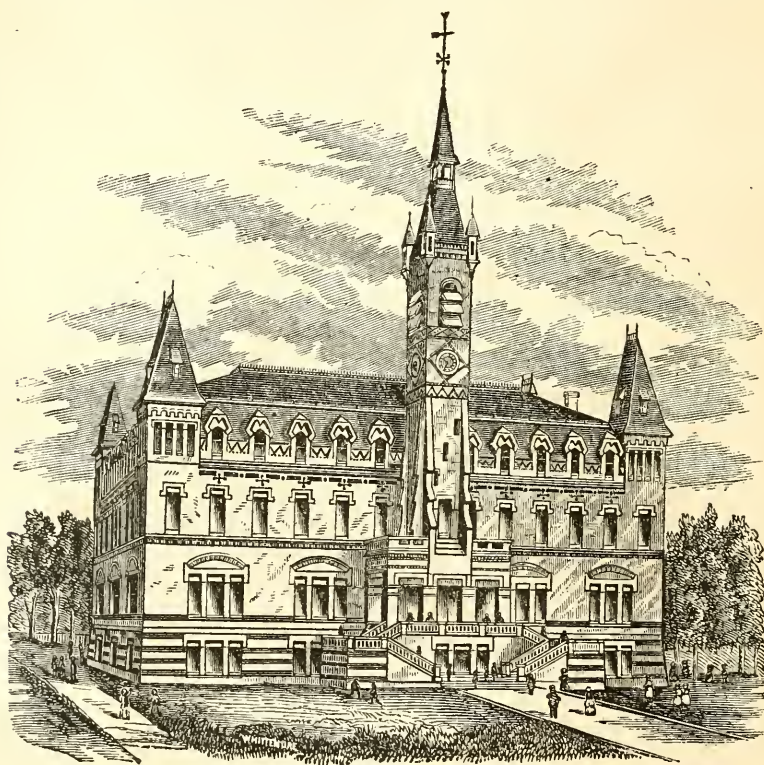


THE INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE, WORCESTER.

seminary, makes a fine appearance in the southern section; and the College of the Holy Cross is delightfully situated on the northern acclivity of Packachoag Hill. The Baptist Academy (formerly the Medical College, on Union Hill) is remarkable for its architectural beauty and its commanding situation. The Worcester-county Free Institute of Industrial Science, the principal building of which consists of colored stone quarried in Mill-stone Hill, commands an admirable view of the northern section of the city. This is a free school of technology, founded by the liberality of the late John Boynton of Templeton, who gave \$100,000 for the institution on condition that the city of Worcester should furnish the buildings.

A grant of \$50,000 by the State, and a donation of \$100,000 by the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, were also made to the establishment. It was also provided with a well-furnished machine-shop, costing about \$80,-

000, by the liberality of the late Ichabod Washburn. The Institute now contains about 100 students in science and the practical arts, under the judicious direction of C. O. Thompson, principal. The public high-school building, after a design of Mr. Upjohn, is commodious, well-arranged, and substantial. Some of the church-edifices are costly, well-proportioned, and elegant structures. The First Unitarian Church on Court-house Hill exhibits, both without and within, much architectural symmetry. The Piedmont Church on Main Street, erected of brick with granite trimmings in 1873, is, in some respects, a model.



THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, WORCESTER.

The Plymouth Church, on the corner of Pearl and Chestnut Streets, is built of granite, in the Gothic style, at an expense of about \$200,000. Grace Church (Methodist-Episcopal), on Walnut Street, is built of brick with freestone trimmings, and with a handsome spire upon its corner. Trinity Church, on Main Street, is constructed of the same material, and in a similar style. St. Paul's Church (Roman Catholic), built of granite after the Gothic order, is the most costly, most admirably-planned, and most magnificent church in the city. The Main-street Baptist Church, erected in 1855, is a neat brick building.

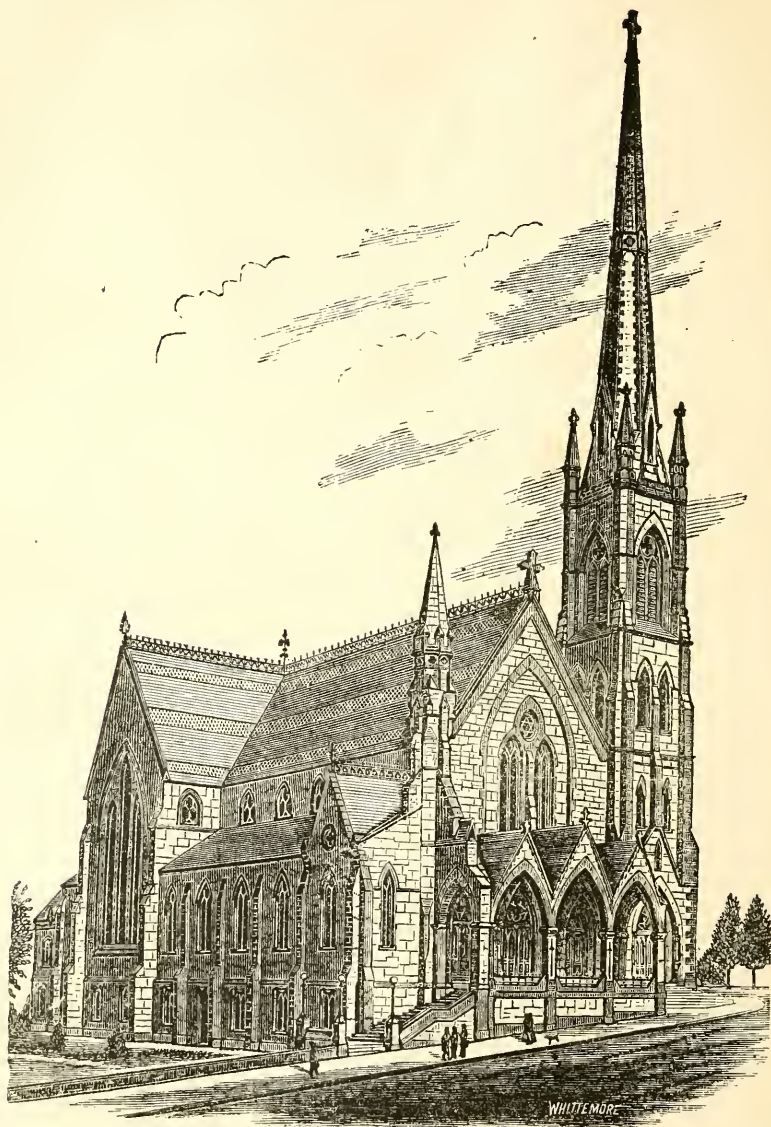
The pastors of the churches are the Revs. Seth Sweetser, D.D., installed Dec. 19, 1838 (Calvinistic Church, organized in August, 1820); Ebenezer Cutler, D.D., C.T., installed Sept. 5, 1855 (Union Church, organized in 1836); Charles M. Lamson, C.T., installed May 3, 1871 (Salem-street Church, organized June 14, 1848); Henry T. Cheever, Mission-chapel Church; George W. Phillips, installed Dec. 28, 1871 (Plymouth Church, organized July 7, 1869); George W. Gould, C.T. (Piedmont Church); Edward H. Hall, settled in 1869 (Second Unitarian Church, established in 1785); Henry Blanchard, settled in 1873 (Church of the Unity); I. G. Bidwell, M. E. (Trinity Church); H. D. Weston, M. E. (Laurel-street Church); C. D. Hills, M. E. (Grace Church); R. C. Parsons, M. E. (Webster-square Church); E. S. Chase, M. E. (Union-hill Church); T. E. St. John (Universalist Church, established in 1841); D. B. Marshall, D.D. (First Baptist Church, organized in 1812); F. W. Bakeman (Main-street Baptist Church, organized in 1853); Isaac R. Wheelock, Pleasant-street Baptist Church; W. R. Huntington, rector, All Saints' (Episcopal) Church; John Joseph Power, St. Paul's Church (Roman Catholic); Thomas Griffin, St. John's Church (Roman Catholic); J. B. Primeau, Notre Dame Church (Roman Catholic). St. Ann's Church (Roman Catholic) is attended by a minister from St. Paul's Church. The First Congregational Church, C. T., is without a pastor.

The city of Worcester makes liberal provision for the support of its public schools, the number of which, including one high school, is 142. The school appropriation for 1871 was \$104,312. In addition to the common branches of education, music, drawing, and other ornamental studies, are pursued. The school-buildings are capacious and substantial, reflecting credit on the city. The Worcester Academy on Union Hill, dedicated in October, 1873, has an endowment of \$95,000, and is under the direction of J. D. Smith, principal, assisted by an able corps of instructors. The public journals are "The Daily and Weekly Spy," J. D. Baldwin and Company, publishers; "The Daily Evening Gazette," and "Weekly Ægis and Gazette," C. H. Doe and Company, publishers; "The Worcester Palladium," weekly, J. E. Tucker, editor; and "The Daily Press." They are all conducted with ability. The city has a public free library of about 24,000 volumes, a well-sustained



TRINITY METHODIST-EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

lyceum, a horticultural society, a musical association, and many civic and benevolent organizations.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, WORCESTER.

Worcester has seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,250,000, five banks for savings, and eight insurance-companies. The

water-supply is good, and the system of sewerage extensive. The streets and buildings are lighted with gas; and the fire-department is well equipped and efficient. The cemeteries are beautifully decorated; and a monument in memory of soldiers lost in the late war is now in process of construction. The citizens are noted for enterprise and public spirit; and, in their business-relations, are connected with every city in the State and Union. Indications of wealth, fresh undertakings, and advancement, are observable on every hand. On the basis of the ratable polls, the present population is estimated at 50,341. New streets and new buildings are constantly appearing.

It is said that the natives who inhabited Quinsigamond, now Worcester, were of the Nipmuck tribe. The principal settlement of these Indians was on a hill in the south part of the town, extending into Auburn, and called by them *Pakachoag*. Wigwam Hill, on the eastern shore of Quinsigamond, was probably a favorite residence on account of the fish and wild game in the vicinity. These Indians were visited by Mr. Eliot, the Indian apostle, and Daniel Gookin, in 1674: at this time they had made considerable advances in civilization, and some of them professed Christianity. In 1675 *Pakachoag* was visited by King Philip, who, by his artifices and threats, induced most of the Indians to take up arms against the whites.

Among the early white settlers of the place were Daniel Gookin, Daniel Henchman, George Damon, Peter Goulding, Isaac Beal, Jacob Leonard, Thomas Prentice, John Wing, and Dickory Sargent. The wife of the latter was killed by the Indians in 1704, and the place deserted. The town was incorporated Oct. 15, 1604, and called Worcester from the ancient city of Worcester on the left bank of the Severn, England. The name is from the Saxon *Wegera-ceaster*, meaning a "war castle;" and the Indian name was *Quinsigamond*. It was incorporated as a city Feb. 20, 1848. Jonas Rice returned to his old home Oct. 21, 1713; and from this date may be recorded the permanent settlement of the town. Other families soon came back, and in 1718 were re-enforced by a number of families of Scotch-Irish from Londonderry, Ireland. The first male child born in Worcester was Adonijah, son of Jonas Rice. His birth occurred Nov. 7, 1714; and his death, at Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 22, 1802.

It is stated that in 1718 the town had 58 "humble dwelling-houses," and that some were furnished with windows of diamond glass, and others were lighted through the dim transparency of oiled paper. The people evinced a firm and sturdy patriotism during the Revolutionary war, and were active in suppressing the insurrection under Daniel Shays. During the late war of the Rebellion, the city was prompt to furnish its full quotas of men, and to sustain its full share of the expenses. "The Massachusetts Spy" was first issued in Worcester by Isaiah Thomas, May 3, 1775. His press was set up in Worcester three days prior to the battle of Lexington; and from it came forth the first folio Bible printed in the United States.

The Rev. Andrew Gardner, the first minister in Worcester, was ordained in 1719. He was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Burr in 1725. The next pastor was the Rev. Thaddeus Maccarty, who was installed in 1747. The Rev. Samuel Austin, D.D., his successor, was installed in 1790. The Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, the next minister, was settled

in 1816, and was succeeded in 1821 by the Rev. Aretius B. Hull. Mr. Hull was succeeded by the Rev. Rodney A. Miller in 1827. The Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., was ordained pastor of the Second Church in 1786. The Rev. Alonzo Hill was ordained colleague-pastor in 1827.

The population in 1765 was 1,478; in 1800, 2,411; in 1830, 4,173; in 1850, 17,049; in 1860, 24,960; in 1865, 30,055.

Worcester is the native place of the following distinguished persons: Col. TIMOTHY BIGELOW (1739-1790), a Revolutionary patriot, and member of the Provincial Congress 1774-1775 (an elegant monument has been erected to his memory); BENJAMIN ADAMS (1765-1837), B. U. 1788, an able lawyer; LEVI LINCOLN, LL.D. (1782-1868), governor of the State from 1825 to 1834; LEWIS BIGELOW (1785-1838), a prominent lawyer; CHARLES ALLEN, LL.D. (1797-1869), an able statesman; WILLIAM LINCOLN (1801-1843), an editor and antiquary; GEORGE BANCROFT, LL.D. (1800), an eminent historian and statesman; MANTON MARBLE (1835), an able editor and author; and DOROTHEA L. DIX, a well-known philanthropist.

A History of Worcester from its earliest settlement to September, 1836, by William Lincoln, was published in 1837, pp. 383; second edition, 1862, pp. 448.

Worcester County was incorporated April 2, 1731, and contains 192,718 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$131,022,996. It extends entirely through the State from north to south, and embraces an area of about 1,500 square miles. Its boundaries are New Hampshire on the north, Middlesex County and Norfolk County on the east, the State of Rhode Island and of Connecticut on the south, and Hampden County and Hampshire County, with Franklin County, on the west. The surface is undulating, broken, and varied by several prominent elevations. Mount Wachusett, in the town of Princeton, has an altitude of 2,480 feet; Asnebumsket Hill, in Paxton, of 1,407 feet; Hawes's Hill, in Barre, of 1,285 feet; Tufts Hill, in New Braintree, of 1,179 feet; and Hatchet Hill, in Southbridge, of 1,016 feet, above sea-level. From these elevations, especially from the one first named, the observer has an extensive view of the farming-lands of a large section of the State. The principal rivers are the Nashua, flowing north-easterly into the Merrimack; the French and the Blackstone, draining the south-easterly sections of the county; the Chicopee and Miller's River, flowing westerly into the Connecticut River. These streams, together with their numerous tributaries, afford a vast hydraulic power, which is, for the most part, utilized. The county is intersected by various railroad and telegraphic lines, rendering communication with the shire-towns, Worcester and Fitchburg, and also with the other cities of the state and country, easy and immediate. The geological formation is, for the most part, calcareous and ferruginous gneiss, Merrimack schist, and the St. John's group. In these metamorphic rocks occurs a great variety of curious and interesting minerals. The flora is rich and varied; and the farms, especially in respect to the produce of the dairy, are equal, if not superior, to those of any other county in the State.

The cities are Fitchburg and Worcester; and the larger towns are

Milford, Blackstone, Clinton, Millbury, Southbridge, Grafton, and Webster, all of which are noted for the manufacture of textile fabrics, or of boots and shoes and other important articles. The county has 865 public schools, six incorporated academies, and one college. It is entitled to 31 representatives and 5 senators in the General Court.

Worthington is a fine farming and grazing town, lying in the north-westerly section of Hampshire County, on the eastern declivity of the Green Mountains. It has 860 inhabitants, and a valuation of \$372,914. Its bounds are Cummington on the north, Chesterfield on the east, Chester on the south, with Middlefield and Peru on the west. The geological formation is the Quebec group and calciferous mica-schist. Specimens of kyanite, in long bladed crystallization, are found. The streams flow south-easterly, and are affluents of the Westfield River. They are well stored with trout, and furnish motive-power for eight or ten saw-mills, by which large quantities of lumber are prepared for market. Among the manufactures may be mentioned plane, broom, and rake handles, bedsteads, children's sleds, and baskets.

The number of farms is 154; and none in this vicinity are more productive. The number of sheep is 582; of cows, 468; of horses, 214.

The post-offices are at Worthington, West Worthington, and Ringville. The Rev. J. F. Gaylord, settled Aug. 3, 1870, is the pastor of the Congregational church, organized April 1, 1771. The town was incorporated June 30, 1768. It is 143 miles west of Boston, 17 miles (by highway) west of Northampton, and is greatly in need of railroad facilities.

Mrs. JANE ERMINA (STARKWEATHER) LOCKE, author of a volume of poems and other works, was born here April 25, 1805; and died in Ashburnham, March 8, 1859. Gen. JAMES CLAY RICE, a gallant officer, was born here Dec. 27, 1829; and died from wounds received near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 11, 1864. His last words were, "Turn my face to the enemy!"

Wrentham is a good old farming-town of varied aspect, lying in the south-west corner of Norfolk County, about 27 miles south-west of Boston; and bounded north by Norfolk, east by Foxborough, south by Attleborough, and west by Cumberland (R.I.), Bellingham, and Franklin. It has five pleasant villages, — Wrentham Centre, South Wrentham, West Wrentham, Plainville, and Sheldonville, in each of which there is a post-office. The north-easterly section of the town is undulating. The scenery of the central part is diversified by Knickup Hill and Bald Hill, and two beautiful sheets of deep and clear water known as "Archer's Pond" and "Whiting's Pond;" while Red-brush Hill, rising to the altitude of 456 feet, and Joe's Rock to that of 486 feet, are prominent features of the south-west corner. Mill River (a tributary of Charles River), Furnace Brook (a tributary of the Neponset River), Abbott's Run, and Bungay Brook (which are affluents of the Blackstone River), furnish considerable motive-power, which is well improved. About a mile south of the town there is a notable curiosity, called "Wampum's Rock." It is a cave about nine feet square and eight feet high, surrounded by a ledge

of broken rocks. It was long the residence of an Indian family by the name of *Wampum*, but is now a shelter for the cattle from the storm. The farmers of this town are noted for their industry, thrift, integrity, and longevity. The principal manufactures are straw goods and jewelry: there is also one shoddy, one wool-scouring, and one boat-building manufactory, together with saw and grist mills in several sections of the town. The village at the Centre has an air of neatness, affluence, and unpretending beauty. The streets are well shaded, and the dwellings of the dead appropriately decorated. The town has a national bank; a system of graded schools; a good high school, taking the place of Day's Academy; a public journal, called "The Wrentham Recorder;" a Congregational church, the Rev. William R. Tompkins, pastor; a Baptist church, the Rev. T. P. Briggs, pastor; an Episcopal and a Universalist church, now without pastors. The valuation is \$1,184,923. For its industrial progress the town needs better railroad accommodation, it being now from four to five miles from any dépôt to the Centre.

It sent 336 men into the late war, ten of whom were commissioned officers. A monument in honor of the lost will, it is presumed, soon be raised.

This town, whose Indian name was *Wollomapaugue*, was incorporated Oct. 15, 1673, and called Wrentham from a town of that name in England, whence some of the early settlers came.

The first English inhabitant was Samuel Shears; and his daughter Mehitable was the first white child born here. During Philip's War the Indians burned every house in the place with the exception of two whose inmates had the small-pox, which the savages greatly feared. The first church was organized April 13, 1692; when the Rev. Samuel Mann was ordained pastor: the place was then a wilderness. His successors were the Rev. Henry Messenger, ordained in 1719; the Rev. Joseph Bean, in 1750; the Rev. David Avery, in 1796; and the Rev. Elisha Fiske, in 1799. This is the epitaph on the headstone of Mr. Bean:—

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH BEAN, pastor of the 1st Church in Wrentham, who died Feb. 12, 1784, in ye 66th year of his age.

"Near half an age, with every good man's praise,
Among his flock ye shepherd passed his days.
The friend, ye comfort of ye sick & poor,
Want never knocked unheeded at his door.
Oft when his duty call'd, disease & pain
Strove to confine him; but they strove in vain.
All mourn his death: his virtues long they tri'd;
They knew not how they lov'd him till he dy'd."

Several French families, as those of Madame Arnaud and Bartholdy, formerly resided in this town; and over the grave of one of them is this inscription:—

"Hic jacet corpus domini LUDOVICI CORNETTE armigeri Gallici exercitus Gallici nobilis. Obiit octavo Martii 1788, suæ ætatis quadragésimo sexto."

JAMES MANN, an eminent surgeon, was born here July 22, 1759; and died Nov. 7, 1832. BENJAMIN COWELL, a distinguished lawyer and writer, was born here in 1782; and died May 6, 1860. ENOCH POND, D.D., an eminent divine, was born here July 29, 1791; and is the author of many works on theology.

A bicentennial celebration of the incorporation of the town was held in October, 1873; when an historical address was delivered by Judge Ezra Wilkinson, a native of the town.

Yarmouth lies on Cape Cod, in the central part of Barnstable County, 75 miles south-east of Boston by the Old-Colony Railroad, which passes through the central section of the town, and affords good accommodation. The township extends from Barnstable Bay on the north, across Cape Cod, to the ocean on the south; and has for its boundaries the above-named bay and Dennis (from which it is separated by Bass Hole and Chase-garden River) on the north, the same town (from which it is for the most part divided by Bass River, a beautiful broad stream) on the east, the ocean on the south, and Barnstable on the west. A peninsula of a peculiar form projects far into the sea from the southern shore, and encloses Lewis Bay upon the east; and Bass River makes a very good harbor for small vessels in the south-eastern section of the town. There is also a small harbor on the north.

The surface of the land is somewhat diversified by hill and valley; and a salt-water marsh extends from Bass Hole to Mill Creek, on the north-west border. The highest point of land is German's Hill, 138 feet in altitude, near the centre of the town. The railroad passes near its base; and from its summit a fine view of the sea, on either hand, may be obtained. A number of ponds of clear, fresh water, beautify the town, and furnish fish and game in abundance for the angler and the sportsman. Several of them are visible from the railroad. Swan Pond of 70 acres, and Plashes Pond of 65 acres, in the southern part, find an outlet in Parker's River, which enters the sea near Dog-fish Bar. Bass River, the most important stream on Cape Cod, supplies the town with bass, herring, perch, and tautog in abundance. The soil, though sandy, is in many places very good; and, where not cultivated, is generally covered with a growth of oak and pine upon the upland, and with cedar in the swamps. On the borders of the streams are seen the azalea, or swamp-honeysuckle, the wild rose, grape, and elder, which, with its panicle of white flowers in summer and its black-berries in autumn, never fails to arrest the attention of the traveller. Cranberries are cultivated in the meadows. The forest still affords a shelter for an occasional red deer; but the shrill scream of the whistle of the locomotive engine has driven this old inhabitant of Cape Cod into very narrow quarters.

This town has four villages, each having a post-office; viz., Yarmouth, South Yarmouth, West Yarmouth, and Yarmouth Port. The number of inhabitants is 2,423; of farms, 50; of dwelling-houses, 475; of acres in woodland, 4,500. The valuation is \$1,444,400; and the rate of taxation, only \$1.06 per \$100.

The people are engaged extensively in nautical pursuits and in fishing. Some twenty vessels are engaged in the coastwise-trade; and 400 barrels of alewives have been taken in a year.

In 1865 Yarmouth had 19 establishments for the manufacture of salt. The town has one bank of discount, an insurance-company, a very good town-library and a lyceum, a high school, two graded and three district schools, a good public journal called "The Yarmouth Register," and eight churches, the pastors of which are the Rev. J. W. Dodge, C.T.; C. F. Mayhew, Swedenborgian; and William F. Whit-cher, Methodist (South Yarmouth). The Methodists have pleasant camp-meeting grounds in this town.

Yarmouth furnished about 250 men for the service of the country during the late war.

This town, called by the Indians *Mattacheese*, was incorporated Sept. 3, 1639, and named from a seaport at the mouth of the Yar in Norfolk County, Eng. The early records of the town are lost. The Rev. John Millar was probably the first minister. There was once an Indian town and meeting-house near Swan's Pond; and the Indian burial-place is still visible. One of these Indians was the first man of the provincial army to enter the grand battery at Louisburg in 1745. "He crawled in at the embrasure," says Dr. Alden, "and opened the gate, which Vaughan immediately entered, the enemy having withdrawn from this battery; though, at the time, this circumstance was not known." Yarmouth has furnished many brave and accomplished seamen to the country, and has material for an interesting town-history.

Eminent men: SAMUEL WEST, D.D. (1730-1807), an able clergyman and writer; GEORGE THACHER (1754-1824), a distinguished lawyer, judge, and M. C. from 1789 to 1801; TIMOTHY ALDEN, D.D. (1771-1839), author of "A Collection of Epitaphs" in five volumes, published in 1814; OLIVER ALDEN TAYLOR (1801-1851), a clergyman and miscellaneous writer.

Zoar, a rough and romantic tract of land on the left bank of the Deerfield River, near the mouth of the Hoosac Tunnel, was, by an act of the legislature, April 2, 1838, divided, and one part annexed to Rowe, and the other to Charlemont. It has a post-office, a railroad-station, and several dwelling-houses, nestled in between the Deerfield River and the mountains.

FINIS.



Yarmouth furnished about 250 men for the service of the country during the late war.

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FINIS.

VERMONT NEW HAMPSHIRE

RUSSELL'S MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED BY H. RUSSELL, 55 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

1874.

Colored in Counties

CAPE COD
BAY

BUZZARD'S BAY
VINEHARD SOUND

NANTUCKET
DARTMOUTH

TABLE OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN 1870.

COUNTY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Barnstable	1,234	1,123	2,357
Berkshire	15,678	14,567	30,245
Bristol	12,345	11,234	23,579
Dartmouth	1,234	1,123	2,357
Essex	23,456	22,345	45,801
Franklin	12,345	11,234	23,579
Hampden	15,678	14,567	30,245
Hampshire	12,345	11,234	23,579
Marblehead	1,234	1,123	2,357
Middlesex	34,567	33,456	68,023
Nantucket	1,234	1,123	2,357
Norfolk	12,345	11,234	23,579
Northampton	15,678	14,567	30,245
Plymouth	12,345	11,234	23,579
Ramoth	1,234	1,123	2,357
Suffolk	23,456	22,345	45,801
Tarrant	12,345	11,234	23,579
Worcester	23,456	22,345	45,801

NOTE: The population of the several counties of Massachusetts, in 1870, is given in this table. The population of the State, in 1870, was 1,234,567.

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